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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, Amendment Act.
The North-Western Provinces License Act, 1877.
Act XXIII of 1867 continuance Act.
The Code of Civil Procedure

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The Military Lunatics Bill, 1877
The Burma Embankment Bill, 1877.

SUPPLEMENT No. 14.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 31st March 1877.

No. 767.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 31st March 1877.

No. 312.—Under Section 2 of Act IV of 1866, and Section 1 of Act XVI of 1867, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. D. FitzPatrick, of the Bengal Civil Service and Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the absence of Mr. J. S. Campbell, or until further orders.

No. 318.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. R. Simson to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 328.—APPOINTMENTS.—Babu Rámkumar Dé to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Grade in Assam, *vice* Babu Chandra Nath Nandi, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Babu Haliram Baruah to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Grade in Assam, *vice* Mr. R. A. Fisher, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Babu Guruprasad Dás to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Grade in Assam, *vice* Babu Rámkumar Dé, on leave, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Moulvie Hamid Bukht Mazumdar, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th Grade in Assam, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Grade, *vice* Babu Gunga Govind Phukan, resigned, with effect from the 20th September 1876.

Babu Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, M. A., B. L., to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th Grade, *vice* Moulvie Hamid Bukht Mazumdar, with effect from the 29th July 1876.

L NEILL,
for *Offg Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 3rd April 1877.

No. 733P.—The following Notification, which appeared in the *London Gazette Extraordinary* of

the 1st January 1877, is re-published for general information:—

"*War Office, January 1st, 1877.*

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the Proclamation this day at Delhi of the addition of Empress of India to Her Majesty's Royal Style and Titles, to give orders for the appointment of General His Highness Jioji Rao Sindia, Maharaja of Gwalior, G. C. S. I., to be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the 1st Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.'

GENERAL.

The 3rd April 1877.

No. 805G.—With reference to Notification of this Department, No. 2509G., dated 24th November 1876, the services of Captain R. H. Grant, R. A., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 15th April 1877.

No. 806G.—During the absence of the Governor General in Council from Calcutta, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Lees, will have charge of that portion of the Foreign Department which is left at the Presidency.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 4th April 1877.

No. 823G.—APPOINTMENT.—Dr. K. Burr, Surgeon of the Meywar Agency, to officiate as Surgeon of the Marwar Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon T. H. Newman, M.D., on furlough.

No. 824G.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon W. Bettson, in medical charge of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, to officiate as Surgeon of the Meywar Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Dr. Burr.

No. 826G.—APPOINTMENTS.—Surgeon D. F. Keegan, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, to officiate as Residency Surgeon, Indore, and to be in charge of the Jail, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major T. Beaumont, on privilege leave.

Surgeon A. Barclay to continue in medical charge of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, during the time Surgeon D. F. Keegan officiates as Residency Surgeon, Indore.

No. 827G.—Major H. W. Harris, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, held charge of the current duties of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of 12th December 1876 to the forenoon of 14th January 1877, during the absence of Major Temple on special duty.

W. M. LEES, *Lieut.-Col.*,
for *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 4th April 1877.

No. 1939.—Mr. E. W. Kellner is appointed to be Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, substantive *pro tempore*. Mr. Kellner will, however, continue to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General until further orders.

Mr. C. J. O. Mayne is appointed to be Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. R. E. Hamilton is appointed to be Assistant to the Comptroller General. Mr. Hamilton will, however, continue to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, until further orders.

Mr. H. G. Cowie, B.A., is appointed to be Assistant to the Comptroller General.

Mr. E. M. Palmer is appointed to be Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 6th April 1877.

No. 1997.—*Statement of the Amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the Amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.*

DATE.	Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in Circulation	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	TOTAL RESERVE.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st March 1877	Calcutta	5,45,36,800	53,18,141	36,88,966	2,84,80,903	3,74,88,010
Ditto	Madras	1,19,80,045	62,17,290		60,00,000	1,22,17,290
Ditto	Bombay	3,23,06,015	1,61,17,074	1,60,44,346	1,58,00,000	4,79,61,420
Ditto	Allahabad	44,66,130	30,81,360	..	31,00,000	61,81,360
Ditto	Lahore	55,05,855	21,26,880	.	33,00,000	54,26,880
Ditto ..	Calicut	16,11,365	2,18,925	.	7,00,000	9,18,925
Ditto	Coconada	25,25,415	19,33,070		5,00,000	24,33,070
Ditto	Nagpore	9,80,995	4,05,590	...	6,00,000	10,05,590
Ditto .. .	Kurrachee	17,09,125	4,03,320	.	12,00,000	16,03,320
Ditto	Akola	5,55,780	5,82,260	.	3,00,000	8,82,260
	TOTAL ...	11,61,78,115	3,64,68,900	1,97,33,312	5,99,80,903	11,61,78,115

R. H. HOLLINGBERY,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd April 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 317.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Captain W. J. Boyes, 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, in succession to Major F. S. Brind, whose tour of staff service will expire on the 15th April 1877.

No. 318.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

Captain T. Deane, 3rd Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Secretary, *vice* Captain A. C. W. Crookshank, appointed to officiate as 1st Assistant Secretary, G. G. O. No. 289 of the 29th March 1877.

Lieutenant H. A. Sawyer, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Garrison Instructor, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Secretary, *vice* Captain Deane.

No. 319.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Colonel J. G. Touch, Military Accountant, 1st Class, 1st Grade, Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts, Bengal, to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Colonel T. Gillilan, proceeding on furlough.

This cancels the appointment of Colonel J. W. Rideout, notified in G. G. O. No. 174, dated 1st March 1877, that officer being unable at present to return to duty.

No. 320.—ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

In accordance with the provisions of G. G. O. No. 370 of 1863, paragraph 10, Sub-Conductor Edward Austin, who was appointed on probation in the Ordnance Commissariat Department in G. G. O. No. 1259 of 1876, is confirmed in his present grade of Sub-Conductor, 8th September 1876.

No. 321.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Captain R. J. H. Wyllie, Bengal Staff Corps, who was appointed on probation as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, by G. G. O. No. 395 of 1876, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, is permanently attached to the Army Commissariat Department.

No. 322.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Cavalry.

Captain H. Dela M. Hervey, Adjutant, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain H. Wylie, seconded, and to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander during the period Captain J. R. B. Atkinson may officiate as 2nd in Command.

Lieutenant D. S. Cuninghame, 1st Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain Hervey.

Lieutenant A. M. Muir, 2nd Squadron Officer, to be 1st Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Cuninghame, and to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant W. F. Hennell, Officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, to be 2nd Squadron Officer.

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Major A. Vivian, Squadron Commander, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Commandant, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Colonel C. J. Godby, proceeding on leave.

Major R. C. R. Clifford, Squadron Commander, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd in Command, *vice* Major T. O. Underwood, on furlough.

Lieutenant W. Lambert, 70th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as 1st Squadron Officer, on probation.

Lieutenant H. A. Deane, 54th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, on probation, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, on probation.

5th Goorkha Regiment (the Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Lieutenant A. R. Martin, 34th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

No. 323.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

5th Infantry.

Lieutenant A. Adye, 1st Battalion, 2nd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant C. C. Whistler.

No. 324.—BREVET—

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Edward Gordon, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 21st January 1877, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, clauses 8 and 9, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 325.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Henry Affleck Graves, Royal Artillery, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department,—30th April 1875.

No. 326.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major from the date specified; under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th May 1873, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

G. G. O. No. 673 of 1873.

Surgeon Kenneth McLeod, M.D.	31st Mar. 1877.
" James Cleghorn, M.D.	
" John Bennett, M.D.	
" Edward Barton Gardner	
" James Kelly, M.D.	
" Lionel Dixon Spencer, M. D.	

No. 327.—LONDON GAZETTE—.

The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated 23rd February 1877, page 923.

Brevet.

* * * *

The under-mentioned officers to be Colonels:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Charles John Brownlow, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Kirkwood Comber, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th December 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Robert Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th December 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Burn, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th December 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Dowell Swayne, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th December 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Creighton Wood, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th December 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Francis Forster, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 13th December 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Courtlandt Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 13th December 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery Hunter, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 13th December 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander James Bruce, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th December 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Branfill Harrison, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th December 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Henry Smith, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th December 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Francis, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 27th December 1876.

The under-mentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Surgeons-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General Gilbert George William Maitland, Bombay Army. Dated 24th February 1877.

Deputy Surgeon-General Thomas Blackadder Johnstone, Bombay Army. Dated 24th February 1877.

Deputy Surgeon-General George Banister, Bengal Army. Dated 24th February 1877.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-Major David Young, Bengal Army. Dated 24th February 1877.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 328.—*The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 8 of the 1st January 1877.*

No.	Rank and Names.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Henry Finch ...	Bengal Infantry	456 5 0	...	5,358 0 0	1st April 1877	England.
2	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) William Dunn Bishop	Ditto ...	456 5 0	531 7 0	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
3	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) James Snow Davies	Staff Corps ...	456 5 0	668 12 0	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
4	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) John Smith ...	Ditto ...	456 5 0	528 7 0	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
5	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) George Bruce Malleson, C.S.I. ...	Ditto ...	456 5 0	468 6 0	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Jeffery Edward Lake Willows ...	Ditto ...	456 5 0	...	5,143 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto.
7	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) John Edward Cracroft ...	Ditto ...	456 5 0	473 11 0	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
8	Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Ross Bayly ...	Ditto ...	365 0 0	...	3,145 0 0	Ditto ...	Ordinary pension in England, capitalized value in Calcutta.
9	Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Hill Millett ...	Ditto ...	292 0 0	232 18 0	...	Ditto ...	England.
10	Lieutenant-Colonel James Andrews Mouat Biggs ...	Ditto ...	292 0 0	229 8 0	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

No. 329.—The under-mentioned Officer in Civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456-5-0 per annum, with an additional annuity of £417-1-0, with effect from the 31st March 1877, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department, No. 81; dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and annuity are payable in England.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Alexander Ross Elliot Hutchinson, Bengal Staff Corps, Resident, 2nd class, Political Agent, Gwalior, Central India Agency.

No. 330.—The under-mentioned Officer in Civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456-5-0 per annum, with an additional annuity of £470-10-0, with effect from the 31st March 1877, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department, No. 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and annuity are payable in England.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Thomas Warren Mercer, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum, Punjab.

No. 331.—Surgeon-Major Frederic Carter is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £220 per annum from the 25th April 1877.

No. 332.—Farrier Serjeant William Hodgson Gray, late Royal Horse Artillery, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension (which is chargeable to imperial revenue) in India, *viz.*, two shillings and one penny per diem, from the 6th February 1877.

No. 333.—Sepoy Hukum Singh, 19th Regiment, Punjab Native Infantry, is granted a pension of Rs. 4 per mensem from the date of his discharge, payable in the Punjab Circle.

No. 334.—Rudeah, widow of the late Havildar Bhowany Deen, Sappers and Miners, is granted a pension of Rs. 4 per mensem for life, with effect from the 21st April 1876, payable in the North-Western Provinces Circle.

No. 335.—The under-mentioned men of the Hyderabad Contingent are transferred to the Pension Establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1877 :—

No.	Rank and Names.		Amount of stipend.	Where permitted to reside and draw stipend.
		No. 1 Battery.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Gunner ...	Aununtsing ...	3 11 6	Umballa.
2	Do. ...	Mahomed Cassim 1st ...	3 11 6	Bolarum.
3	Do. ...	Nursoo ...	3 11 6	Do.
1	Syce driver ...	Yenkettee ...	3 4 11	Do.
		No. 2 Battery.		
28	Gunner ...	Mugdoombux ...	3 11 6	Hindustan.
58	Do. ...	Sheik Mahomed Beecun ...	3 11 6	With No. 2 Battery, H. C.
		No. 4 Battery.		
32	Gunner ...	Dirgujsing ...	3 11 6	Ellichpur.
71	Do. ...	Sheik Furreed ...	3 11 6	Aurangabad.
72	Do. ...	Lallah ...	3 11 6	Futtapur, Allahabad circle.
73	Do. ...	Pultoo ...	3 11 6	Allahabad.
41	Naique of Syce drivers.	Gool Mahomed ...	4 2 2	Ellichpur.
69	Syce driver ...	Sheik Kadur ...	3 4 11	Aurangabad.
		1st Cavalry.		
146	Trooper ...	Abdool Guffoor Khan ...	3 8 0	Mominabad.
81	Do. ...	Mahomed Cassim ...	*5 0 0	With 1st Cavalry, H. C.
79	Do. ...	Goolam Mohiedeen Khan ...	*5 0 0	Shajehanpur.
		2nd Cavalry.		
1	Duffadar ...	Sheik Mohamed Ally ...	*10 0 0	With 2nd Cavalry, H. C.
2	Trooper ...	Hoossain Khan ...	3 8 0	Do.
3	Do. ...	Wahid Khan ...	*5 0 0	Mominabad.
		3rd Cavalry.		
47	Trooper ...	Meer Ahymud Ally ...	3 8 0	Aurangabad.
56	Do. ...	Myboob Khan	3 8 0	Hingoli.
59	Do. ...	Meer Walayet Ally ...	3 8 0	Bolarum.
73	Do. ...	Mooshtak Khan ...	3 8 0	Delhi.
96	Do. ...	Nubbee Yar Khan ...	3 8 0	Shajehanpur.
39	Do. ...	Sheik Unwur Ally ...	3 8 0	Bolarum.
		4th Cavalry.		
111	Trooper ...	Ghoolam Russool Khan ...	3 8 0	Delhi.
		1st Infantry.		
1	Subadar Major	Noor Ahmed ...	*40 0 0	Bolarum.
2	Subadar ...	Sewpersun Sing ...	20 10 7	Azimgurh.
2	Havildar ...	Lutchmunpersad	6 0 0	Cawnpur.
3	Do. ...	Kistniah ..	6 0 0	Bolarum.

* Superior rate of pension for 40 years' service and upwards.

No.	Rank and Names.		Amount of stipend.	Where permitted to reside and draw stipend
		1st Infantry—continued.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Naique ...	Chungooram ...	4 15 4	Allahabad.
3	Do. ...	Buldeo ...	4 15 4	Bolarum.
1	Fife Major ...	Sewiah ...	8 4 3	Do.
1	Private ...	Shek Allee ...	*5 0 0	Hyderabad, Bolarum circle.
3	Do. ...	Ramiah ...	3 4 11	Bolarum.
4	Do. ...	Sewdeen Sing ...	3 4 11	Allahabad.
5	Do. ...	Koelee ...	3 4 11	Jalna.
6	Do. ...	Pursram ...	3 4 11	Bolarum.
7	Do. ...	Gunnespersad ...	3 4 11	Cawnpur.
9	Do. ...	Goordeen ...	3 4 11	Do.
10	Do. ...	Sheik Moostafa ...	3 4 11	Bolarum.
11	Do. ...	Malojee ...	3 4 11	Akola.
12	Do. ...	Sheik Ahmed ...	3 4 11	Bolarum.
16	Do. ...	Seetul Sing .	3 4 11	Azimgurh.
17	Do. ...	Sheik Modeen ...	3 4 11	Bolarum.
20	Do. ...	Hurchurn Sing ...	3 4 11	Azimgurh.
22	Do. ...	Jewnarrine Sing ...	3 4 11	Do.
28	Do. ...	Ramjeeawun ...	3 4 11	Hingoli.
		2nd Infantry.		
1136	Color Havildar	Duttoo ...	6 0 0	Allahabad.
1156	Havildar ...	Jaikurn ...	6 0 0	Do.
1242	Do. ...	Venketchullum ...	6 0 0	Ellichpur.
1313	Do. ...	Buldeo ...	6 0 0	Oonao.
1317	Naique ...	Nund Kissore ...	4 15 4	Cawnpur.
1328	Do. ...	Mahabeer ...	4 15 4	Jalna.
1212	Private ...	Mungull ...	3 4 11	Allahabad.
1217	Do. ...	Syed Rhymon ...	3 4 11	With 2nd Infantry, H. C.
1269	Do. ...	Lutchmon ...	3 4 11	Hingoli.
1346	Do. ...	Gujadhur ...	3 4 11	Cawnpur.
...	Lascar ...	Bhowanee ...	2 14 4	Hingoli.
		3rd Infantry.		
892	Naique ...	Gokoolsing ...	4 15 4	Azimgurh.
591	Private ...	Gyanoo ...	3 4 11	With 3rd Infantry, H. C.
852	Do. ...	Punchumtewary ...	3 4 11	Cawnpur.
827	Do. ...	Jurakhun ...	3 4 11	Fyzabad.
946	Do. ...	Thonsing ...	3 4 11	Cawnpur.
722	Do. ...	Elluppah ...	3 4 11	With 3rd Infantry, H. C.
		4th Infantry.		
216	Havildar ...	Lutchmun ...	6 0 0	Hingoli.
2	Private ...	Kasoojee ...	*5 0 0	Aurangabad.
37	Do. ...	Kunnaising ...	3 4 11	With 4th Infantry, H. C.
44	Do. ...	Moonnah ...	3 4 11	Hingoli.
94	Do. ...	Nursoo ...	3 4 11	Bolarum.
131	Do. ...	Buday Khan ...	3 4 11	Hingoli.
168	Do. ...	Sheikh Mohdeen	3 4 11	Bolarum.
170	Do. ...	Sheikh Emom ...	3 4 11	Hingoli.
201	Do. ...	Sheikh Peerhomed ..	3 4 11	Do.
205	Private ...	Muckoo ...	3 4 11	Cawnpur.
219	Do. ...	Howsary ...	3 4 11	Do.
222	Do. ...	Umbur ...	3 4 11	Do.
227	Do. ...	Sheikh Wujeer ...	3 4 11	Hingoli.
231	Do. ...	Beersing ...	3 4 11	Benares.
236	Do. ...	Ramiah ...	3 4 11	Hingoli.
		5th Infantry.		
317	Color Havildar ...	Bhownajee ...	6 0 0	With 5th Infantry, H. C.
333	Naique ...	Isree Sing ...	4 15 4	Fyzabad.
211	Bass Drummer ...	Fakeer Homed ...	4 15 4	With 5th Infantry, H. C.

* Superior rate of pension for 40 years' service and upwards.

No.	Rank and Names.		Amount of stipend.	Where permitted to reside and draw stipend.
		5th Infantry—continued.	Rs. A. P.	
122	Private ...	Seorutton ..	3 4 11	Azimgurh.
135	Do. ...	Goolzar ...	3 4 11	Fyzabad.
188	Do. ...	Madhow ...	3 4 11	Allahabad.
193	Do. ...	Sheik Madar Bux ...	3 4 11	With 5th Infantry, H. C.
223	Do. ...	Goorbux Sing ...	3 4 11	Benares.
292	Do. ...	Ramadheen ...	3 4 11	Fyzabad.
		6th Infantry.		
1	Subadar ...	Poolchund ...	20 10 7	Dinapur.
1	Jemadar ...	Sillar Buksh ...	12 6 4	Allahabad.
1	Havildar ...	Nursuppah ...	6 0 0	Hingoli.
2	Do. ...	Cheerunjoo Sing ...	6 0 0	Cawnpur.
2	Private ...	Runjeet Sing ...	3 4 11	With 6th Infantry, H. C.
3	Do. ...	Balloo ...	*5 0 0	Bolarum.
4	Do. ...	Davidial Sing ...	3 4 11	Benares.
7	Do. ...	Sheik Wuzeer ...	3 4 11	Hingoli.

* Superior rate of pension for 40 years' service and upwards.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 336.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Thomas Augustus Carey, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, —private affairs, for one year eight months and eight days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Pringle Sherriff, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, —private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey Department, in charge Midnapore District Survey, Bengal,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 25th April 1877.

Captain George Frederick Leycester Marshall, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain John Cook, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 5th Goorkha Regiment (the Hazara Goorkha Battalion), Punjab Frontier Force,—private affairs, for one year and nine months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain R. McG. Stewart, Royal Artillery, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Lahore Division,—private affairs, for four months, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876.

Conductor Robert Foreman Castellari, Ordnance Commissariat Department,—medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 337.—The following extract from list No. 5, dated the 9th March 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return.

Colonel J. Williamson, S. C.
Captain G. Skipwith, R. E.
Major R. E. Boyle, S. C.
Lieutenant G. F. Wilson, R. E.

Granted extensions of leave.

Lieutenant J. F. Rivett-Carnac, S. C., 6 months, M. C.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Paget, S. C., 6 months, M. C.
Major C. A. Munro, S. C., 6 months, M. C.
Lieutenant F. C. N. Goldney, S. C., 6 weeks, U. P. A.
Captain M. J. Moore, Cavy., 6 months, M. C.
Captain C. Young, Infantry, 3 months, P. A.

Retirements.

Surgeon-Major N. J. Grant, 27th April 1877.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. B. Ryan, S. C., 22nd February 1877.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 338.—REGULATIONS—

The following addition is to be made to paragraph 133 of the Regulations for the Volunteer Forces in India :—

"Corporals and privates, when fully qualified, may be appointed Instructors to Volunteer Corps on probation for one year, with the honorary rank of Sergeant, and will receive during their probation the pay of their Regimental rank, with the allowances of a 1st or 2nd Class Sergeant Instructor, as the case may be. At the end of the year of probation, they will, if confirmed, be placed on the Unattached List, and permanently promoted to the rank of Sergeant."

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th April 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 30th March to 6th April 1877 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.
1st Battalion, 6th Foot ...	Major W. J. M. Crawfurd ...	26th March 1877 ...	Bombay.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 30th March to 6th April 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
Cornelius Davenport Broadbent (*a*).	Major ...	4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	Jan. 8, 1877	No Will found.	3,404 1 10	...	June 6, 1877.

(*a*).—Widow—Mrs. Mary Southcote Broadbent.
Mother—Mrs. Barbara, Anne, Broadbent, Ryton, Shifnell, Sullop.

W. M. LEES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 2nd April 1877.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 5.—The services of Mr. A. Macpherson, 2nd Officer of the Indian Government Steamer *Irrawaddy*, are dispensed with, with effect from the 8th March 1877.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 31st March 1877.

No. 155.—The services of Captain G. T. Plunkett, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from 31st December 1876.

No. 156.—Mr. S. M. Johnson, Assistant Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr. F. E. Godfrey, Deputy Examiner (temporary rank), Central Provinces, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, during Mr. Johnson's absence, or till further orders.

The 2nd April 1877.

No. 157.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. O. Mayne, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces, is temporarily transferred to the Central Provinces to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Armstrong.

No. 158.—The services of Babu Jodoo Nath Paul, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, are dispensed with.

No. 159.—Mr. E. T. Boyton, Accountant, 4th Grade (with temporary rank of 3rd Grade), Mysore, is permanently promoted to the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 30th September 1876, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. G. Ward, Accountant, 2nd Grade.

No. 160.—Mr. T. L. Tanner, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his return from leave on the forenoon of the 19th February 1877, and will be considered to have joined for duty in Calcutta on that date.

No. 161.—During the absence of the Governor General in Council from the Presidency, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department will have charge of that portion of the Office of the Government of India in the Public Works Department which is left at the Presidency.

No. 162.—Mr. G. K. Bond, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, British Burmah, is removed from the service of Government.

The 3rd April 1877.

No. 163.—Lieutenant J. H. C. Harrison, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces for employment as Assistant Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College.

Lieutenant G. C. P. Onslow, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director of State Railways to the North-Western Provinces for employment

temporarily as an Assistant Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College.

No. 164.—Sergeant R. Dunbar, Overseer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is remanded to military duty.

The 4th April 1877.

No. 166.—The undermentioned Officers are appointed Temporary Deputy Consulting Engineers for Guaranteed Railways, and are posted to the offices stated, which they will join when their services can be made available by the Director of State Railways :—

Captain G. F. O. Boughey, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow.

Captain W. Sedgwick, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

No. 167.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	Present Grade.	Grade to which promoted.	With effect from	REMARKS.
Clark, G. R.	Tempy. Exe. Engr., 3rd	Exe. Engr., 3rd ...	April 20, 1876	*Vice* Mr. Hyne, vacated by overstay of leave.
Armstrong, L. H. C. ...	Ditto 4th ...	Ditto 4th ...	April 20, 1876	
Mariecco, H. F.	Tempy. Asst. Engr., 1st	Asst. Engr., 1st ...	April 20, 1876	
Grant, T. W.	Ditto 1st ..	Ditto 1st ...	June 30, 1876	*Vice* Mr. Rhodes, deceased.
Hewson, Lieut. F. R., R. E.. .	Asst. Engr., 2nd ...	Ditto 1st ...	Aug. 18, 1876	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Clerk, reverted to military duty.
Izat, A., Assoc. Inst. C. E. ...	Tempy. Exe. Engr., 1st	Exe. Engr. 1st ...	Aug. 27, 1876	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Meade, deceased.
Avern, F. M., Assoc. Inst. C. E.	Ditto 2nd ...	Ditto 2nd ...	Aug. 27, 1876	
Hawkes, F. A ...	Ditto 3rd ...	Ditto 3rd ...	Aug. 27, 1876	
Harvey, W., Assoc. Inst. C. E.	Ditto 4th ...	Ditto 4th ...	Aug. 27, 1876	
Mutty Lall Dey .	Asst. Engr., 2nd ...	Asst. Engr., 1st ...	Aug. 27, 1876	
Stent, W. K., Assoc. Inst. C. E.	Tempy. Asst. Engr., 1st	Ditto 1st ...	Nov. 17, 1876	*Vice* Mr. Gutersloh, transferred to State Railway Revenue Establishment.
Bell, J. R.	Tempy. Exe. Engr., 3rd	Ex. Engr., 3rd ...	Dec. 1, 1876	*Vice* Captain Savi, transferred to State Railway' Revenue Establishment.
Anderson, J. A. ...	Ditto 4th ...	Ditto 4th ...	Dec. 1, 1876	
Biereton, A.	Asst. Engr., 2nd ...	Asst. Engr., 1st ...	Dec. 1, 1876	

No. 168.—Mr. H. Lambert, Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab Northern Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway, and posted to the Lower Sind District, *vice* Mr. Parker, Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, proceeding on leave.

No. 169.—Babu Modhoo Sudun Ghosal, Temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is appointed permanently to the Public Works Department in the same Grade, with effect from 7th March 1874.

The 5th April 1877.

No. 170.—The following Officers are transferred from the Central Provinces to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways :—

Mr. F. S. O'Callaghan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. E. N. Boydell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. F. E. Haddon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. Baker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. Lycester, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. Dallas, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. F. Lang, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. R. Sieveright, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

TELEGRAPH.

The 3rd April 1877.

No. 165.—The following Officers are temporarily promoted until further orders, with effect from the dates specified, *vice* Mr. J. M. Lane, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd Grade, proceeded on furlough :—

Mr. R. McGregor, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to Superintendent, 2nd Grade, from 2nd March 1877.

Mr. G. G. Charles, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to Superintendent, 3rd Grade, from 9th March 1877.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st March 1877.

From the 14th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 7th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
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Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th April 1877.

No. 64.—Mr. J. McNaught, Cable Clerk, 2nd Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 26th March 1877.

No. 65.—Mr. J. Chapman, Cable Clerk, 2nd Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st April 1877.

No. 66.—Mr. L. W. Seymour, Acting Cable Clerk, 2nd Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for one month, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st April 1877.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 4th April 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Wednesday, the 11th instant, on account of the Hindu festival "Choit Sung Kranti," in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd April 1877.

No. 12.—The leave of absence, for three months, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, granted in Notification No. 10, dated 15th ultimo, to Mr. Percival Edwin Heberlet, Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is cancelled,

and in lieu thereof Mr. Heberlet is allowed three months' leave of absence under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Code, from 11th February 1877.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 31st March 1877.

No. $\frac{876}{637}$ *G.*—LEAVE.—Surgeon-Major F. W. A. DeFabeck, in medical charge of the Deolie Irregular Force, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th March 1877.

No. 40.—Mr. M. Birkbeck, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in native languages on 5th March 1877, as required by Public Works Code II. iv. 22.

No. 41.—Lieutenant W. Peacocke, R. E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the 2nd Circle, Military Works, to the Head Quarters Staff of the Inspector General of Military Works.

The 29th March 1877.

No. 42.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 125, dated 19th March 1877, the following postings are made:—

To 2nd Circle, Military Works.

Corporal S. Chambers, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade.
Corporal J. Franklin, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade.
Corporal M. Meara, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th March 1877.

No. 57.—Major K. A. Jopp, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley Railway, returned to duty under Director on the 2nd February 1877.

No. 58.—Mr. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley Railway, reported his return on the 7th December 1876 from the leave granted him in Director's Notification No. 83 of 7th May 1875, and is granted the necessary subsidiary leave.

The 29th March 1877.

No. 59.—Mr. J. H. deRinzy, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Indus Valley Railway, is granted two years' furlough, with effect from the 21th March 1877, or such later date as he may avail himself of the same, with the usual subsidiary leave.

The 31st March 1877.

No. 60.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 5th March 1877.

No. 61.—Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal Railway, is granted two months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th February 1877.

The 2nd April 1877.

No. 62.—Mr. H. F. Storey, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and temporary 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted eighteen months' furlough, with effect from the 23rd April 1877, or such date as he may avail himself of the same, also the usual subsidiary leave.

Camp Calcutta, the 4th April 1877.

No. 63.—Under the authority of the Government of India, the under-mentioned Officers are transferred from the lines of railway on which they at present are employed, and are posted temporarily to the open lines of State Railways entered against their respective names:—

Lieutenant W. H. Johnstone, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade—Holkar and Neemuch Railways.
Lieutenant F. T. Maxwell, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade—Rajpootana Railway.
Lieutenant C. R. Hoskyn, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade—Punjab Northern Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 28th March 1877.

No. 30.—Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Division, is transferred to the Southern Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 21st March 1877.

No. 31.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 105 of 7th March 1877, Mr. A. Thuey, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Southern Division, was relieved of his charge on the afternoon of the 21st March 1877 for transfer to the Dhoond Manmar Railway.

The 3rd April 1877.

No. 32.—Mr. E. A. Coello, Accountant, 4th Grade, Southern Division, is granted one month's privilege leave. He availed himself of this leave on the forenoon of the 26th March 1877.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 3rd April 1877.

No. 14.—Mr. F. McNevin, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Central Office of Accounts, is granted one month's privilege of absence, with effect from the 3rd instant.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Offg. Manager.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 14th March 1877.

No. 11.—Mr. H. Mann, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to Ghát Division, is granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for six months, and subsidiary leave for 14 days, from the 15th April 1877.

No. 12.—Mr. T. Burrell, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to Ghát Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, from 28th April 1877.

The 31st March 1877.

No. 13.—The following Officers having been temporarily transferred to the Dhoond and Manmar Railway by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 105, dated 7th March 1877, reported their departure on the dates given against each:—

Mr. G. E. Moore, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank)—on the afternoon of 9th March 1877.

Mr. W. Johnstone, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade—on the afternoon of 13th March 1877.

Mr. B. W. Cantopher, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade—on the 6th March 1877.

Babu Babu Mal, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade—on the forenoon of 12th March 1877.

No. 14.—Babu Benode Behari Dass, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Grade, reported himself to the Executive Engineer, Barnagar Division, Neemuch State Railway, on the 10th March 1877, and assumed charge of the Barnagar Hospital from Babu Choonee Lall Dass, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Grade, on the afternoon of the 13th March 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 2nd April 1877.

No. 8.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 141 of the 27th March, Messrs. A. T. Chiodetti and T. Concannon, Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, were relieved of their duties on this line on the forenoon of the 5th and 8th March, respectively.

No. 9.—Babu Doorga Dass Dutt, Overseer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 6 of the 12th March, from the forenoon of the 14th idem.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 27th March 1877.

No. 53.—Mr. F. R. Upcott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, availed himself of the leave granted in Director of State Railways' Notification No. 49, dated 10th March 1877, on the afternoon of the 3rd instant, making over charge of the Khanpur Division to Mr. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 54.—Mr. J. A. D. Lloyd, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief to the Upper Scinde District.

No. 55.—The transfer of Mr. W. G. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Mooltan to the Upper Scinde District, made in this Office Notification No. 38, dated 26th February 1877, is cancelled.

The 28th March 1877.

No. 56.—Mr. C. J. S. Baker and Lieutenant H. Finnis, R.E., Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are transferred from the Western Extension Survey District to the Upper Scinde District.

The 29th March 1877.

No. 57.—Mr. R. Gompertz, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Western Extension Survey District to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Upper Scinde District.

No. 58.—Corporal C. Williams and Private J. Morrison, Overseers, 1st Grade, are transferred from the Western Extension Survey to the Upper Scinde District.

No. 60.—The following transfers have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade—from the Larkana to the Reti Division.

Mr. W. Monies, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade—from the Reti to the Larkana Division.

Mr. F. Blake, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade—from the Office of Superintending Engineer, Lower Scinde District, to the Kotri Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for Rupees.		Balance of Bullion		
		On General Treasury.	On Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 26	...	6,02,316	1,68,804	7,19,470	88,21,052	20,00,395
" 27	2,361	6,43,250	..	7,21,831	87,34,216	20,00,395
" 28	..	.	4,10,676	3,06,170	90,43,861	24,15,582
" 29	..	...	94,555	2,08,316	90,52,577	25,13,736
" 30	Holidays					
" 31						

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 2nd April 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

NOTICE.

All covers intended for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and Party, during His Excellency's approaching visit to Lucknow

and Nynee Tal *en route* to Simla, should be addressed to the "Governor General's Camp" without the addition of any postal town.

O. T. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

CALCUTTA,
24th March 1877.

NOTICE.

Certain effects belonging to the estate of Mr. Ambrose, late Engine Driver, Oude and Rohilcund Railway, who died intestate in this district, are in charge of this office.

Claimants are requested to apply to the undersigned within one month from this date.

G. PALMER, *C.S.*,
Judge.

MORADABAD,
JUDGE'S COURT;
The 31st March 1877.

NOTICE.

Under orders of the Government of India, the hourly Meteorological Observations hitherto taken at the Surveyor General's Office day and night have been discontinued, with effect from the 1st instant.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 1st April 1877.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

5th April 1877 ... Rs. 17,50,312-8-11

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
6th April 1877.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 31st March 1877.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS				WITHDRAWALS.								BALANCE.		
		No.	Amount.			No.	Amount, Principal.			Amount, Interest.						
			Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	45	1,639	1,45,157	10	4	712	1,28,215	7	4	1,104	3	10		9,37,941	5	1
Assam	9	184	14,747	10	3	84	10,407	10	7	87	7	0		95,618	0	9
N.-W. Provinces	35	1,221	67,375	3	8	344	55,106	8	1	687	14	4		4,00,112	10	9
Punjab	23	342	35,714	11	10	171	36,365	13	0	543	5	10		2,92,395	2	11
Oudh	12	213	21,150	9	11	99	24,168	13	3	323	15	3		1,92,606	1	9
Central Provinces... ...	19	190	23,749	1	0	100	21,941	3	7	180	13	6		2,00,349	12	2
British Burmah	13	185	12,091	4	5	98	24,173	3	0	366	5	5		1,13,636	11	2
Berar	2	126	5,820	0	0	23	2,302	4	2	12	9	4		57,043	7	4
India	6	307	13,730	6	3	119	16,893	12	7	184	7	4		1,07,231	9	3
TOTAL ...	164	4,407	3,39,536	9	8	1,759	3,19,574	11	7	3,491	1	10		23,96,934	13	2

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd April 1877.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd April 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0	
Reserve Fund				16,71,119	2	5	
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	76,76,769	11	11	1,83,33,531	6	3	
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,06,56,761	10	4				
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				1,88,18,021	9	6	
Bank Post Bills, &c.				3,67,457	8	7	
Sundries				8,92,897	3	5	
TOTAL ...				6,00,83,026	14	2	

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...				94,97,785	6	3
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...				50,04,071	5	5
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				49,73,029	7	1
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				2,11,72,980	15	10
Balances with other Banks ...				11,19,532	9	8
Bullion				4,93,490	1	3
Dead Stock				10,34,093	6	3
Stamps				10,603	8	11
Sundries				2,36,780	15	8
				4,35,42,367	12	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office...	70,74,957	15	5	1,65,40,659	1	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	94,65,701	2	5			
TOTAL ...				6,00,83,026	14	2

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 5th April 1877.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, [redacted] the Bank of Bengal on the 31st March 1877.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans of 1824-25	4 per cent. Loans of 1828-29	4 per cent. Loans of 1832-33	4 per cent. Loans of 1835-36.	4 per cent. Loans of 1842-43	4 per cent. Loans of 1854-55.	4 per cent. Loans Transfer of 1865.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1870.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1871.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1872.	5 per cent Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for 10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	5 per cent. Debentures for 15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 15th March 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,56,100	1,53,39,300	1,07,64,500	1,63,80,200	39,68,600	3,01,000	2,97,91,700	82,800	4,19,49,300	26,23,000	33,14,000	12,93,16,025
Stock transferred to London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st March 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	3,000	27,000	1,500	34,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st March 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,84,600	...	...	3,88,600
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st March 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	30,000	1,34,500	26,000	1,10,900	500	...	8,600	...	4,50,000	...	5,000	7,65,500
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,90,100	1,55,00,800	1,07,92,000	1,65,29,600	39,69,100	3,01,000	2,98,00,300	82,800	4,27,83,800	26,23,000	33,19,000	13,04,87,125
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	..	1,500	16,000	2,000	12,000	...	4,000	4,000	...	2,78,700	...	...	3,18,200
Balance on 31st March 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,88,600	1,54,84,800	1,07,90,000	1,65,17,600	39,69,100	2,97,000	2,97,96,300	82,800	4,25,05,100	26,23,000	33,19,000	13,01,68,925

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Jan. 1877, enfaced from India, 2,401 lacs; re-transferred from London, 2,456 lacs.
" 1st Feb. 1877 to 15th Feb. " " 22 " " " 6 "
" 16th " " to 28th " " " 4 " " " 6 "
" 1st Mar. " to 15th Mar. " " 6 " " " 6 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " 12 " " " 3 "
2,445 lacs. 2,477 lacs.
2,445 "
Balance against London ... 32 lacs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 3rd April 1877.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1	L 52—87045	500	Babu Okeel Chunder Biswas.
	„ —72730	500	
3	L 51—31120	100	Babu Deno Nath Shaw.
5	L 91—62525 to „ —62554	20 each	Mr. J. Linehan, Inspector of Police, "G" (Town).
7	L 83—03286	100	The District Superintendent of Police, Midnapur.
	L 82—63653	100	
	L 89—71719	20	
	„ —97710	20	
	L 59—09574	10	
	L 62—89497	10	
	„ —89496	10	
	„ —89495	10	
	„ —89494	10	
	L 59—99797	10	
	L 42—60808	10	
	L 59—96663	10	
	L 61—47032	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs.	
2	A 71—58376 „ —58379	20	Babu Parbutty Churn Biswas
	L 23—61836 „ —61835	5	
1	L 96—82975	10	Mr. F. J. Biden.
2	L 59—30565	10	Babu Gojendra Mohapatra.
3	L 17—23286	5	Mr. J. Winterscale.
	„ —23262	5	
4	L 59—02413	10	Geah Mohamed.
5	L 59—75569	10	Narain Singh.
6	L 64—16642	20	Ojoodhiapershad Bajpie.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 6th April 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		Rs.	
103	B 49—18980	10	M. Lakshminarasiah, Madras.
104	B 49—51275	10	Captain C. W. H. Hutchins, Ship *Zenobia*.
	B 52—34275	10	
	„ —34276	10	
	„ —34861	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
267	B 40—25526	5	Kistna Reddi, Arcot.
268	B 34—68254	10	Khathu Meeah Saib, Madras.
269	B 42—68840	20	Major G. S. Hooper, Bangalore.
270	B 42—63998	20	Toolseedoss Narayanjee, Calicut.
271	B 49—42407	10	M. Rungiah Naidu, Madras.
52	B 43—74818 „ —82768 wrongly joined.	50	G. P. Johnstone, Esq., Madras.
272	B 52—49431	10	Mr. E. Hostein, Madras.
	B 43—92199	50	
273	B 28—90745	500	Abdul Rahman, Mysore.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 29th March 1877.

D SING,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		Rs.	
18	E 7—18583	5	Bishen Das, Audit Office, Lahore
19	E 12—34412	20	The Post Master General, Punjab.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
14	E 10—01039	10	Messrs. Raheem Bux & Co., Tent Makers, Futtehgurh.
31	E 7—57176	5	Baboo Prosono Chander Banerji, Ferozepur.
11	E 12—21874 „ —21875	20	Madho Ram, Booking Clerk, Rajputana State Railway, Ajmere.

LAHORE.—Paper Currency Office;
The 29th March 1877.

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
W23	M 6—16905	5	Mrs. Mathew, Sholapur.
	M 25—00924	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1877.		Rs.	
H50	M 25—01413	100	Ebbji Oomersey, Kaji Syd Street, Mandvi Bunder.
	„ —01414	100	
	„ —01415	100	
	„ —01416	100	
	„ —01417	100	
	C 70—94533	500	
H51	M 17—05105	10	Jahangir Ali, Mandla.
H52	M 23—30769	50	J. Townsend, Kapurthala, Punjab.
H53	M 20—71255	10	Aditram Veniram, Dabhoi.
H54	M 22—34377	20	Simonji Samayalji, Kaladgi.
H56	M 6—10972	5	C. M. Bevan, Bhosawul.
	M 27—54294	10	
	„ —60883	10	
	M 21—00303	10	
M24	M 5—97512 / „ —97514	50	Mahomed Abdul Rahim, Paper Currency Office, Nagpore.
M25	M 5—08922 / M 23—08574	50	Dadabhoy Rauji, Dhobi Talao.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 27th March 1877.*

G. W. CLINE, LL.D., *Assistant Commissioner.*

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 13—18317	5	J. M. Maclean, Esq., Proprietor, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 26th March 1877.*

W. A. INGLE, *Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Akola Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
K 3—15636	50	Deen Mahomed, son of Shaikh Mungha, Cánsámá to Colonel W. Nembhard, Commr., Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Oomraotee.
„ —15637	50	

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 31st March 1877.*

C. W. A. DAVIES, *Assistant Commissioner.*

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
78	L 47—18931	20	Baboo Tincori Sircar, Shahjahanpur.
79	D 4—70936	50	Sahibditta Mull, Meanmir.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
130	D 6—82996	10	Jahangir Alie, Mandla.
131	D 4—64558	50	J. B. D'Silva, Esq., Umballa.
	L 47—31018	20	
	D 5—90145	20	
132	D 10—57160	5	Baboo Rissick Lall Roy, Calcutta.
133	D 11—60665	10	Baboo Koylash Chunder Mookerjee, Allahabad.
134	D 11—16104	10	Immam Ali, Pertabgarh.
*49	D 7—97618 / „ —97620 (wrongly joined.)	100	Gubboo Mull, Benares.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 29th March 1877.*

T. H. S. BIDDULPH, *Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 6—17998	10	Mr. J. P. Rozario, Calicut.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
J 6—87054	10	Ammu, Ayah of Mrs. Wilkinson, Oosoor.
J 7—54419	5	A. Vadevalu Pillay, Merchant of Perayar.
J 4—69620	50	St. M. Elias, Superioress, Roman Catholic Female Orphanage, Cannanore.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office; *The 24th March 1877.*

P. A. COLE, *Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1877.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

From the 10th March to the 15th April 1877, arrangements have been made for booking Express Carriage Dâks from Umballa to Kalka at the Calcutta Post Office* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta.

* Post Master's room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

2. The charge for an Express Carriage Dâk from Umballa to Kalka will be Rs. 30. Two ordinary vans carrying mails will also leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 6 A.M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P.M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit) at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 6th April 1877.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 8th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 8th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 9th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 10th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *India*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 11th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 13th April 1877, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion and Zanzibar, can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 12th April 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 14th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 7th April 1877.

Adams, Geo.
Allan, W. H.
Anthony, W.
Arson, G.
Authray, A.
Bayly, Lieut.-Col. A. R.
Benselly, R. S.
Bload, A. R.
Bluett, Mrs. F. M.
Boissaye, Monsieur.
Boswell, W.
Brance, W.
Breslaner, M.
Brown, W. M.
Burgess, Mrs. A. R.
Burgess, Hugh.
Burke, M.
Cole, Robert.
Daly, C.
Davies, H.
Denison, Col. R. A.
Dodgson, Chas. H.
Dolle, Mrs. E.
Doran, E.
Edwards, G. W.
Erskine, Miss A.
Falmon, B.
Farmer, Mrs. L.
Ferrari, Dr. D. A.
Forbes, A.
Gasper, A.
Geddies, A. C.
George, David.
Giovanni, Mons.
Goodard, Mrs.
Gordon, James.
Gould, W. G.
Granger, John H.
Hallahan, P. J.
Hendrix, Rev. E. R.
Higgins, J.
Horner, F.
Houston, P.
Howard, W H.
Jackson, Mrs. H. W.
Jackson, L. W.
Jones, C. M.
Kelly, Jas.
Law, Mrs.
Linton, Mr.
Logan, Bellew.
Lohr, Chas.
Mackenzie, G. R.
Mackintosh, D. S.
McClellan, W.
McKellar, G. B.
McMullin, M.
McQueen, Mrs.
Michael, S.
Miller, Mrs.
Mitchell, T. C.
Moorhead, S.
Myer, Geo.
Palmer, A. H.
Parker, H. B.
Peach, Mrs.
Percy, Hugh L. H.
Peters, S.
Powell, Mrs. W. H.
Radford, Mrs. E.
Reid, Louis D.
Renerdine, Mrs. F.
Smale, John.
Smith, G. B.
Smith, Mrs. E. F.
Sowerly, J. A.
Stone, Lieut.
Story, Mrs.
Teil, George & Co.
Thorpe, W.
Vaux, Mrs. A.
Walker, Mrs.
Wallis, A. H.
Wane, Innes B.
Watkins, Miss C. F. A.
Weibar, C.
Winn, Mrs.
Winscom, Miss.
Woods, Miss
Worne, Miss M.
Wotherspoon, Geo.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Ameer Ally.
Andrew, Walter G. G.
Arthur, Geo.
Battye, Major H. D.
Beale, William.
Biggs, Robert O. C.
Bonerjee, Dr.
Bromehead, Rev.
Brownfield, M.
Buckley, C. W.
Caddy, D. G.
Campbell, Major. C. W.
Campbell, Mrs. William.
Carrington & Wigley.
Chapman, Capt.
Clarkson, Mr.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Crawford, H.
Crossly, R.
Donegan, N.
Eaton, Mrs. G. W.
E. F. W.
E. M.
Forbes, Mrs. L. R.
Frawley, M. A.
Glukman, Lione.
Good, J. W.
Graham, Mrs.
Gray, William.
Hudson, Thos.
Huguenot, M.
Jackson, J. W.
Jenkinson, Mrs.
Johnstone, Ross.
Jones, B. F.
Kelly, Edward.
King, H. W.
Lewis, J. W.
McIntyre, A.
Meyer, H. G.
Mitchell, Miss.
Moran, Frank Conyngham.
Morgan, Mrs. Milton.
Moseley, Capt. W. H.
Norman, J. R.
O'Brien, T. H.
Penny, P.
Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Power, W.
Reed, J.
Schapira, D.
Scolfi, A. L.
Simpson, W.
Smith F.
Stone, B. J.
Taylor, G. W.
Terlecki, Miss.
Thomas, S. B.
Thomas, W. L.
Watson, J. B.
Willard, J. C.
Williams, C. A.
Williams, W. J.
Wilson, G.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Battye, Major H. D.
Bellany, J.
Caddy, D.
Holland, Capt.
Jones, B. F.
Ryder, A.
Stewart, A.
Williams, C. A.

Parcels.

Anderson, Mrs. John. Logan, B.

Registered Letters.

Cosing, H. Francis, Marples.
Fagan, L. O'Brien, C.
Ferrari, Dr. A. Spence, A. W.
Forbes, Mrs. L. R.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Estate—THOMAS ACKROYD, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any claims against the Estate of the above-named deceased, late Manager of the Coochela Tea Company, Limited, at Hylakandy, Cachar, are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of March 1877, after which date the undersigned will distribute the assets of the Estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice; and notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 18th day of December 1876.

J. M. REID,
Administrator to the Estate of the deceased.

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A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in Suit No. 232 of 1876 (wherein Albert Birmingham Miller, Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of William DeMonte Sinaes, an insolvent, is plaintiff, and Frederick John Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, is defendant), and dated the 30th day of November 1876, the creditors of the late firm of Messrs. Joseph Barretto and Sons, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, who have executed a certain Trust Deed for the benefit of creditors, dated the 10th day of March 1827, and expressed to be made between Luis Joseph Barretto and Edward Brightman, surviving members of the said firm of Messrs. Joseph Barretto and Sons, of the 1st part, John Palmer, William Amslie, George Ballard, William Melville and Robert Browne, of the 2nd part, and the several persons, creditors of the said Luis Joseph Barretto and Edward Brightman who, by themselves or their respective Attorneys, should execute the said Indenture of the 3rd part, and all other persons claiming to be interested in the said Trust Deed are, on or before Saturday, the 28th day of July 1877, to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court, in its Original Side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the Judge for the time being exercising Original Jurisdiction in the Court House on Saturday, the 11th day of August 1877 at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

DIGNAM AND ROBINSON, *Plaintiff's Attorneys.* } R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

The 16th March 1877.

The Gazette of India.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. VII of 1877.

An Act to amend the law relating to assignments from the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to authorise the Local Government of the North-Western Provinces to provide out of the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, for payment of certain charges incurred or to be incurred on account of canals and railways in the North-Western Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Substitution of new section for section 10 of Act XVIII, 1871.

1. Section 10 of the said Act shall be repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted :—

Assignments from general fund.

"10. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time assign from such Fund such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in payment of charges incurred or to be incurred on account of such canals and railways as he, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may declare to be works of general provincial utility, and he shall from time to time allot from such Fund an amount to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes :—

(*a*) the construction, repair and maintenance of roads and communications;

(*b*) the maintenance of the rural police and district post;

(*c*) the construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

(*d*) the construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience :

Proviso.

Provided that the amount assigned in respect of such canals and railways shall not exceed ten per cent. of the total sum levied under this Act in the year in which the assignment was made, and that the amount allotted to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the purposes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of this section shall be at least ninety per cent. of the total sum levied under this Act in such district in the year in which the allotment was made."

Amendment of Act of 1871, ss. 12, 13 and 14.

2. In Section 12 of the said Act, for the word "assignment" in each of the places where it occurs, the word "allotment" shall be substituted, and for the word "re-allotted" the word "re-assigned" shall be substituted.

And in section 13 of the said Act, for the word "assignment" the word "allotment" shall be substituted,

And in Section 14 of the same Act, for the word "amount," in each of the places where it occurs, the word "allotment" shall be substituted.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1877.

An Act for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that persons carrying on certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces should take out licenses and pay for the same; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act shall be called "The North-Western Provinces License Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to the provinces under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces; but nothing herein contained applies to persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture.

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

"Collector" defined.

2. In this Act "Collector" means the Chief Officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a District.

Annual licenses to be taken out.

3. Every person who, on and after the first day of April 1877, falls under any of the heads specified in the schedule hereto annexed, and carries on (whether on behalf of himself or any other person) his trade or dealing, shall take out a license under this Act, and shall pay for the same the annual fee mentioned in the same schedule as payable by persons of the class to which he belongs.

Officer to grant license.

4. Every license under this Act shall be granted by the Collector of the district in which the person requiring such license carries on his trade or dealing: provided that, if such person carries on his trade or dealing in more than one district in the North-Western Provinces, the license shall be granted by the Collector of the district in which his principal place of business is situate.

Every such license shall be signed by the Collector granting it, or by such officer as he may appoint in this behalf.

Particulars to be specified in the license.

5. Every such license shall specify—

(*a*) the date of the grant thereof:

(*b*) the name, father's name, caste, and trade or dealing of the licensee:

(*c*) the fee paid for the license:

(*d*) the place or places where the licensee intends to carry on his trade or dealing for the ensuing year; and

(*e*) the term for which the license shall remain in force,

and shall be received in evidence as *primâ facie* proof of all matters contained therein.

Commencement and expiration of license.

6. Every such license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof till the first day of January next after the day of the granting thereof.

Renewal of license.

7. Every person to whom any such license has been granted and who desires to continue to carry on his trade or dealing after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same so long as he desires to continue to carry on such trade or dealing.

List of Licensees.

Collector to prepare annual list of licensees.

8. As soon as may be after the first day of April 1877 and the first day of January in every subsequent year, the Collector shall prepare a list of the persons to be licensed under this Act in the district or place aforesaid. Such list shall state—

(*a*) the trade or calling of each of the persons therein named;

(*b*) the class under which he is charged; and

(*c*) the fee to be paid for his license.

Such list shall be in the language of the district, shall be filed in the office of the Collector, and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times, without any payment.

Collector to determine class under which licensee is to be charged.

9. The Collector shall from time to time determine under which of the classes mentioned in the said schedule every person to whom a license may be granted by him as aforesaid shall be charged, and shall amend the said list accordingly.

Publication of list and notification.

The list or such part or parts thereof as the Collector thinks fit shall be published in the principal muhallas or ganjes of all towns, and in the chaupál, or other public place, in all villages concerned, together with a notification that if any person mentioned in such list continues his trade or dealing, payment of the amount specified in the list as payable by him must be made in the year 1877 within thirty days of such publication in that year and within thirty days next after the first day of January in each succeeding year.

Petition of objector.

10. Any person mentioned in such list and objecting to the class under which he is charged may, within thirty days after such publication or within such further time as the Collector may in each case think fit, apply by petition to the Collector in order to establish his right to have his name transferred to another class or altogether removed from the list.

Hearing of petition. Appeal from order on petition.

11. The Collector shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition, and on the day so fixed, or on such subsequent day as he may from time to time direct, shall hear the same and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit:

Provided that if in the judgment of the Collector the nett annual earnings of the petitioner are less than two hundred rupees, the petitioner's name shall be removed from the list, and the fee, if any, paid by him shall be returned.

There shall be no appeal from an order under this section.

Power to remit fee.

12. The Collector may in his discretion remit the whole or any part of the fee payable under this Act by any person who has carried on his trade or dealing for a portion of the year only.

Persons carrying on several trades.

13. A person or firm carrying on several trades or businesses and coming under more than one of the designations in the said schedule shall be chargeable only under one of the said designations at the discretion of the Collector; and in the case of a firm, payment by any one of the partners shall for the purposes of this Act be considered payment by the firm.

Penalty for carrying on business without a license.

14. If after expiry of the period mentioned in the notification published under section ten, for payment of the amount specified therein, any person (whether he is or is not mentioned in the said list) carries on his trade or calling without having taken out a license as required by this Act, he shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay twice the fee with which he would otherwise have been chargeable under this Act, and on receipt of such payment, the Collector shall grant him a license.

All sums due under this section and all fees payable under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

License to be produced on demand.

15. Every person required by this Act to take out a license, who without reasonable excuse neglects or refuses to produce and show his license when required so to do by an officer generally or specially empowered in writing by the Collector to make such requisition, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Prosecution to be at instance of Collector.

No person shall be proceeded against for any such offence except at the instance of the Collector, and there shall be no appeal from any sentence under this section.

Receivers and managers chargeable.

16. Courts of Wards and receivers and managers appointed by any Court in British India, shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of any trade or dealing of which the income is officially in their possession or under their control.

Power to retain assessment paid by trustee, &c.

17. When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is charged under this Act in such capacity, or when any Court of Wards or receiver or manager appointed by any Court is charged under this Act, every Court and person so charged may, from time to time, out of the money coming to its or his possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such Court of Wards, receiver or manager retain so much as is sufficient to pay the fee charged.

Every such person or Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

Municipalities.

Power to require returns from Municipalities

18. The Collector may require any Municipal Committee constituted under Act No. XV of 1873 to furnish; within a period to be specified under the orders of the Local Government, returns showing the names and numbers of persons chargeable under this Act resident within the limits of such Municipality, together with the class under which they respectively fall and the fees payable by them respectively.

If the Municipal Committee fails within the period prescribed to make such returns, or if it make such returns, and the Collector has reason to doubt their accuracy, he may at any time cause a return showing the names, numbers, and classes aforesaid to be prepared in such manner as may be prescribed by the Local Government.

Notice to Municipalities.

19. When the return mentioned in section 18 has been furnished or prepared, notice shall be served on the Municipality, calling on it to pay to the Collector within a period to be specified in the notice, a sum calculated on such return in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Any Municipality may appropriate any part of its revenues to the payment of the sum leviable from it under this section, or raise such further sums in addition to its existing revenue as may be needful for such payment: provided that such further sums be raised in accordance with the said Act No. XV of 1873.

Miscellaneous.

Payment of taxes raised and penalties recovered under Act.

20. All taxes raised and penalties recovered under this Act shall be paid to the credit of the Local Government, or as such Government from time to time directs.

Powers of Collector under Act may be exercised by other officers.

21. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector may, subject to the orders of the Collector of the District, be exercised and performed by an Assistant Collector or such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

22. Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to any officer or person exercising any of the powers of a Collector under this Act when required by him to do so.

Obligation to furnish information to Collector.

23. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,

Power to exempt and make rules.

(*a*) exempt from the operation of this Act any portion of the territories subject to such Government, or any class of trade or dealings falling under the said schedule;

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act, (1) for regulating the time and manner of collecting the fees charged under this Act, (2) for providing in any case or class of cases for serving notices on persons charged under this Act, and (3) generally for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

CLASS I.

	Fee payable by licensee.
Bankers	Rs. 16.
Professional money-lenders ...	
Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866 ...	
Owners of cotton-screws ...	
Persons keeping shops for the sale of European goods	
Hotel-keepers	
Wholesale-dealers	
Dealers in precious stones ...	

CLASS II.

Cloth-sellers	Rs. 8.
Metal-vessel-sellers	
Fuel-sellers (talwálas)	
Chaudhrís	
Letters-out of conveyances and cattle	
Contractors (thíkadárs)	
Printers and publishers... ...	
Manufacturers of lac	
Commission Agents	
Brokers	
Bill-brokers	
Pawn-brokers	
Money-changers	
Dealers in gold and silver lace ...	
Druggists	
Harness-makers	
Dealers in metals, not being merely artisans	

CLASS III.

Persons carrying on any trades or dealings not above specified ...	Rs. 2.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IX OF 1877.

An Act to revive and amend Act No. XXIII of 1867.

WHEREAS Act No. XXIII of 1867 (*for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain districts of the Panjáb*) received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th day of March 1867, and by section 17 of the said Act was limited to expire in ten years from the date of passing it; And whereas it is expedient to revive the same Act and to amend it in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. The said Act shall be revived and shall remain in force until the Governor General in Council otherwise directs.

Act XXIII of 1867 to be revived.

2. For the word "Commissioner" wherever it occurs in the said Act, the words "Sessions Judge or Commissioner" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Act XXIII of 1867.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for General information :—

ACT No. X OF 1877.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
   Local extent.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. Enactments repealed.
   References in previous Acts.
   Saving of procedure in suits instituted before 1st October 1877.
4. Saving of certain Acts affecting Oudh, Panjáb, Central Provinces and Burma.
5. Sections extending to Mufassal Small Cause Courts.

SECTIONS.

6. Saving of jurisdiction and procedure—
(a) of Military Courts of Request;
(b) of officers appointed to try small suits in Bombay;
(c) of village Munsifs and village Panchâyats in Madras;
(d) of Recorder of Rangoon sitting as an Insolvent Court.
7. Saving of certain Bombay laws.
8. Presidency Small Cause Courts.
9. Division of Code.

PART I.

OF SUITS IN GENERAL.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS AND RES JUDICATA.

10. No person exempt from jurisdiction by reason of descent or place of birth.
11. Courts to try all civil suits unless specially barred.
12. Pending suits.
13. *Res judicata.*
14. When foreign judgment no bar to suit in British India.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE PLACE OF SUING.

15. Court in which suit to be instituted.
16. Suits to be instituted where subject-matter situate.
17. Suits to be instituted where defendants reside or cause of action arose.
18. Suits for compensation for wrongs to person or moveables.
19. Suits for immoveable property situate in single districts, but within jurisdictions of different Courts.
Suits for immoveable property situate in different districts.
20. Power to stay proceedings where all defendants do not reside within jurisdiction.
Application when to be made.
21. Remission of Court-fee where suit instituted in another Court.
22. Procedure where Courts in which suit may be instituted are subordinate to the same Appellate Court.
23. Procedure where they are not so subordinate.
24. Procedure where they are subordinate to different High Courts.
25. Transfer of suits.

CHAPTER III.

OF PARTIES AND THEIR APPEARANCES, APPLICATIONS AND ACTS.

26. Persons who may be joined as plaintiffs.
27. Court may substitute or add plaintiff for or to plaintiff suing.
28. Persons who may be joined as defendants.
29. Joinder of parties liable on same contract.
30. One party may sue or defend on behalf of all in same interest.
31. Suit not to fail by reason of misjoinder.
32. Court may dismiss or add parties.
No one to be added as plaintiff or as next friend without his consent.
Parties to suits instituted or defended under section 30.
Defendants added to be served.
Conduct of suit.
33. Where defendant added, plaintiff to amend.
34. Time for taking objections as to non-joinder or misjoinder of parties.
35. Each of several plaintiffs or defendants may authorize any other to appear, &c., for him.
Authority to be in writing signed and filed.

Recognized Agents and Pleaders.

36. Appearances, &c., may be in person, by recognized agent or by pleader.
37. Recognized agents.
Persons holding powers-of-attorney from parties out of jurisdiction.
Certificated mukhtârs.
Persons carrying on trade or business for parties out of jurisdiction.
Recognized agents in Panjâb, Oudh and Central Provinces.
38. Service of process on recognized agent.
39. Appointment of pleader.
40. Service of process on pleader.
41. Agent to receive process.
His appointment to be in writing and to be filed in Court.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE FRAME OF THE SUIT.

42. Suit how to be framed.
43. Suit to include the whole claim.
Relinquishment of part of claim.
Omission to sue for one of several remedies.
44. Only certain claims to be joined with suit for recovery of land.
Claims by or against executor, administrator, or heir.
45. Plaintiff may join several causes of action.
Court may order separation.
46. Defendant may apply to confine suit.
47. Court on hearing application may exclude some causes and order amendment.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE INSTITUTION OF SUITS.

48. Suits to be commenced by plaint.
49. Language of plaint.
50. Particulars to be contained in plaint.
In money suits.
Where plaintiff sues as a representative.
Defendant's interest and liability to be shown.
Grounds of exemption from limitation-law.

SECTIONS.

51. Plaint to be subscribed and verified.
52. Contents of verification.
Verification to be signed and attested.
53. When the plaint may be rejected, returned for amendment, or amended.
Proviso.
Attestation of amendment.
54. When the plaint shall be rejected.
55. Procedure on rejecting a plaint.
56. When rejection of plaint does not preclude presentation of fresh plaint.
57. When the plaint shall be returned to be presented to the proper Court.
Procedure on returning plaint.
58. Procedure on admitting plaint.
Concise statements.
Register of suits.
59. Production of document on which plaintiff sues.
Delivery of document or copy.
List of other documents.
60. Statement in case of documents not in his possession or power.
61. Suits on lost negotiable instruments.
62. Production of shop-book.
Original entry to be marked and returned.
63. Inadmissibility of document not produced when plaint filed.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE ISSUE AND SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

Issue of Summons.

64. Summons.
65. Copy or statement annexed to summons.
66. Court may order defendant or plaintiff to appear in person.
67. No party to be ordered to appear in person unless resident within 50 or, where there is a railway, 200 miles.
68. Summons to be either to settle issues or for final disposal.
69. Fixing day for appearance of defendant.
70. Summons to order defendant to produce documents required by plaintiff or relied on by defendant.
71. On issue of summons or final disposal, parties to be directed to produce their witnesses.

Service of Summons.

72. Delivery of summons for service.
73. Mode of service.
74. Service on several defendants.
75. Service to be on defendant in person, when practicable, or on his agent.
76. Service on agent by whom defendant carries on business.
77. Service on agent in charge, in suits for immoveable property.
78. When service may be on male member of defendant's family.
79. Person served to sign acknowledgment.
80. Procedure when defendant refuses to accept service,
or cannot be found.
81. Endorsement of time and manner of service.
82. Examination of serving officer.
Substituted service.
83. Effect of substituted service.
84. When service is substituted, time for appearance to be fixed.
85. Service of summons when defendant resides within jurisdiction of another Court and has no agent to accept service.
86. Service within Presidency-towns and Rangoon of process issued by Mufassal Courts.
87. Service on defendant in jail.
88. Procedure if jail be in a different district.
89. Service when defendant resides out of British India and has no agent to accept service.
90. Service through British Resident or agent of Government.
91. Substitution of letter for summons.
92. Mode of sending such letter.

Service of Process.

93. Process to be served at expense of party issuing it.
Costs of service.
94. Notices and orders in writing how served.

Postage.

95. Postage.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE PARTIES AND CONSEQUENCE OF NON-APPEARANCE.

96. Parties to appear on day fixed in summons for defendant to appear and answer.
97. Dismissal of suit where summons not served in consequence of plaintiff's failure to pay fee for issuing it.
Proviso.
98. If neither party appear, suit to be dismissed.
99. In such case plaintiff may bring fresh suit; or Court may restore the suit to its file.
100. Procedure if only plaintiff appear
when summons was duly served,
when summons not duly served,
when summons served, but not in due time.
101. Procedure where defendant appears on day of adjourned hearing, and assigns good cause for previous non-appearance.
102. Procedure where defendant only appears.
Decree against plaintiff by default bars fresh suit.

SECTIONS.

103. Procedure where defendant residing out of British India does not appear.
104. Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several plaintiffs.
105. Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several defendants.
106. Consequence of non-attendance, without sufficient cause shown, of party ordered to appear in person.
107. Court to receive written declaration in support of cause shown for failure to appear.
108. Setting aside decree *ex parte* against defendant.
109. No decree to be set aside, without notice to opposite party.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF WRITTEN STATEMENTS AND SET-OFF.

110. Written statements.
111. Particulars of set-off to be given in written statement.
Enquiry.
Effect of set-off.
Relinquishment of portion of claim for purpose of set-off.
112. No written statement to be received after first hearing unless called for by Court.
Court may at any time call for written statement.
113. Procedure when party fails to present written statement called for by Court.
114. Frame of written statements.
115. Written statements to be subscribed and verified.
116. Rejection of argumentative, prolix or irrelevant written statements.
Attestation of amendments.
Effect of rejection.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE PARTIES BY THE COURT.

117. Ascertainment from each party whether allegations in written statements are admitted or denied.
118. Oral examination of party or companion of himself or his pleader.
119. Substance of examination to be written.
120. Consequence of refusal or inability of pleader to answer.

CHAPTER X.

OF DISCOVERY AND OF THE ADMISSION, INSPECTION, PRODUCTION, IMPOUNDING AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS.

121. Power to deliver interrogatories.
122. Service of interrogatories.
123. Inquiry into propriety of exhibiting interrogatories.
124. Service of interrogatories on officer of corporation or company.
125. Power to strike out interrogatories as irrelevant, &c.
126. Time for filing affidavit in answer.
127. Procedure where a party omits to answer sufficiently.

SECTIONS.

128. Power to demand admission of genuineness of documents.
129. Application for order for discovery of document.
Affidavit in answer to such order.
130. Power to order production of documents during suit.
131. Notice to produce for inspection documents referred to in plaint, &c.
Consequence of non-compliance with such notice.
132. Party receiving such notice to deliver notice when and where inspection may be had.
133. Application for order of inspection.
134. Application to be founded on affidavit.
135. Power to order issue or question on which right to discovery depends to be first determined.
136. Consequences of failure to answer or give inspection.
137. Court may send for papers from its own records or from other Courts.
138. Documentary evidence to be in readiness at first hearing.
139. Effect of non-production of documents.
140. Documents to be received by Court.
Rejection of irrelevant or inadmissible documents.
141. No documents to be placed on record unless proved.
Proved documents to be marked and filed.
Entries in shop-books.
142. Rejected documents to be marked, and returned, unless detained by Court.
143. Court may order any document to be impounded.
144. After lapse of time for appeal, document admitted in evidence may be returned.
When document may be returned before time limited.
Document not be returned in certain cases.
Receipt to be given for returned document.
145. Provisions as to documents applied to material objects.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

146. Framing of issues.
147. Allegations from which issues may be framed.
148. Court may examine witnesses or documents before framing issues.
149. Power to amend, add and strike out issues.
150. Questions of fact or law may by agreement be stated in the form of an issue.
151. Court if satisfied that the agreement was executed in good faith may give judgment.

CHAPTER XII.

DISPOSAL OF THE SUIT AT THE FIRST HEARING.

152. If parties are not at issue on any question of law or fact.
153. If one of several defendants be not at issue with the plaintiff.
154. If parties are at issue on questions of law or fact.
Court may determine issue and pronounce judgment.

SECTIONS.

155. If either party fails to produce his evidence, Court may pronounce judgment.
Procedure where Court cannot pronounce judgment at first hearing.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF ADJOURNMENTS.

156. Court may grant time, or adjourn hearing.
Costs of adjournment.
157. Procedure if parties fail to appear on day fixed.
158. Court may proceed notwithstanding either party fails to produce his evidence.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE SUMMONING AND ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

159. Summons to attend to give evidence or produce documents.
160. Expenses of witnesses to be paid into Court on applying for summons.
Scale of expenses.
161. Tender of expenses to witness.
162. Procedure where insufficient sum paid in.
Expenses if witness detained more than one day.
163. Time, place, and purpose of attendance to be specified in summons.
164. Summons to produce document.
165. Power to require persons present in Court to give evidence.
166. Summons how served.
167. Time for serving summons.
168. Attachment of property of absconding witness.
169. If witness appears, attachment may be withdrawn.
170. Procedure if witness fails to appear.
171. Court may of its own accord summon as witnesses strangers to suit.
172. Persons summoned to give evidence must attend.
173. When they may depart.
174. Consequences of non-attendance.
Consequences of refusal to give evidence or produce documents.
175. Procedure when witness absconds.
176. Person summoned to attend in person if so required.
177. Consequence of refusal of party to give evidence when called on by the Court.
178. Rules as to witnesses to apply to parties summoned.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE HEARING OF THE SUIT AND EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

179. Statement and production of evidence by party having right to begin.
Rules as to right to begin.
180. Statement and production of evidence by other party.
Reply by party beginning.
181. Witnesses to be examined in open Court.

SECTIONS.

182. How evidence shall be taken in appealable cases.
183. When witness may require his deposition to be interpreted.
184. Memorandum when evidence is not taken down by Judge.
185. When evidence may be taken in English.
186. Any particular question and answer may be taken down.
187. Questions objected to.
188. Remarks on demeanour of witnesses.
189. Memorandum of evidence in unappealable cases.
190. Judge unable to make such memorandum to record reason of his inability.
191. Power to deal with evidence taken down by Judge removed before conclusion of suit.
192. Power to examine witness immediately.
193. Court may recall and examine witness.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF AFFIDAVITS.

194. Power to order any point to be proved by affidavit.
195. When evidence may be given by affidavit.
196. Matters to which affidavits shall be confined.
197. Oath of declarant by whom to be administered.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF JUDGMENT AND DECREE.

198. Judgment when pronounced.
199. Power to pronounce judgment written by Judge's predecessor.
200. Language of judgment.
201. Translation of judgment.
202. Judgment to be dated and signed.
203. Judgments of Small Cause Courts.
Judgments of other Courts.
204. Court to state its decision on each issue.
Exception.
205. Date of decree.
206. Contents of decree.
Power to amend decree.
207. Decree for recovery of portion of immoveable property.
208. Decree for delivery of moveable property.
209. In suits for money, decree may order certain interest to be paid on principal sum adjudged.
210. Payment by instalments.
When Court may order payment by instalments.
211. In suits for land, Court may decree payment of mesne profits with interest.
212. Court may determine amount of mesne profits prior to passing decree, or may reserve enquiry.
213. Administration-suit.
214. Suit to enforce right of pre-emption.
215. Suit for dissolution of partnership.
216. If set-off be allowed.
Effect of decree.
217. Certified copies of decree and judgment to be furnished.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF COSTS.

SECTIONS.

218. Costs of applications.
219. Judgment to direct by whom costs are to be paid.
220. Power of Court as to costs.
221. Costs may be set-off against sum admitted or found to be due.
Saving of Pleader's lien.
222. Interest on costs.
Payment of costs out of subject-matter.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE EXECUTION OF DECREES.

A.—Of the Court by which Decrees may be executed.

223. Court by which decree may be executed.
224. Procedure when Court desires that its own decree shall be executed by another Court.
225. Court receiving copies of decree, &c., to file same without proof.
226. Execution of decree or order by Court to which it is sent.
227. Execution by High Court of decree transmitted by other Court.
228. Appeal from orders for execution of decrees of other Courts.
229. Decrees of Courts established by Government of India in Native States.

B.—Of Application for Execution.

230. Application for execution.
231. Application by joint decree-holder.
232. Application by transferee of decree.
233. Transferee to hold subject to equities enforceable against original holder.
234. If judgment-debtor die before execution, application may be made against his representative.
235. Contents of application for execution of decree.
236. Application for attachment of immoveable property to be accompanied with inventory.
237. Application for attachment of moveable property to be accompanied with inventory.
238. When application must be accompanied by extract from Collector's register.

C.—Of staying Execution.

239. When Court may stay execution.
240. Power to require security from, or impose conditions upon, judgment-debtor.
241. Liability of judgment-debtor discharged to be retaken.
242. Order of Court passing decree or of Appellate Court to be binding upon Court applied to.
243. Stay of execution pending suit between decree-holder and judgment-debtor.

D.—Questions for Court executing Decree.

244. Questions to be decided by Court executing decree.

E.—Of the mode of executing Decrees.

245. Procedure on receiving application for execution of decree.
Procedure on admitting application.

SECTIONS.

246. Cross-decrees.
247. Cross-claims under same decree.
248. Notice to show cause why decree should not be executed.
Proviso.
249. Procedure after issue of notice.
250. Warrant when to issue.
251. Date, signature, seal and delivery.
252. Decree against representative of deceased for money to be paid out of deceased's property.
253. Decree against surety.
254. Decree for money.
255. Decree for mesne profits or other matter, amount of which to be subsequently ascertained.
256. Power to direct immediate execution of decree for money not exceeding rupees 1,000.
257. Modes of paying money under decree.
258. Payment of money out of Court to decree-holder.
259. Decrees for specific moveables, or recovery of wives.
260. Decree for specific performance or restitution of conjugal rights.
261. Decree for execution of conveyances, or endorsement of negotiable instruments.
262. Form and effect of execution of conveyance by Court.
263. Decree for immoveable property.
264. Delivery of immoveable property when in occupancy of tenant.
265. Partition of estate or separation of share.

F.—Of Attachment of Property.

266. Property liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree.
267. Power to summon and examine persons as to property liable to be seized.
268. Attachment of debt, share and other property not in possession of judgment-debtor.
269. Attachment of moveable property in possession of defendant.
Power to make rules for maintenance of attached live-stock.
270. Attachment of negotiable instruments.
271. Seizure of property in house.
Seizure of property in zanánás.
272. Attachment of property deposited in Court or with Government officer.
Proviso.
273. Attachment of decree for money.
Attachment of other decrees.
Decree-holders to give information.
274. Attachment of immoveable property.
275. Order for withdrawal of attachment after satisfaction of decree.
276. Private alienation of property after attachment to be void.
277. Court may direct coin or currency-notes attached to be paid to party entitled.
278. Investigation of claims to and objections to attachment of attached property.
Postponement of sale.
279. Evidence to be adduced by claimant.
280. Release of property from attachment.
281. Disallowance of claim to release of property attached.
282. Continuance of attachment subject to claim of incumbrancer.

SECTIONS.

283. Saving of suits to establish right to attached property.
284. Power to order property attached to be sold and proceeds be paid to person entitled.
285. Property attached in execution of decrees of several Courts.

G.—Of Sale and Delivery of Property.

(a). General Rules.

286. Sales by whom conducted and how made.
287. Proclamation of sales by public auction. Rules to be made by High Court.
288. Indemnity of Judges, &c.
289. Mode of making proclamation.
290. Time of sale.
291. Power to adjourn sale. Stoppage of sale on tender of debt and costs, or on proof of payment.
292. Officers concerned in execution-sales not to bid for or buy property sold.
293. Defaulting purchaser answerable for loss by re-sale.
294. Decree-holder not to bid for or buy property without permission. If decree-holder purchase, amount of decree may be taken as payment.
295. Proceeds of execution sale to be divided rateably among decree-holders. Proviso where property is sold subject to mortgage.

(b). Rules as to Moveable Property.

296. Rules as to negotiable securities and shares in public companies.
297. Payment for moveable property sold.
298. Irregularity not to vitiate sale of moveable property, but any person injured may sue.
299. Delivery of moveable property belonging to defendant actually seized.
300. Delivery of moveable property to which judgment-debtor is entitled subject to lien.
301. Delivery of debts and of shares in public companies.
302. Transfer of negotiable instruments and shares.
303. Vesting order in case of other property.

(c). Rules as to Immoveable Property.

304. Sales of land by Court not inferior to a District Court.
305. Postponement of sale of land to enable defendant to raise amount of decree. Certificate to judgment-debtor.
306. Deposit by purchaser of immoveable property.
307. Time for payment in full.
308. Procedure in default of payment.
309. Notification on re-sale of immoveable property.
310. Co-sharer of a share of undivided estate sold in execution to have preference in bidding.
311. Sale of land not set aside on ground of irregularity unless in case of substantial injury.
312. Effect of objection being disallowed and of its being allowed.
313. Power to apply to set aside the sale.

SECTIONS.

314. Confirmation of sale.
315. If sale set aside, price to be returned to purchaser.
316. Certificate to purchaser of immoveable property. Certificate to state name of actual purchaser.
317. Benámí purchaser not recognized.
318. Delivery of immoveable property in occupancy of judgment-debtor.
319. Delivery of immoveable property in the occupancy of tenant.
320. Power to prescribe rules for transferring to Collector execution of decrees and sale of land. Power to prescribe rules as to transmission, execution and re-transmission of decrees.
321. Power of Collector as to sale of land in execution of decree.
322. Powers of Collector as to execution of certain money-decrees so transferred.
323. Procedure of Collector.
324. Sale by Collector.
325. Sale, &c., to be reported to Court by Collector. Application of balance.
326. When Court may authorize Collector to stay public sale of land.
327. Local rules as to sales of land in execution of decrees for money.

(H).—Of Resistance to Execution.

328. Procedure in case of obstruction to execution of decree.
329. Procedure in case of obstruction by judgment-debtor or at his instigation.
330. Procedure when obstruction continues.
331. Procedure in case of obstruction by claimant in good faith, other than judgment-debtor.
332. Procedure in case of person dispossessed of property disputing right of decree-holder to be put into possession.
333. Orders passed under sections 331 and 332 to have force of decrees, and to be subject to appeal.
334. Resisting or obstructing purchasers in obtaining possession of immoveable property.
335. Obstruction by claimant other than defendant.

(I).—Of Arrest and Imprisonment.

336. Place of judgment-debtor's imprisonment. Arrest in houses. Proviso.
337. Warrant for arrest to direct judgment-debtor to be brought up.
338. Scales of subsistence allowances.
339. Judgment-debtor's subsistence-money.
340. Subsistence money to be added to amount of decree.
341. Release of judgment-debtor.
342. Imprisonment not to exceed six months. When not to exceed six weeks.
343. Endorsement on warrant.

CHAPTER XX.

OF INSOLVENT JUDGMENT-DEBTORS.

344. Power to apply to be declared an insolvent.

SECTIONS.

345. Contents of application.
346. Subscription and verification of application.
347. Service on decree-holder of copy of application and notice.
348. Power to serve other creditors.
349. Powers of Court as to applicant under arrest.
350. Procedure at hearing.
351. Declaration of insolvency and appointment of Receiver.
352. Creditors to prove their debts.
Schedule to be framed.
353. Applications by creditors.
354. Effect of order appointing Receiver.
355. Receiver to give security and collect assets.
Discharge of insolvent.
356. Duty of Receiver.
His right to remuneration.
Delivery of surplus.
357. Effect of discharge.
358. When Court may declare insolvent absolved from further liability.
359. Procedure in case of dishonest applicant.
360. Investment of other Courts with powers of District Courts.
Transfer of cases.

PART II.

OF INCIDENTAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF THE DEATH, MARRIAGE AND INSOLVENCY OF PARTIES.

361. No abatement by party's death, if cause of action survive.
362. Proceeding in case of death of one of several plaintiffs or defendants, if cause of action survive.
363. Proceeding in case of death of one of several plaintiffs where cause of action survives to survivors and representative of deceased.
364. Proceeding where no application made by representative of deceased plaintiff.
365. Proceeding in case of death of sole, or sole surviving, plaintiff.
366. Abatement where no application by representative of deceased plaintiff.
367. Procedure in case of dispute as to representative of deceased plaintiff.
368. Procedure in case of death of one of several defendants, or of sole or sole surviving defendant.
369. Suit not abated by marriage of female party.
370. When plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency bars suit.
Procedure when assignee fails to continue suit or give security.
371. Effect of abatement on parties' rights.
Application to set aside abatement or dismissal.
372. Procedure in case of assignment pending the suit.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF THE WITHDRAWAL AND ADJUSTMENT OF SUITS.

373. Power to allow plaintiff to withdraw with liberty to bring fresh suit.
374. Limitation-law not affected by first suit.
375. Compromise of suits.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF PAYMENT INTO COURT.

376. Deposit by defendant of amount in satisfaction of claim.
377. Notice of deposit.
378. Interest on sum deposited not allowed to plaintiff after receipt of notice.
379. Procedure where plaintiff accepts deposit as satisfaction in part.
Procedure where he accepts it as satisfaction in full.

CHAPTER XXIV.

OF REQUIRING SECURITY FOR COSTS.

380. When security for costs may be required from plaintiff at any stage of suit.
381. Procedure where requisition is not complied with.
382. Residence out of British India.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF COMMISSIONS.

A.—Commissions to examine Witnesses.

383. Cases in which Court may issue commission to examine witness.
384. Order for commission may be made either on application of parties or by Court of its own accord.
385. When witness resides within Court's jurisdiction.
386. When witness resides beyond Court's jurisdiction, but in British India.
When witness is within local limits of ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court.
387. When witness is not within British India.
388. Court to examine witness pursuant to commission.
389. Commission when executed to be returned to Court issuing it with depositions of witnesses.
390. When depositions may be read in evidence.
391. Provisions as to execution and return of commissions to apply to commissions issued by Foreign Courts.

B.—Commissions for Local Investigations.

392. Commission to make local investigations.
393. Procedure of Commissioner.
Report and depositions to be evidence in suit.
Commissioner may be examined in person.

C.—Commissions to examine Accounts.

394. Commission to examine or adjust accounts.
395. Court to give Commissioner necessary instructions
Proceedings of Commissioner receivable in evidence.
Power to make further enquiry.

D.—Commission to make Partition.

396. Commission to make partition of non-revenue-paying immoveable property.

E.—General Provisions.

SECTIONS.

397. Expenses of commission to be paid into Court.
398. Commissioner may examine parties and witnesses and call for papers.
399. Attendance, examination and punishment of witnesses before Commissioner.
400. Procedure *ex parte* where parties do not appear.

PART III.

OF SUITS IN PARTICULAR CASES.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SUITS BY PAUPERS.

401. Suits may be brought *in formâ pauperis.*
402. What suits excepted.
403. Application to be in writing.
Contents of application.
404. Presentation of application.
405. Rejection of application.
406. Examination of applicant.
If presented by agent, Court may order applicant to be examined by commission.
407. Rejection of application.
408. Notice of day for receiving evidence of applicant's pauperism.
409. Procedure at hearing.
410. Procedure if application admitted.
411. Costs when pauper succeeds.
Recovery of court-fees.
412. Procedure when pauper fails.
413. Refusal to allow applicant to sue as pauper to bar subsequent application of like nature.
414. Dispaupering.
415. Costs.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT OR PUBLIC OFFICERS.

416. Suits by or against Secretary of State in Council.
417. Persons authorized to act for Government.
418. Plaints in suits by Secretary of State in Council.
419. Agent of Government to receive process.
420. Appearance and answer by Secretary of State in Council.
421. Attendance of person able to answer questions relating to suit against Government.
422. Service on public officers.
423. Extension of time to enable officer to make reference to Government.
424. Notice previous to suing Secretary of State in Council or public officer.
425. Arrests in such suits.
426. Application where Government undertakes defence.
427. Procedure where no such application made.
Defendant not liable to arrest before judgment.
428. Exemption of public officers from personal appearance.
429. Procedure where decree is against Government or a public officer.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SUITS BY ALIENS AND BY OR AGAINST FOREIGN AND NATIVE RULERS.

SECTIONS.

430. When aliens may sue.
431. When a foreign State may sue.
432. Persons specially appointed by Government to prosecute or defend for Princes or Chiefs.
433. Suits against Sovereign Princes, &c.
Sovereign Princes, &c., exempt from arrest.
When their property may be attached.
434. Execution in British India of decrees or Courts of Native States.

CHAPTER XXIX.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES.

435. Subscription and verification of plaint.
436. Service on Corporation or Company.

CHAPTER XXX.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

437. Representation of beneficiaries in suits concerning property vested in trustees, &c.
438. Joinder of executors and administrators.
439. Husband of married executrix not to join.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST MINORS AND PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND.

440. Minor must sue by next friend.
Costs.
441. Applications to be made by next friend or guardian *ad litem.*
442. Plaint filed without next friend to be taken off the file.
Costs.
443. Guardian *ad litem* to be appointed by the Court.
444. Order obtained without next friend or guardian may be discharged.
Costs.
445. Who may be next friend.
446. Removal of next friend.
447. Retirement of next friend.
Application for appointment of new next friend.
448. Stay of proceedings on death or removal of next friend.
449. Application for appointment of new next friend.
450. Course to be followed by minor plaintiff or applicant on coming of age.
451. Where he elects to proceed.
452. Where he elects to abandon.
453. Making and proving applications under sections 151, 152.
454. When minor co-plaintiff.
Costs.
455. When suit unreasonable or improper.
Costs.
456. Petition for appointment of guardian *ad litem.*

SECTIONS.

457. Who may be guardian *ad litem*.
458. Guardian neglecting his duty may be removed.
Costs.
459. On death or removal of guardian *pendente lite*, new guardian to be appointed.
460. When decree to be enforced against heir or representative.
461. Before decree, next friend or guardian *ad litem* not to receive money without leave of Court and giving security.
462. Next friend or guardian *ad litem* not to compromise without leave of Court.
Compromise without leave voidable.
463. Application of sections 440 to 462 to persons of unsound mind.
464. Wards of Court.

CHAPTER XXXII.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST MILITARY MEN.

465. Officers or soldiers who cannot obtain leave may authorize any person to sue or defend for them.
466. Person so authorized may act personally or appoint pleaders.
467. Service on person so authorized, or on his pleader, to be good service.
468. Service on officers and soldiers.
469. Execution of warrant of arrest in cantonments, &c.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

INTERPLEADER.

470. When interpleader-suit may be instituted.
471. Plaint in such suit.
472. Payment of thing claimed into Court.
473. Procedure at first hearing.
474. When agents and tenants may institute interpleader-suits.
475. Charge of plaintiff's costs.
476. Procedure where a defendant is suing stakeholder.
Costs.

PART IV.

PROVISIONAL REMEDIES.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

OF ARREST AND ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

A.—Arrest before Judgment.

477. When plaintiff may apply that security be taken.
478. Order to bring up defendant to show cause why he should not give security.
479. If defendant fail to show cause, Court may order him to make deposit or give security.
480. Procedure in case of application by surety to be discharged.
481. Procedure where defendant fails to give security or find fresh security.
482. Subsistence of defendant arrested.

B.—Attachment before Judgment.

483. Application before judgment for security from defendant to satisfy decree, and in default, for attachment of property.
Contents of application.

SECTIONS.

484. Court may call on defendant to furnish security or show cause.
485. Attachment if cause not shown or security not furnished.
Withdrawal of attachment.
486. Mode of making attachment.
487. Investigation of claims to property attached before judgment.
488. Removal of attachment when security furnished.
489. Attachment not to affect rights of strangers, or bar the decree-holder from applying for sale.
490. Property attached under this chapter, not to be re-attached in execution of decree.

C.—Compensation for improper Arrests or Attachments.

491. Compensation for obtaining arrest or attachment on insufficient grounds.
Proviso.

CHAPTER XXXV.

OF TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS AND INTERLOCUTORY ORDERS.

A.—Temporary Injunctions.

492. Cases in which temporary injunction may be granted.
493. Injunction to restrain repetition or continuance of breach.
494. Before granting injunction, Court may direct notice to be given to opposite party.
495. Injunction to corporation binding on its members and officers.
496. Order for injunction may be discharged, varied or set aside.
497. Compensation to defendant for issue of injunction on insufficient grounds.
Proviso.

B.—Interlocutory Orders.

498. Power to order interim sale of perishable articles.
499. Power to make order for detention, &c., of subject-matter and to authorize entry, taking of samples and experiments.
500. Application for such orders to be after notice.
501. When party may be put in immediate possession of land, the subject of suit.
502. Deposit of money, &c., in Court.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS.

503. Power of Court to appoint Receivers.
Receiver's liabilities.
504. When Collector may be appointed Receiver.
505. Courts empowered under this chapter.

PART V.

OF SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

506. Parties to suit may apply for order of reference.

SECTIONS.

507. Nomination of arbitrator.
When Court to nominate arbitrator.
508. Order of reference.
509. When reference is to two or more, order to provide for difference of opinion.
510. Death, incapacity, &c., of arbitrators or umpire.
511. Appointment of umpire by Court.
512. Powers of arbitrator or umpire appointed under sections 509, 510, 511.
513. Summoning witnesses.
Punishment for default, &c.
514. Extension of time for making award.
515. When umpire may arbitrate in lieu of arbitrators.
516. Award to be signed and filed.
517. Arbitrators or umpire may state special case.
518. Court may, on application, modify or correct award in certain cases.
519. Order as to costs of arbitration.
520. When award or matter referred to arbitration may be remitted.
521. Grounds for setting aside award.
522. Judgment to be according to award.
Decree to follow.
523. Agreement to refer to arbitration may be filed in Court.
Application to be numbered and registered.
Notice to show cause against filing it.
524. Provisions of this chapter applicable to proceedings under order of reference.
525. Filing award in matter referred to arbitration without intervention of Court.
Application to be numbered and registered.
Notice to parties to arbitration.
526. Filing and enforcement of such award.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OF PROCEEDINGS ON AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.

527. Power to state case for Court's opinion.
528. When value of subject-matter must be stated.
529. Agreement to be filed and numbered as a suit.
530. Parties to be subject to Court's jurisdiction.
531. Hearing and disposal of the case.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE ON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

532. Institution of summary suits upon bills of exchange, &c.
Payment into Court of sum mentioned in summons.
533. Defendant showing defence on merits to have leave to appear.
534. Power to set aside decree.
535. Power to order bill to be deposited with officer of Court.
536. Recovery of cost of noting non-acceptance of dishonoured bill.
537. Procedure in suits under this chapter.
538. Power to extend this chapter.

CHAPTER XL.

OF SUITS RELATING TO PUBLIC CHARITIES.

539. When suit relating to public charities may be brought.

PART VI.

OF APPEALS.

CHAPTER XLI.

OF APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.

SECTIONS.

540. Appeal to lie from all original decrees, except when expressly prohibited.
541. Form of appeal.
Memorandum to be accompanied by copy of decree and judgment.
Memorandum of appeal.
542. Appellant confined to grounds set out.
543. Rejection of memorandum or grounds of objection.
544. One of several plaintiffs or defendants may obtain reversal of whole decree if it proceed on ground common to all.

Of staying and executing Decrees under Appeal.

545. Execution of decree not stayed solely by reason of appeal.
Stay of execution of appealable decree before time for appealing has expired.
Security required before making order to stay execution.
546. Security in case of order for execution of decree appealed against.
547. No such security to be required from Government or public officers.

Of Procedure in Appeal from Decrees.

548. Registry of memorandum of appeal.
549. Appellate Court may require appellant to give security for costs.
When appellant resides out of British India.
550. Appellate Court to give notice to Court whose decree is appealed against.
Transmission of papers to Appellate Court.
Copies of exhibits in Court whose decree is appealed against.
551. Power to confirm decision of lower Court without sending it notice.
552. Day for hearing appeal.
553. Publication and service of notice of day for hearing appeal.
Appellate Court may itself cause notice to be served.
554. Contents of notice.

Procedure on Hearing.

555. Right to begin.
556. Dismissal of appeal for appellant's default.
Hearing appeal *ex parte*.
557. Dismissal of appeal where notice has not been served in consequence of appellant's failure to deposit cost of notice.
Proviso.
558. Re-admission of appeal dismissed for default
559. Power to adjourn hearing, and direct persons appearing interested to be made respondents.
560. Re-hearing on application of respondent against whom *ex parte* decree is made.
561. Upon hearing respondent may object to decree as if he had preferred separate appeal.
Form of notice, and provisions applicable thereto.

SECTIONS.

562. Remand of case by Appellate Court.
563. When further evidence barred.
564. Limit to remand.
565. When evidence on record sufficient, Appellate Court shall determine case finally.
566. When Appellate Court may frame issues and refer them for trial to Court whose decree is appealed against.
567. Finding and evidence to be put on record.
Objections to finding.
Determination of appeal.
568. Production of additional evidence in Appellate Court.
569. Mode of taking additional evidence.
570. Points to be defined and recorded.

Of the Judgment in Appeal.

571. Judgment when and where pronounced.
572. Language of judgment.
573. Translation of judgment.
574. Contents of judgment.
Date and signature.
575. Decision when appeal is heard by two or more Judges.
576. Dissent to be recorded.
577. What judgment may direct.
578. No decree to be reversed or modified for error or irregularity not affecting merits or jurisdiction.

Of the Decree in Appeal.

579. Contents of decree.
Judge dissenting from judgment need not sign decree.
580. Copies of Judgment and decree to be furnished to parties.
581. Certified copy of decree to be sent to Court whose decree is appealed against.
582. Appellate Court to have same powers as Courts of original jurisdiction.
583. Execution of decree of Appellate Court.

CHAPTER XLII.

OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

584. Second appeals to High Court.
Grounds of second appeal.
585. Second appeal only on grounds mentioned in section 584.
586. No second appeal in certain suits.
587. Provisions as to second appeals.

CHAPTER XLIII.

OF APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

588. Orders appealable.
589. Court which shall hear appeals.
590. Procedure in appeals from orders.
591. No appeal, before decree, from order passed in course of suit; but if decree appealed against, error or defect therein may be set forth.

CHAPTER XLIV.

OF PAUPER APPEALS.

592. Who may appeal as pauper.
Procedure on application for admission of appeal.
593. Enquiry into pauperism.
Proviso.

CHAPTER XLV.

OF APPEALS TO THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL.

SECTIONS.

594. 'Decree' defined.
595. When appeals lie to Queen in Council.
596. Value of subject-matter.
597. Bar of certain appeals.
598. Application to Court whose decree is complained of.
599. Time within which application must be made.
600. Certificate as to value or fitness.
601. Effect of refusal of certificate.
602. Security and deposit required on grant of certificate.
603. Admission of appeal and procedure thereon.
604. Revocation of acceptance of security.
605. Power to order further security or payment.
606. Effect of failure to comply with order.
607. Refund of balance of deposit.
608. Powers of Court pending appeal.
609. Increase of security found inadequate.
610. Procedure to enforce orders of Queen in Council.
611. Appeal against order relating to execution.
612. Power to make rules.
Publication of rules.
613. Legalization of existing rules.
614. Recorder of Rangoon.
615. Construction of Bengal Regulation III of 1828, section 4, clause 5.
616. Saving of Her Majesty's pleasure, and of rules for conduct of business before Judicial Committee.

PART VII.

CHAPTER XLVI.

OF REFERENCE TO AND REVISION BY THE HIGH COURT.

SECTIONS.

617. Reference of question to High Court.
618. Court may pass decree contingent upon opinion of High Court.
619. Judgment of High Court to be transmitted, and case disposed of accordingly.
620. Costs of reference to High Court.
621. Power to alter, &c., decrees of Court making reference.
622. Power to call for record of cases decided by Small Cause Courts, or, on appeal, by subordinate Courts.

PART VIII.

CHAPTER XLVII.

OF REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.

623. Application for review of judgment.
624. To whom applications for review may be made.
625. Form of applications for review.
626. Application when rejected.
Application when granted.
Proviso.
627. Application for review in Court consisting of two or more Judges.
628. Application when rejected.

SECTIONS.

629. Order of Court final.

630. Registry of application granted, and order for re-hearing.

PART IX.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO THE CHARTERED HIGH COURTS.

631. This part to apply only to certain High Courts.

632. Application of Code to High Courts.

633. High Court to record judgments according to its own rules.

634. Power to order execution of decree before ascertainment of costs, and execution for costs subsequently.

635. Attorneys not to address Court except when authorized.

636. Process of High Courts may be served by attorneys in suit.

637. Non-judicial acts may be done by Registrar.

638. Sections not applying to High Court in original civil jurisdiction.
Code not to affect High Court in exercise of insolvent jurisdiction.

639. Power to frame forms.

PART X.

CHAPTER XLIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

640. Exemption of certain women from personal appearance.

641. Local Government may exempt certain persons from personal appearance.
List of names of persons exempted to be kept in Subordinate Court.
Costs of commission rendered necessary by claiming privilege.

642. Persons exempt from arrest.

643. Procedure in case of certain offences relating to documents.

644. Use of forms in fourth schedule.

645. Language of subordinate Courts.

646. Power of Registrars of Small Cause Courts to state cases.

647. Miscellaneous proceedings.
Admission of affidavits as evidence.

648. Procedure when person to be arrested or property to be attached is outside the district.

649. Rules applicable to all civil process for sale or payment.

650. Application of rules as to witnesses.

651. Penalty for escaping from custody under Code.

652. Power to make subsidiary rules of procedure.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—*A.*—Statute repealed.
B.—Acts repealed.
C.—Regulation repealed.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—Chapters and sections extending to Mufassal Courts of Small Causes.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.—Bombay enactments.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.—Forms.

An Act to Consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.
Commencement.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Code of Civil Procedure:" and it shall come into force on the first day of October 1877.

Local extent.

This section and section 3 extend to the whole of British India. The other sections extend to the whole of British India except the Scheduled Districts as defined in Act No. XIV of 1874.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"chapter."

"chapter" means a chapter of this Code:

"district."
"District Court."

"district" means the local limits of the jurisdiction of a principal civil Court of original jurisdiction (hereinafter called a 'District Court'), and includes the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court: every Court of a grade inferior to that of a District Court and every Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of this Code, be deemed to be subordinate to the High Court and the District Court:

"pleader."

"pleader" means every person entitled to appear and plead for another in Court, and includes an advocate, a vakíl and an attorney of a High Court:

"Government Pleader."

"Government Pleader" includes also any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions expressly imposed by this Code on the Government Pleader.

"Collector."

"Collector" means every officer performing the duties of a Collector of land-revenue:

"judgment."

"judgment" means the statement given by the Judge as the grounds of the order or decree by which a suit or other judicial proceeding is determined:

"decree."

"decree" means the formal order of the Court in which the result of the decision of the suit or other judicial proceeding is embodied. An order on appeal, remanding a suit for re-trial, is not within this definition:

"Judge."

"Judge" means the presiding officer of a Court:

"judgment-debtor." "judgment-debtor" means any person against whom a decree or order has been made:

"decree-holder." "decree-holder" means any person in whose favour a decree or any order capable of execution has been made, and includes any person to whom such decree or order is transferred:

"written." "written" includes printed and lithographed, and "writing" includes print and lithography:

"signed." "signed" includes "marked" when the person making the mark is unable to write his name:

"foreign Court." "foreign Court" means a court situate beyond the limits of British India and not having authority in British India nor established by the Governor General in Council:

"foreign judgment." "foreign judgment" means the judgment of a foreign Court:

"public officer." "public officer" means a person falling under any of the following descriptions (namely):—

Every Judge;

Every covenanted servant of Her Majesty;

Every commissioned officer in the military or naval forces of Her Majesty while serving under Government;

Every officer of a Court of Justice whose duty it is, as such officer, to investigate or report on any matter of law or fact, or to make, authenticate or keep any document, or to take charge or dispose of any property, or to execute any judicial process, or to administer any oath, or to interpret, or to preserve order in the Court, and every person specially authorized by a Court of Justice to perform any of such duties;

Every person who holds any office by virtue of which he is empowered to place or keep any person in confinement;

Every officer of Government whose duty it is, as such officer, to prevent offences, to give information of offences, to bring offenders to justice, or to protect the public health, safety or convenience;

Every officer whose duty it is, as such officer, to take, receive, keep or expend any property on behalf of Government, or to make any survey, assessment or contract on behalf of Government, or to execute any revenue process, or to investigate, or to report on any matter affecting the pecuniary interests of Government, or to make, authenticate or keep any document relating to the pecuniary interests of Government, or to prevent the infraction of any law for the protection of the pecuniary interests of Government, and every officer in the service or pay of Government, or remunerated by fees or commission for the performance of any public duty.

"Government." And in any part of British India in which this Code operates, "Government" includes the Government of India as well as the Local Government.

Enactments repealed. 3. The enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule.

References in previous Acts. But when in any Act, Regulation or Notification passed or issued prior to the day on which this Code comes into force, reference is made to Act VIII of 1859, Act XXIII of 1861, or the 'Code of Civil Procedure,' or to any other Act hereby repealed, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be read as applying to this Code or the corresponding part thereof;

Saving of procedure in suits instituted before 1st October 1877. Nothing herein contained shall affect the procedure prior to decree in any suit instituted or appeal presented before this Code comes into force.

Saving of certain Acts affecting Oudh, Panjáb, Central Provinces and Burma. 4. Save as provided in the second paragraph of section 3, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the following enactments (namely):—

The Central Provinces Courts Act, 1865:
The Panjáb Courts Act, 1865:
Act No. XXVII of 1867:
The Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1871:
The Panjáb Appeals Act, 1873:
The Burma Courts Act, 1875:

or any local law prescribing a special procedure for suits between landlord and tenant,

or any local law providing for the partition of immoveable property.

And where under any of the said Acts concurrent civil jurisdiction is given to the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, the Local Government may declare which of such officers shall for the purposes of this Code be deemed to be the District Court.

Sections extending to Mufassal Small Cause Courts. 5. The chapters and sections of this Code specified in the second schedule hereto annexed extend (so far as they are applicable) to Courts of Small Causes constituted under Act No. XI of 1865. The other chapters and sections of this Code do not extend to such Courts. And nothing herein contained shall be deemed to enlarge the powers which such Courts now possess for the purposes of effecting attachments or executing decrees.

Saving of jurisdiction and procedure— 6. Nothing in this Code affects the jurisdiction or procedure—

(a) of Military Courts of Request; (a) of Military ourts of Request;

(b) of officers appointed to try small suits in Bombay; (b) of a single officer duly appointed in the Presidency of Bombay to try small suits in military bázárs at cantonments and stations occupied by the troops of that Presidency; or

(c) of Village Munsifs and Village Panchâyats in Madras (c) of Village Munsifs or Village Panchâyats under the provisions of the Madras Code;

(d) of Recorder of Rangoon sitting as an Insolvent Court. (d) of the Recorder of Rangoon sitting as an Insolvent Court in Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab or Bassein,

or shall operate to give any Court jurisdiction over suits of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds the pecuniary limits (if any) of its ordinary jurisdiction.

7. With respect to—

Saving of certain Bombay laws.

(a) the jurisdiction exercised by certain jágírdárs and other authorities invested with powers under the provisions of Bombay Regulation XIII of 1830 and Act XV of 1840 in the cases therein mentioned; and

(b) cases of the nature defined in the enactments specified in the third schedule hereto annexed,

the procedure in such cases and in the appeals to the Civil Courts allowed therein, shall be according to the rules laid down in this Code, except where those rules are inconsistent with any specific provisions contained in the enactments mentioned or referred to in this section.

8. Save as provided in sections 3, 25, 86, 223, 225, 386 and chapter XXXIX, this Code shall not extend to any suit or proceeding in any Court of Small Causes established in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Presidency Small Cause Courts.

But the Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette, extend to any such Court this Code or any part thereof, except so far as relates to appeals and reviews of judgment.

Division of Code.

9. This Code is divided into ten Parts as follows:—

The first Part:	Suits in General.
The second Part:	Incidental Proceedings.
The third Part:	Suits in particular Cases.
The fourth Part:	Provisional Remedies.
The fifth Part:	Special Proceedings.
The sixth Part:	Appeals.
The seventh Part:	Reference to and Revision by the High Court.
The eighth Part:	Review of Judgment.
The ninth Part:	Special Rules relating to the Chartered High Courts.
The tenth Part:	Certain Miscellaneous Matters.

PART I.

OF SUITS IN GENERAL.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS AND RES JUDICATA.

No person exempt from jurisdiction by reason of descent or place of birth.

10. No person shall, by reason of his descent or place of birth, be in any civil proceeding exempted from the jurisdiction of any of the Courts.

Courts to try all civil suits unless specially barred.

11. The Courts shall (subject to the provisions herein contained) have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature excepting suits of which their cognizance is barred by any enactment for the time being in force.

Explanation.—A suit in which the right to property or to an office is contested is a suit of a civil nature, notwithstanding that such right may depend entirely on the decision of questions as to religious rites or ceremonies.

Pending suits.

12. Except where a suit has been stayed under section 20, the Court shall not try any suit in which the matter in issue is also directly and substantially in issue in a previously instituted suit for the same relief between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, pending in the same or any other Court, whether superior or inferior, in British India having jurisdiction to grant such relief, or in any Court beyond the limits of British India established by the Governor General in Council and having like jurisdiction, or before Her Majesty in Council.

Explanation.—The pendency of a suit in a foreign Court does not preclude the Courts in British India from trying a suit founded on the same cause of action.

Res judicata.

13. No Court shall try any suit or issue, in which the matter directly and substantially in issue has been heard and finally decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction, in a former suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, litigating under the same title.

Explanation I.—The matter above referred to must in the former suit have been alleged by one party and either denied or confessed, expressly or impliedly, by the other.

Explanation II.—Any matter which might and ought to have been made ground of defence or attack in such former suit shall be deemed to have been a matter directly and substantially in issue in such suit.

Explanation III.—Any relief claimed in the plaint, which is not expressly granted by the decree, shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to have been refused.

Explanation IV.—A decision is final within the meaning of this section when it is such as the Court making it could not alter (except on review) on the application of either party or reconsider of its own motion. A decision liable to appeal may be final within the meaning of this section until the appeal is made.

Explanation V.—Where persons litigate *bonâ fide* in respect of a private right claimed in common for themselves and others, all persons interested in such right shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to claim under the persons so litigating.

Explanation VI.—Where a foreign judgment is relied on, the production of the judgment duly authenticated is presumptive evidence that the Court which made it had competent jurisdiction, unless the contrary appear on the record; but such presumption may be removed by proving the want of jurisdiction.

When foreign judgment no bar to suit in British India.

14. No foreign judgment shall operate as a bar to a suit in British India—

(a) if it has not been given on the merits of the case:

(b) if it appears on the face of the proceedings to be founded on an incorrect view of international law or of any law in force in British India:

(c) if it is in the opinion of the Court before which it is produced contrary to natural justice:

(d) if it has been obtained by fraud:

(e) if it sustains a claim founded on a breach of any law in force in British India.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE PLACE OF SUING.

Court in which suit to be instituted.

15. Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it.

Suits to be instituted where subject-matter situate.

16. Subject to the pecuniary or other limitations prescribed by any law, suits

(*a*) for the recovery of immoveable property,

(*b*) for the partition of immoveable property,

(*c*) for the foreclosure or redemption of a mortgage of immoveable property,

(*d*) for the determination of any other right to or interest to or in immoveable property,

(*e*) for compensation for wrong to immoveable property,

(*f*) for the recovery of moveable property actually under distraint or attachment,

shall be instituted in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property is situate:

Provided that suits to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immoveable property held by or on behalf of the defendant may, when the relief sought can be entirely obtained through his personal obedience, be instituted either in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property is situate, or in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain.

Explanation.—In this section 'property' means property situate in British India.

Suits to be instituted where defendants reside or cause of action arose.

17. Subject to the limitations aforesaid, all other suits shall be instituted in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction—

(*a*) the cause of action arises, or

(*b*) all the defendants, at the time of the commencement of the suit, actually and voluntarily reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain; or

(*c*) any of the defendants, at the time of the commencement of the suit, actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain: provided that either the leave of the Court is given, or the defendants who do not reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain as aforesaid acquiesce in such institution.

Explanation I.—Where a person has a permanent dwelling at one place and also a lodging at another place for a temporary purpose only, he shall be deemed to reside at both places in respect of any cause of action arising at the place where he has such temporary lodging.

Explanation II—A Corporation or Company shall be deemed to carry on business at its sole or principal office in British India or, in respect of any cause of action arising at any place where it has also a subordinate office, at such place.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is a tradesman in Calcutta. B carries on business in Dehli. B, by his agent in Calcutta, buys goods of A, and requests A to deliver them to the East Indian Railway Company. A delivers the goods accordingly in Calcutta. A may sue B for the price of the goods either in Calcutta, where the cause of action has arisen, or in Dehli, where B carries on business.

(*b.*) A resides at Simla, B at Calcutta, and Cat Dehli. A, B and C being together at Benares, B and C make a joint promissory note payable on demand, and deliver it to A. A may sue B and C at Benares, where the cause of action arose. He may also sue them at Calcutta, where B resides, or at Dehli, where C resides; but in each of these cases, if the non-resident defendant objects, the suit cannot be maintained without the leave of the Court.

Suits for compensation for wrongs to person or moveables.

18. In suits for compensation for wrong done to person or moveable property, if the wrong was done within the local limits of the jurisdiction of one Court and the defendant resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain within the local limits of the jurisdiction of another Court, the plaintiff may at his option sue in either of the said Courts.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, residing in Dehli, beats B in Calcutta. B may sue A either in Calcutta or in Dehli.

(*b.*) A, residing in Dehli, publishes in Calcutta statements defamatory of B. B may sue A either in Calcutta or in Dehli.

(*c.*) A, travelling on the line of a Railway Company whose principal office is at Howrah, is upset and injured at Allahabad by negligence imputable to the Company. He may sue the Company either at Howrah or at Allahabad.

Suits for immoveable property situate in single districts, but within jurisdictions of different Courts.

19. If the suit be to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immoveable property situate within the limits of a single district, but within the jurisdiction of different Courts, the suit may be instituted in the Court within whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situate; provided that, in respect of the value of the subject-matter of the suit, the entire claim be cognizable by such Court.

Suits for immoveable property situate in different districts.

If the immoveable property be situate within the limits of different districts, the suit may be instituted in any Court, otherwise competent to try it, within whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situate.

Power to stay proceedings where all defendants do not reside within jurisdiction.

20. If a suit which may be instituted in more than one Court is instituted in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the defendant or all the defendants does not or do not actually and voluntarily reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain, the defendant or any defendant may, after giving notice in writing to the other parties of his intention to apply to the Court to stay proceedings, apply to the Court accordingly;

and if the Court, after hearing such of the parties as desire to be heard, is satisfied that justice is more likely to be done by the suit being instituted in some other Court, it may stay proceedings either finally or till further order, and make such order as it thinks fit as to the costs already incurred by the parties or any of them.

In such case, if the plaintiff so requires, the Court shall return the plaint with an endorsement thereon of the order staying proceedings.

Application when to be made.

Every such application shall be made at the earliest possible opportunity, and in all cases before the issues are settled; and any defendant not so applying shall be deemed to have acquiesced in the institution of the suit.

Remission of court-fee where suit instituted in another Court.

21. Where the Court, under section 20, stays proceedings, and the plaintiff re-institutes his suit in another Court, the plaint shall not be chargeable with any court-fee; provided that the proper fee has been levied on the institution of the suit in the former Court, and that the plaint has been returned by such Court.

Procedure where Courts in which suit may be instituted are subordinate to the same appellate Court.

22. Where a suit may be instituted in more Courts than one, and such Courts are subordinate to the same appellate Court, any defendant, after giving notice in writing to the other parties of his intention to apply to such Court to transfer the suit to another Court, may apply accordingly; and the appellate Court, after hearing the other parties, if they desire to be heard, shall determine in which of the Courts having jurisdiction the suit shall proceed.

Procedure where they are not so subordinate.

23. Where such Courts are subordinate to different appellate Courts, but are subordinate to the same High Court, any defendant, after giving notice in writing to the other parties of his intention to apply to the High Court to transfer the suit to another Court having jurisdiction, may apply accordingly. If the suit is brought in any Court subordinate to a District Court, the application, together with the objections, if any, filed by the other parties, shall be submitted through the District Court to which such Court is subordinate. The High Court may, after considering the objections, if any, of the other parties, determine in which of the Courts having jurisdiction the suit shall proceed.

Procedure where they are subordinate to different High Courts.

24. Where such Courts are subordinate to different High Courts, any defendant may, after giving notice in writing to the other parties of his intention to apply to the High Court within whose jurisdiction the Court in which the suit is brought is situate, apply accordingly.

If the suit is brought in any Court subordinate to a District Court, the application, together with the objections, if any, filed by the other parties, shall be submitted through the District Court to which such Court is subordinate,

and such High Court shall, after considering the objections, if any, of the other parties, determine in which of the several Courts having jurisdiction the suit shall proceed.

Transfer of suits.

25. The High Court or District Court may, on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, or of its own motion, without giving such notice, withdraw any suit whether pending in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal subordinate to such High Court or District Court, as the case may be, and try the suit itself, or transfer it for trial to any other such subordinate Court competent to try the same in respect of its nature and the amount or value of its subject-matter.

For the purposes of this section, the Courts of Additional and Assistant Judges shall be deemed to be subordinate to the District Court.

The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

CHAPTER III.

OF PARTIES AND THEIR APPEARANCES, APPLICATIONS AND ACTS.

Persons who may be joined as plaintiffs.

26. All persons may be joined as plaintiffs in whom the right to any relief claimed is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally, or in the alternative, in respect of the same cause of action. And judgment may be given for such one or more of the plaintiffs as may be found to be entitled to relief, for such relief as he or they may be entitled to, without any amendment. But the defendant, though unsuccessful, shall be entitled to his costs occasioned by so joining any person who is not found entitled to relief, unless the Court in disposing of the costs of the suit otherwise directs.

Court may substitute or add plaintiff for or to plaintiff suing.

27. Where a suit has been instituted in the name of the wrong person as plaintiff, or where it is doubtful whether it has been instituted in the name of the right plaintiff, the Court may, if satisfied that the suit has been so commenced through a *bonâ fide* mistake, and that it is necessary for the determination of the real matter in dispute so to do, order any other person or persons to be substituted or added as plaintiff or plaintiffs upon such terms as the Court thinks just.

Persons who may be joined as defendants.

28. All persons may be joined as defendants against whom the right to any relief is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally or in the alternative, in respect of the same matter. And judgment may be given against such one or more of the defendants as may be found to be liable, according to their respective liabilities, without any amendment.

Joinder of parties liable on same contract.

29. The plaintiff may, at his option, join as parties to the same suit all or any of the persons severally, or jointly and severally, liable on any one contract, including parties to bills of exchange, hundís and promissory notes.

One party may sue or defend on behalf of all in same interest.

30. Where there are numerous parties having the same interest in one suit, one or more of such parties may, with the permission of the Court, sue or be sued, or may defend in such suit, on behalf of all parties so interested. But the Court shall in such case give, at the plaintiff's expense, notice of the institution of the suit to all such parties either by personal service or (if from the number of parties or any other cause such service is not reasonably practicable), then by public advertisement, as the Court in each case may direct.

Suit not to fail by reason of misjoinder.

31. No suit shall be defeated by reason of the misjoinder of parties, and the Court may in every suit deal with the matter in controversy so far as regards the rights and interests of the parties actually before it.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to enable plaintiffs to join in respect of distinct causes of action.

Court may dismiss or add parties.

32. The Court may, on or before the first hearing, upon the application of either party, and on such terms as the Court thinks just, order that the name of any party, whether as plaintiff or as defendant, improperly joined, be struck out; and the Court may at any time, either upon or without such application, and on such terms as the Court thinks just, order that any plaintiff be made a defendant or that any defendant be made a plaintiff, and that the name of any person who ought to have been joined whether as plaintiff or defendant or whose presence before the Court may be necessary in order to enable the Court effectually and completely to adjudicate upon and settle all the questions involved in the suit, be added.

No person shall be added as a plaintiff, or as the next friend of a plaintiff, without his own consent thereto.

No one to be added as plaintiff or as next friend without his consent.

Any person on whose behalf a suit is instituted or defended under section 30 may apply to the Court to be made a party to such suit.

Parties to suits instituted or defended under section 30.

All parties whose names are so added as defendants shall be served with a summons in manner hereinafter mentioned, and (subject to the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, section 22) the proceedings as against them shall be deemed to have begun only on the service of such summons.

Defendants added to be served.

The Court may give the conduct of the suit to such plaintiff as it deems proper.

Conduct of suit.

33. Where a defendant is added, the plaint, if previously filed, shall, unless the Court direct otherwise, be amended in such manner as may be necessary, and an amended copy of the summons shall be served on the new defendant and the original defendants.

Where defendant added, plaintiff to amend.

34. All objections for want of parties, or for joinder of parties who have no interest in the suit, or for misjoinder as co-plaintiffs or co-defendants, shall be taken at the earliest possible opportunity, and in all cases before the first hearing; and any such objection not so taken shall be deemed to have been waived by the defendant.

Time for taking objections as to non-joinder or misjoinder of parties.

35. When there are more plaintiffs than one, any one or more of them may be authorized by any other of them to appear, plead or act for such other in any proceeding under this Code: and in like manner when there are more defendants than one, any one or more of them may be authorized by any other of them to appear, plead or act for such other in any such proceeding.

Each of several plaintiffs or defendants may authorize any other to appear, &c., for him.

The authority shall be in writing, signed by the party giving it, and shall be filed in Court.

Authority to be in writing signed and filed.

Recognized Agents and Pleaders.

36. Any appearance, application or act in or to any Court, required or authorized by law to be made or done by a party to a suit or appeal in such Court, may, except when otherwise expressly provided by any law for the time being in force, be made or done by the party in person, or by his recognized agent, or by a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf:

Appearances, &c., may be in person, by recognized agent or by pleader.

Provided that any such appearance shall be made by the party in person if the Court so direct.

37. The recognized agents of parties by whom such appearances, applications and acts may be made or done are—

Recognized agents.

(*a*) persons holding general powers-of-attorney from parties not resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court within which limits the appearance, application or act is made or done, authorizing them to make and do such appearances, applications and acts on behalf of such parties;

Persons holding powers-of-attorney from parties out of jurisdiction.

(*b*) mukhtárs duly certificated under any law, for the time being in force and holding special powers-of-attorney authorizing them to do, on behalf of their principals, such acts as may legally be done by mukhtárs;

Certificated mukhtárs.

(*c*) persons carrying on trade or business for and in the names of parties not resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court within which limits the appearance, application or act is made or done, in matters connected with such trade or business only, where no other agent is expressly authorized to make and do such appearances, applications and acts.

Persons carrying on trade or business for parties out of jurisdiction.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to the territories now administered respectively by the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces; but in those territories the recognized agents of parties by whom such appearances, applications and acts may be made and done shall be such persons as the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare in this behalf.

Recognized agents in Panjáb, Oudh and Central Provinces.

38. Processes served on the recognized agent of a party to a suit or appeal shall be as effectual as if the same had been served on the party in person, unless the Court otherwise directs.

Service of process on recognized agent.

The provisions of this Code for the service of process on a party to a suit shall apply to the service of process on his recognized agent.

39. The appointment of a pleader to make or do any appearance, application or act as aforesaid shall be in writing, and such appointment shall be filed in court.

Appointment of pleader.

When so filed, it shall be considered to be in force until revoked with the leave of the Court, by a writing signed by the client and filed in Court, or until the client or the pleader dies, or all proceedings in the suit are ended so far as regards the client.

No advocate of any High Court established by Royal Charter shall be required to present any document empowering him to act.

Service of process on pleader.

40. Processes served on the pleader of any party or left at the office or ordinary residence of such pleader, relative to a suit or appeal, and whether the same be for the personal appearance of the party or not, shall be presumed to be duly communicated and made known to the party whom the pleader represents; and, unless the Court otherwise directs, shall be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit or appeal as if the same had been given to or served on the party in person.

Agent to receive process.

41. Besides the recognized agents described in section 37, any person residing within the jurisdiction of the Court may be appointed an agent to accept service of process.

His appointment to be in writing and to be filed in Court.

Such appointment may be special or general and shall be made by an instrument in writing signed by the principal, and such instrument, or, if the appointment be general, a duly attested copy thereof, shall be filed in Court.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE FRAME OF THE SUIT.

Suit how to be framed.

42. Every suit shall, as far as practicable, be so framed as to afford ground for a final decision upon the subjects in dispute, and so to prevent further litigation concerning them.

Suit to include the whole claim.

43. Every suit shall include the whole of the claim arising out of the cause of action; but a plaintiff may relinquish any portion of his claim in order to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of any Court.

Relinquishment of part of claim.

If a plaintiff omit to sue for, or intentionally relinquish, any portion of his claim, he shall not afterwards sue for the portion so omitted or relinquished.

Omission to sue for one of several remedies.

A person entitled to more than one remedy in respect of the same claim may sue for all or any of his remedies; but if he omits (except with the leave of the Court obtained before the first hearing) to sue for any of such remedies, he shall not afterwards sue for the remedy so omitted.

Illustration.

A lets a house to B at a yearly rent of Rs. 1,200. The rent for the whole of the years 1874 and 1875 is due and unpaid. A sues B only for the rent due for 1875. A shall not afterwards sue B for the rent due for 1876.

Only certain claims to be joined with suit for recovery of land.

44. *Rule a.*—No cause of action shall, unless with the leave of the Court, be joined with a suit for the recovery of immoveable property, or to obtain a declaration of title to immoveable property, except—

(*a*) claims in respect of mesne profits or arrears of rent in respect of the property claimed,

(*b*) damages for breach of any contract under which the property or any part thereof are or is held, and

(*c*) claims by a mortgagee to enforce any of his remedies under the mortgage.

Claims by or against executor, administrator, or heir.

Rule b.—No claim by or against an executor, administrator or heir as such, shall be joined with claims by or against him personally, unless the last mentioned claims are alleged to arise with reference to the estate in respect of which the plaintiff or defendant sues or is sued as executor, administrator or heir.

Plaintiff may join several causes of action.

45. Subject to the rules contained in section 44, the plaintiff may unite in the same suit several causes of action, and any plaintiffs having causes of action against the same defendant or defendants, may unite such causes of action in the same suit.

Court may order separation.

But if it appear to the Court that any such causes of action cannot be conveniently tried or disposed of together, the Court may, at any time before the first hearing, of its own motion or on the application of the defendant, order separate trials of any such causes of action to be had, or make such other order as may be necessary or expedient for the separate disposal thereof.

When causes of action are united, the jurisdiction of the Court as regards the suit shall depend on the amount or value of the aggregate subject-matters at the date of instituting the suit, whether or not an order has been made under the second paragraph of this section.

Defendant may apply to confine suit.

46. Any defendant alleging that the plaintiff has united in the same suit several causes of action which cannot be conveniently disposed of in one suit may at any time before the first hearing, or, where issues are settled, before any evidence is recorded, apply to the Court for an order confining the suit to such of the causes of action as may be conveniently disposed of in one suit.

Court on hearing application may exclude some causes and order amendment.

47. If, on the hearing of such application, it appears to the Court that the causes of action are such as cannot all be conveniently disposed of in one suit, the Court may order any of such causes of action to be excluded, and may direct the plaint to be amended accordingly, and may make such order as to costs as may be just.

Every amendment made under this section shall be attested by the signature of the Judge.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE INSTITUTION OF SUITS.

Suits to be commenced by plaint.

48. Every suit shall be instituted by presenting a plaint to the Court or such officer as it appoints in this behalf.

Language of plaint.

49. The plaint must be distinctly written in the language of the Court; provided that if such language is not English, the plaint may (with the permission of the Court) be written in English; but in such case, if the defendant so require, a translation of the plaint into the language of the Court shall be filed in court.

Particulars to be contained in plaint.

50. The plaint must contain the following particulars :—

(*a*) the name of the Court in which the suit is brought;

(*b*) the name, description and place of abode of the plaintiff;

(*c*) the name, description and place of abode of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained :

(*d*) a plain and concise statement of the circumstances constituting the cause of action, and where and when it arose ;

(*e*) a demand of the relief which the plaintiff claims ; and

(*f*) if the plaintiff has allowed a set-off or relinquished a portion of his claim, the amount so allowed or relinquished.

In money-suits.

If the plaintiff seek the recovery of money, the plaint must state the precise amount, so far as the case admits.

In a suit for mesne profits : and in a suit for the amount which will be found due to the plaintiff on taking unsettled accounts between him and the defendant the plaint need only state approximately the amount sued for.

Where plaintiff sues as a representative.

When the plaintiff sues in a representative character, the plaint should shew, not only that he has an actual existing interest in the subject-matter, but that he has taken the steps necessary to enable him to institute a suit concerning it.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A sues as B's executor. The plaint must state that A has proved B's will.

(*b*) A sues as C's administrator. The plaint must state that A has taken out administration to C's estate.

(*c*) A sues as guardian of D, a Muhammadan minor. A is not D's guardian according to Muhammadan law and usage. The plaint must state that A has been specially appointed D's guardian.

Defendant's interest and liability to be shewn.

The plaint must shew that the defendant is or claims to be interested in the subject-matter, and that he is liable to be called upon to answer the plaintiff's demand.

Illustration.

A dies leaving B his executor, C his legatee, and D a debtor to A's estate. C sues D to compel him to pay his debt in satisfaction of C's legacy. The plaint must shew that B has causelessly refused to sue D, or that B and D have colluded for the purpose of defrauding C, or other such circumstances rendering D liable to C.

Grounds of exemption from limitation law.

If the cause of action arose beyond the period ordinarily allowed by any law for instituting the suit, the plaint must shew the ground upon which exemption from such law is claimed.

Plaint to be subscribed and verified.

51. The plaint shall be subscribed by the plaintiff and his pleader (if any), and shall be verified at the foot by the plaintiff or, with the permission of the Court, by some other person proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be acquainted with the facts of the case.

Contents of verification.

52. The verification must be to the effect that the same is true to the knowledge of the person making it, except as to matters stated on information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Verification to be signed and attested.

The verification shall be signed by the person making it, and when he makes it out of court he shall sign it in the presence of a witness, who shall also sign it.

The Court shall examine such witness as to the fact of the signature, unless the person making the verification is present.

When the plaint may be rejected, returned for amendment, or amended.

53. The plaint may, at the discretion of the Court, and at or before the first hearing, be rejected, returned for amendment within a time to be fixed by the Court, or amended then and there, upon such terms as to the payment of costs occasioned by the amendment as the Court thinks fit,

(*a*) if it do not state correctly and without prolixity the several particulars hereinbefore required to be specified therein ; or

(*b*) if it contain any particulars other than those so required ; or

(*c*) if it be not subscribed and verified as hereinbefore required ; or

(*d*) if it do not disclose a cause of action ; or

(*e*) if it is not framed in accordance with section 42 ; or

(*f*) if it is wrongly framed by reason of nonjoinder or misjoinder of parties, or because the plaintiff has joined causes of action which ought not to be joined in the same suit ·

Proviso.

Provided that a plaint cannot be altered so as to convert a suit of one character into a suit of another and inconsistent character.

Attestation of amendment.

When a plaint is amended, the amendment shall be attested by the signature of the Judge.

When the plaint shall be rejected.

54. The plaint shall be rejected in the following cases :—

(*a*) if the relief sought is undervalued, and the plaintiff, on being required by the Court to correct the valuation within a time to be fixed by the Court, fails to do so :

(*b*) if the relief sought is properly valued, but the plaint is written upon paper insufficiently stamped, and the plaintiff, on being required by the Court to supply the requisite stamp-paper within a time to be fixed by the Court, fails to do so :

(*c*) if the suit appear from the statement in the plaint to be barred by any positive rule of law :

(*d*) if the plaint having been returned for amendment within a time fixed by the Court is not amended within such time.

Procedure on rejecting a plaint.

55. When a plaint is rejected, the Judge shall record with his own hand an order to that effect with the reason for such order.

When rejection of plaint does not preclude presentation of fresh plaint.

56. The rejection of the plaint on any of the grounds hereinbefore mentioned shall not of its own force preclude the plaintiff from presenting a fresh plaint in respect of the same cause of action.

When the plaint shall be returned to be presented to the proper Court.

57. The plaint shall be returned to be presented to the proper Court in the following cases:

(a) If a suit has been instituted in a Court whose grade is lower or higher than that of the Court competent to try it, where such Court exists, or where no option as to the selection of the Court is allowed by law:

(b) If, in a suit relating to immoveable property, but not coming under the proviso to section 16, it appear that no part of such property is situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court to which the plaint is presented:

(c) If, in any other case, it appear that the cause of action did not arise, and that none of the defendants are dwelling or carrying on business, or personally working for gain, within such local limits.

Procedure on returning plaint.

On returning a plaint, the Judge shall, with his own hand, endorse thereon the date of its presentation and return, the name of the party presenting it, and a brief statement of the reason for returning it.

Procedure on admitting plaint.

58. The plaintiff shall endorse on the plaint, or annex thereto, a memorandum of the documents (if any) which he has filed along with it; and if the plaint be admitted, shall present as many copies on plain paper of the plaint as there are defendants, unless the Court by reason of the length of the plaint or the number of the defendants, or for any other sufficient reason, permit him to present a like number of concise statements of the nature of the claim made, or of the relief or remedy required in the suit, in which case he shall present such statements.

Concise statements.

If the plaintiff sues, or the defendant or any of the defendants is sued, in a representative capacity, such statements shall show in what capacity the plaintiff or defendant sues or is sued.

The plaintiff may, by leave of the Court, amend such statements so as to make them correspond with the plaint.

The chief ministerial officer of the Court shall sign such memorandum and copies or statements if, on examination, he finds them to be correct.

Register of suits.

The Court shall also cause the particulars mentioned in section 50 to be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose and called the Register of civil suits. Such entries shall be numbered in every year according to the order in which the plaint is admitted.

Production of document on which plaintiff sues.

59. If a plaintiff sue upon a document in his possession or power, he shall produce it in Court when the plaint is presented, and shall at the same time deliver the document or a copy thereof to be filed with the plaint.

Delivery of document or copy.

List of other documents.

If he rely on any other documents (whether in his possession or power or not) as evidence in support of his claim, he shall enter such documents in a list to be added or annexed to the plaint.

Statement in case of documents not in his possession or power.

60. In the case of any such document not in his possession or power, he shall, if possible, state in whose possession or power it is.

Suits on lost negotiable instruments.

61. In case of any suit founded upon a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument, if it be proved that the instrument is lost, and if an indemnity be given by the plaintiff, to the satisfaction of the Court, against the claims of any other person upon such instrument, the Court may make such decree as it would have made if the plaintiff had produced the instrument in Court when the plaint was presented, and had at the same time delivered a copy of the instrument to be filed with the plaint.

Production of shop-book.

62. If the document on which the plaintiff sues be an entry in a shop-book or other book in his possession or power, the plaintiff shall produce the book at the time of filing the plaint, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

Original entry to be marked and returned.

The Court, or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, shall forthwith mark the document for the purpose of identification; and after examining and comparing the copy with the original and attesting the copy if found correct, shall return the book to the plaintiff and cause the copy to be filed.

Inadmissibility of document not produced when plaint filed.

63. A document which ought to be produced in Court by the plaintiff when the plaint is presented, or to be entered in the list to be added or annexed to the plaint, and which is not produced or entered accordingly, shall not, without the leave of the Court, be received in evidence on his behalf at the hearing of the suit.

Nothing in this section applies to documents produced for cross-examination of the defendant's witnesses, or in answer to any case set up by the defendant, or handed to a witness merely to refresh his memory.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE ISSUE AND SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

Issue of Summons.

Summons.

64. When the plaint has been registered, and the copies or concise statements required by section 58 have been filed, a summons may be issued to each defendant to appear and answer the claim on a day to be therein specified, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable,

(a) in person, or

(b) by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or

(c) by a pleader accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions.

Every such summons shall be signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court:

Provided that no such summons shall be issued when the defendant has appeared at the presentation of the plaint and admitted the plaintiff's claim.

Copy or statement annexed to summons.

65. Every such summons shall be accompanied with one of the copies or concise statements mentioned in section 58.

Court may order defendant or plaintiff to appear in person.

66. If the Court see reason to require the personal appearance of the defendant, the summons shall order him to appear in person in Court on the day therein specified.

If the Court see reason to require the personal appearance of the plaintiff on the same day, it may make an order for such appearance.

No party to be ordered to appear in person unless resident within 50 or, where there is a railway, 200 miles.

67. No party shall be ordered to appear in person unless he resides

(*a*) within the local limit of the Court's ordinary original jurisdiction, or

(*b*) without such limits and at a place less than fifty, or, where there is railway-communication for five-sixths of the distance between the place where he resides and the place where the Court is situate, two hundred miles from the Court-house.

Summons to be either to settle issues or for final disposal.

68. The Court shall determine, at the time of issuing the summons, whether it shall be for the settlement of issues only, or for the final disposal of the suit; and the summons shall contain a direction accordingly:

Provided that, in every suit cognizable by Courts of Small Causes, the summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit.

Fixing day for appearance of defendant.

69. The day for the appearance of the defendant shall be fixed by the Court with reference to its current business, the place of residence of the defendant and the time necessary for the service of the summons; and the day shall be so fixed as to allow the defendant sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on such day.

What shall be deemed 'sufficient time' must be determined with reference to the circumstances of the case.

Summons to order defendant to produce documents required by plaintiff or relied on by defendant.

70. The summons to appear and answer shall order the defendant to produce any document in his possession or power, containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case, or upon which the defendant intends to rely in support of his case.

On issue of summons or final disposal, parties to be directed to produce their witnesses.

71. When the summons is for the final disposal of the suit, it shall direct the defendant to produce, on the day fixed for his appearance, the witnesses upon whose evidence he intends to rely in support of his case.

Service of Summons.

Delivery of summons for service.

72. The summons shall be delivered to the proper officer of the Court, to be served by him or one of his subordinates.

Mode of service.

73. Service of the summons shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, and sealed with the seal of the Court.

Service on several defendants.

74. When there are more defendants than one, service of the summons shall be made on each defendant:

Provided that, if the defendants are partners, and the suit relates to a partnership-transaction or to an actionable wrong in respect of which relief is claimable from the firm, the service may be made, unless the Court directs otherwise, either (*a*) on one defendant for himself and for the other defendants, or (*b*) on any person having the management of the business of the partnership at the principal place, within the local limits of the Court's ordinary original civil jurisdiction, of such business.

Service to be on defendant in person, when practicable, or on his agent.

75. Whenever it may be practicable, the service shall be made on the defendant in person, unless he have an agent empowered to accept the service, in which case service on such agent shall be sufficient.

Service on agent by whom defendant carries on business.

76. In a suit relating to any business or work against a person who does not reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court from which the summons issues, service on any manager or agent, who, at the time of service, personally carries on such business or work for such person within such limits, shall be deemed good service.

For the purpose of this section, the master of a ship is the agent of his owner or charterer.

Service on agent in charge, in suits for immoveable property.

77. In a suit to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immoveable property, if the service cannot be made on the defendant in person, and the defendant have no agent empowered to accept the service, it may be made on any agent of the defendant in charge of the property.

When service may be on male member of defendant's family.

78. If in any suit the defendant cannot be found and if he have no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons on his behalf, the service may be made on any adult male member of the family of the defendant who is residing with him.

Explanation.—A servant is not a member of the family within the meaning of this section.

Person served to sign acknowledgment.

79. When the serving-officer delivers or tenders a copy of the summons to the defendant personally, or to an agent or other person on his behalf, he shall require the signature of the person to whom the copy is so delivered or tendered to an acknowledgment of service endorsed on the original summons.

Procedure when defendant refuses to accept service,

80. If the defendant or other person refuse to sign the acknowledgment or to receive the copy of the summons,

or cannot be found.

or if the serving-officer cannot find the defendant, and there is no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons on his behalf, nor any other person on whom the service can be made,

the serving-officer shall affix a copy of the summons on the outer door of the house in which the defendant ordinarily resides and then return the original to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement thereon stating that he has so affixed the copy and the circumstances under which he did so.

Endorsement of time and manner of service.

81. The serving-officer shall, in all cases in which the summons has been served under section 79, endorse or cause to be endorsed on the original summons, the time when and the manner in which the summons was served.

Examination of serving officer.

82. When a summons is returned under section 80, the Court shall examine the serving-officer on oath touching his proceedings and may make such further enquiry in the matter as it thinks fit; and shall either declare that the summons has been duly served or order such service as it thinks fit.

Substituted service.

Where the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that the defendant is keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service, or that for any other reason the summons cannot be served in the ordinary way, the Court shall order the summons to be served by affixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the Court-house, and also upon some conspicuous part of the house, if any, in which the defendant is known to have last resided, or in such other manner as the Court thinks fit.

Effect of substituted service.

83. The service substituted by order of the Court, shall be as effectual as if it had been made on the defendant personally.

When service is substituted, time for appearance to be fixed.

84. Whenever service is substituted by order of the Court, the Court shall fix such time for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require.

Service of summons when defendant resides within jurisdiction of another Court and has no agent to accept service.

85. If the defendant resides within the jurisdiction of any Court other than the Court in which the suit is instituted, and has no agent resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the latter Court empowered to accept the service of the summons, such Court shall send the summons, either by one of its officers or by post, to any Court, not being a High Court, having jurisdiction at the place where the defendant resides, by which it can be conveniently served, and shall fix such time for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require.

The Court to which the summons is sent shall, upon receipt thereof, proceed as if it had been issued by such Court and shall then return the summons to the Court from which it originally issued, together with the record (if any) made under this paragraph.

Service within Presidency towns and Rangoon of process issued by Mufassal Courts.

86. Whenever any process issued by any Court established beyond the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon is to be served within any such town, it shall be sent to the Court of Small Causes within whose jurisdiction the process is to be served,

and such Court of Small Causes shall deal with such process in the same manner as if the process had been issued by itself,

and shall then return the process to the Court from which it issued.

Service on defendant in jail.

87. If the defendant be in jail, the summons shall be delivered to the officer in charge of the jail in which the defendant is confined, and such officer shall cause the summons to be served upon the defendant.

The summons shall be returned to the Court from which it issued, with a statement of the service endorsed thereon and signed by the officer in charge of the jail and by the defendant.

Procedure if jail be in a different district.

88. If the jail in which the defendant is confined is not in the district in which the suit is instituted, the summons may be sent by post or otherwise to the officer in charge of such jail, and such officer shall cause the summons to be served upon the defendant, and shall return the summons to the Court from which it issued, with a statement of the service endorsed thereon, and signed as provided in section 87.

Service when defendant resides out of British India and has no agent to accept service.

89. If the defendant resides out of British India, and has no agent in British India empowered to accept the service, the summons shall be addressed to the defendant at the place where he is residing, and forwarded to him by post if there be postal communication between such place and the place where the Court is situate.

Service through British Resident or Agent of Government.

90. If there be a British Resident or Agent of Government in or for the territory in which the defendant resides, the summons may be sent to such Resident or Agent, by post or otherwise, for the purpose of being served upon the defendant; and if the Resident or Agent return the summons with an endorsement under his hand that the summons has been served on the defendant in manner hereinbefore directed, such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence of the service.

Substitution of letter for summons.

91. The Court may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, substitute for the summons a letter signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, when the defendant is, in the opinion of the Court, of a rank which entitles him to such mark of consideration.

The letter shall contain all the particulars required to be stated in the summons, and, subject to the provisions contained in section 92, shall be treated in all respects as a summons.

Mode of sending such letter.

92. When a letter is so substituted for a summons, it may be sent to the defendant by post or by a special messenger selected by the Court, or in any other manner which the Court thinks fit; unless the defendant has an agent empowered to accept service of summons, in which case the letter may be delivered or sent to such agent.

Service of Process.

Process to be served at expense of party issuing it.

93. Every process issued under this Code shall be served at the expense of the party on whose behalf it is issued, unless the Court otherwise directs.

Costs of service.

The court-fee leviable for such service shall be levied before the process is issued.

Notices and orders in writing how served.

94. All notices and orders required by this Code to be given to or served on any person shall be in writing, and shall be served in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of summons.

Postage.

Postage.

95. Postage, where chargeable on any notice, summons or letter issued under this Code and forwarded by post, and the fee for registering the same, shall be paid before the communication is forwarded.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE PARTIES AND CONSEQUENCE OF NON-APPEARANCE.

Parties to appear on day fixed in summons for defendant to appear and answer.

96. On the day fixed in the summons for the defendant to appear and answer, the parties shall be in attendance at the Court-house in person or by their respective pleaders, and the suit shall then be heard, unless the hearing be adjourned to a future day fixed by the Court.

Dismissal of suit where summons not served in consequence of plaintiff's failure to pay fee for issuing it.

97. If on the day so fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, it be found that the summons has not been served upon him in consequence of the failure of the plaintiff to pay the court-fee leviable for such service, the Court may order that the suit be dismissed:

Proviso.

Provided that no such order shall be passed, although the summons has not been served upon the defendant, if, on the day fixed for him to appear and answer, he attends in person or by a duly authorized agent, when he is allowed to appear by agent.

If neither party appear, suit to be dismissed.

98. If on the day fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, or on any other subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit is adjourned, neither party appears, the suit shall be dismissed, unless the Judge, for reasons to be recorded under his hand, otherwise directs.

In such case plaintiff may bring fresh suit; or Court may restore the suit to its file.

99. Whenever a suit is dismissed under section 97 or section 98, the plaintiff may (subject to the law of limitation) bring a fresh suit; or if, within the period of thirty days from the date of the order dismissing the suit, he satisfies the Court that there was a sufficient excuse for his not paying the court-fee required within the time allowed for the service of the summons or for his non-appearance, as the case may be, the Court shall pass an order to set aside the dismissal and appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

Procedure if only plaintiff appear.

100. If the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear, the procedure shall be as follows:

when summons was duly served.

(*a*) if it is proved that the summons was duly served, the Court may proceed *ex parte*:

when summons not duly served.

(*b*). If it is not proved that the summons was duly served, the Court shall direct a second summons to be issued and served on the defendant:

when summons served, but not in due time.

(*c*) If it is proved that the summons was served on the defendant, but not in sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on the day fixed in the summons, the Court shall postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and shall direct notice of such day to be given to the defendant.

If it is owing to the plaintiff's default that the summons was not served in sufficient time, the Court shall order him to pay the costs occasioned by such postponement.

Procedure where defendant appears on day of adjourned hearing, and assigns good cause for previous non-appearance.

101. If, the Court has adjourned the hearing of the suit *ex parte*, and the defendant, at or before such hearing, appears and assigns good cause for his previous non-appearance, he may, upon such terms as the Court directs as to costs or otherwise, be heard in answer to the suit, as if he had appeared on the day fixed for his appearance.

Procedure where defendant only appears.

102. If the defendant appears and the plaintiff does not appear, the Court shall dismiss the suit, unless the defendant admits the claim, or part thereof, in which case the Court shall pass a decree against the defendant upon such admission, and where part only of the claim has been admitted, shall dismiss the suit so far as it relates to the remainder.

Decree against plaintiff by default bars fresh suit.

103. When a suit is wholly or partially dismissed under this section, the plaintiff shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit in respect of the same cause of action. But he may apply for an order to set the dismissal aside; and if it be proved that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall set aside the dismissal upon such terms as

to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

No order shall be made under the second paragraph of this section unless the plaintiff has served the defendant with notice in writing of his application.

Procedure where defendant residing out of British India does not appear.

104. If, on the day fixed for the hearing of a suit against a defendant residing out of British India, who has no agent empowered to accept service of summons, or on any day to which the hearing has been adjourned, the defendant does not appear, the plaintiff may apply to the Court for permission to proceed with his suit, and the Court may direct that the plaintiff be at liberty to proceed with his suit in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several plaintiffs.

105. If there be more plaintiffs than one, and one or more of them appear, and the others do not appear, the Court may, at the instance of the plaintiff or plaintiffs appearing, permit the suit to proceed in the same way as if all the plaintiffs had appeared, and pass such order as it thinks fit.

Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several defendants.

106. If there be more defendants than one, and one or more of them appear, and the others do not appear, the suit shall proceed, and the Court shall, at the time of passing judgment, make such order as it thinks fit with respect to the defendants who do not appear.

Consequence of non-attendance, without sufficient cause shewn, of party ordered to appear in person.

107. If a plaintiff or defendant, who has been ordered to appear in person under the provisions of section 66 or section 436, does not appear in person, or shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court for failing so to appear, he shall be subject to all the provisions of the foregoing sections applicable to plaintiffs and defendants, respectively, who do not appear.

Of setting aside Decrees ex parte.

Setting aside decree *ex parte* against defendant.

108. In any case in which a decree is passed *ex parte* against a defendant under section 100, he may apply to the Court by which the decree was made for an order to set it aside;

and if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order to set aside the decree upon such terms as to costs, payment into Court, or otherwise, as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

No decree to be set aside, without notice to opposite party.

109. No decree shall be set aside on any such application as aforesaid, unless notice thereof in writing has been served on the opposite party.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF WRITTEN STATEMENTS AND SET-OFF.

Written statements.

110. The parties may, at any time before or at the first hearing of the suit, tender written statements of their respective cases, and the Court shall receive such statements and place them on the record.

Particulars of set-off to be given in written statement.

111. If in a suit for the recovery of money the defendant claims to set-off against the plaintiff's demand any ascertained sum of money legally recoverable by him from the plaintiff, and if in such claim of the defendant against the plaintiff both parties fill the same character as they fill in the plaintiff's suit, the defendant may, at the first hearing of the suit, but not afterwards, unless permitted by the Court, tender a written statement containing the particulars of the debt sought to be set-off.

Inquiry.

The Court shall thereupon inquire into the same, and if it find that the case fulfils the requirements of the former part of this section, and that the amount claimed to be set-off does not exceed the pecuniary limits of its jurisdiction, the Court shall set-off the one debt against the other.

Effect of set-off.

Such set-off shall have the same effect as a plaint in a cross-suit, so as to enable the Court to pronounce a final judgment in the same suit, both on the original and on the cross-claim; but it shall not affect the lien upon the amount decreed of any pleader in respect of the costs payable to him under the decree.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths Rs. 2,000 to B, and appoints C his executor and residuary legatee. B dies and D takes out administration to B's effects. C pays Rs. 1,000 as surety for D. Then D sues C for the legacy. C cannot set-off the debt of Rs. 1,000 against the legacy, for neither C nor D fills the same character with respect to the legacy as they fill with respect to the payment of the Rs. 1,000.

(*b*) A dies intestate and in debt to B. C takes out administration to A's effects, and B buys part of the effects from C. In a suit for the purchase-money by C against B, the latter cannot set-off the debt against the price, for C fills two different characters, one as the vendor to B, in which he sues B, and the other as representative to A.

(*c*) A sues B on a bill of exchange. B alleges that A has wrongfully neglected to insure B's goods and is liable to him in compensation which he claims to set-off. The amount not being ascertained cannot be set-off.

(*d*) A sues B on a bill of exchange for Rs. 500. B holds a judgment against A for Rs. 1,000. The two claims being both definite pecuniary demands may be set-off.

(*e*) A sues B for compensation on account of a trespass. B holds a promissory note for Rs. 1,000 from A and claims to set-off that amount against any sum that A may recover in the suit. B may do so, for as soon as A recovers, both sums are definite pecuniary demands.

(*f*) A and B sue C for Rs. 1,000. C cannot set-off a debt due to him by A alone.

(*g*) A sues B and C for Rs. 1,000. B cannot set-off a debt due to him alone by A.

(*h*) A owes the partnership firm of B and C Rs. 1,000. B dies leaving C surviving. A sues C for a debt of Rs. 1,500 due in his separate character. C may set-off the debt of Rs. 1,000.

112. Except as provided in the last preceding section, no written statement shall be received after the first hearing of the suit:

No written statement to be received after first hearing unless called for by Court.

Provided that the Court may at any time require a written statement, or additional written statement, from any of the parties, and fix a time for presenting the same:

Court may at any time call for written statement.

Provided also that a written statement, or an additional written statement, may, with the permission of the Court, be received at any time for the purpose of answering written statements so required and presented.

113. If any party from whom a written statement is so required fails to present the same within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may pass a decree against him, or make such other order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit.

Procedure when party fails to present written statement called for by Court.

114. Written statements shall be as brief as the nature of the case admits, and shall not be argumentative, but shall be confined as much as possible to a simple narrative of the facts which the party by whom or on whose behalf the written statement is made believes to be material to the case, and which he either admits or believes he will be able to prove.

Frame of written statements.

Every such statement shall be divided into paragraphs, numbered consecutively, and each paragraph containing as nearly as may be a separate allegation.

115. Written statements shall be subscribed and verified in the manner hereinbefore provided for subscribing and verifying plaints, and no written statement shall be received unless it be so subscribed and verified.

Written statements to be subscribed and verified.

The provisions of section 52 as to examining witnesses as to the fact of signature shall apply in the case of written statements.

116. If it appear to the Court that any written statement, whether called for by the Court or spontaneously tendered, is argumentative or prolix, or contains matter irrelevant to the suit, the Court may amend it then and there, or may, by an order to be endorsed thereon, reject the same, or return it to the party by whom it was made for amendment within a time to be fixed by the Court, imposing such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Court thinks fit.

Rejection of argumentative, prolix or irrelevant written statements.

When any amendment is made under this section, the Judge shall attest it by his signature.

Attestation of amendments.

When a statement has been rejected under this section, the party making it shall not present another written statement, unless it be expressly called for or allowed by the Court.

Effect of rejection.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE PARTIES BY THE COURT.

117. At the first hearing of the suit, the Court shall ascertain from the defendant or his pleader whether he admits or denies the allegations of fact made in the plaint and shall ascertain from each party or his pleader whether he admits or denies such allegations of fact as are made in the written statement (if any) of the opposite party, and as are not expressly or by necessary implication admitted or denied by the party against whom they are made. The Court shall record such admissions and denials.

Ascertainment from each party whether allegations in written statements are admitted or denied.

118. At the first hearing of the suit, or at any subsequent hearing, any party appearing in person or present in Court, or any person able to answer any material questions relating to the suit by whom such party or his pleader is accompanied, may be examined orally by the Court, and the Court may, if it thinks fit, put in the course of such examination questions suggested by either party.

Oral examination of party, or companion of himself or his pleader.

119. The substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing by the Judge, and shall form part of the record.

Substance of examination to be written.

120. If the pleader of any party who appears by a pleader refuses or is unable to answer any material question relating to the suit which the Court is of opinion that the party whom he represents ought to answer, and is likely to be able to answer if interrogated in person, the Court may postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day, and direct that such party shall appear in person on such day.

Consequence of refusal or inability of pleader to answer.

If such party fails without lawful excuse to appear in person on the day so appointed, the Court may pass a decree against him, or make such order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit.

CHAPTER X.

OF DISCOVERY AND OF THE ADMISSION, INSPECTION, PRODUCTION, IMPOUNDING AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS.

121. Any party may at any time by leave of the Court, deliver through the Court interrogatories in writing for the examination of the opposite party, or where there are more opposite parties than one, any one or more of such parties, with a note at the foot thereof stating which of such interrogatories each of such persons is required to answer:

Power to deliver interrogatories.

Provided that no party shall deliver more than one set of interrogatories to the same person without the permission of the Court, and that no defendant shall deliver interrogatories for the examination of the plaintiff unless such defendant has previously tendered a written statement and such statement has been received and placed on the record.

Service of interrogatories.

122. Interrogatories delivered under section 121 shall be served on the pleader (if any) of the party interrogated or in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of summons, and the provisions of sections 79, 80, 81 and 82 shall, in the latter case, apply so far as may be practicable.

Inquiry into propriety of exhibiting interrogatories.

123. The Court, in adjusting the costs of the suit, shall, at the instance of any party, inquire or cause inquiry to be made into the propriety of delivering such interrogatories; and if it thinks that such interrogatories have been delivered unreasonably, vexatiously or at improper length, the costs occasioned by the said interrogatories and the answers thereto shall be borne by the party in fault.

Service of interrogatories on officer of corporation or company.

124. If any party to a suit be a body corporate or a joint stock company, whether incorporated or not, or any other body of persons empowered by law to sue or be sued, whether in his own name or in the name of any officer or other person, any opposite party may apply to the Court for an order allowing him to deliver interrogatories to any member or officer of such corporation, company or body, and an order may be made accordingly.

Power to strike out interrogatories as irrelevant, &c.

125. Any party called upon to answer interrogatories, whether by himself or by any such member or officer, may refuse to answer any interrogatory on the ground that it is irrelevant, or is not put *bonâ fide* for the purposes of the suit, or that the matter inquired after is not sufficiently material at that stage of the suit, or on any other like ground.

Time for filing affidavit in answer.

126. Interrogatories shall be answered by affidavit to be filed in Court within ten days from the service thereof or within such further time as the Judge may allow.

Procedure where a party omits to answer sufficiently.

127. If any person interrogated omits or refuses to answer, or answers insufficiently, any interrogatory, the party interrogating may apply to the Court for an order requiring him to answer or to answer further, as the case may be. And an order may be made requiring him to answer or to answer further either by affidavit or by *vivâ voce* examination as the Judge may direct: Provided that the Judge shall not require an answer to any interrogatory which in his opinion need not have been answered under section 125.

Power to demand admission of genuineness of documents.

128. Either party may, by a notice through the Court, within a reasonable time not less than ten days before the hearing, require the other party to admit (saving all just exceptions to the admissibility of such document in evidence) the genuineness of any document material to the suit.

The admission shall also be made in writing, signed by the other party or his pleader and filed in Court.

If such notice be not given, no costs of proving such document shall be allowed, unless the Judge otherwise orders.

If such notice is not complied with within four days after its being served, and the Judge thinks it reasonable that the admission should have been made, the party refusing shall bear the expense of proving such document, whatever may be the result of the suit.

Application for order for discovery of document.

129. The Court may, at any time during the pendency therein of any suit, order any party to the suit to declare by affidavit all the documents which are or have been in his possession or power relating to any matter in question in the suit, and any party to the suit may, at any time before the first hearing, apply to the Court for a like order.

Affidavit in answer to such order.

Every affidavit made under this section shall specify which, if any, of the documents therein mentioned the declarant objects to produce, together with the grounds of such objection.

Power to order production of documents during suit.

130. The Court may, at any time during the pendency therein of any suit, order the production by any party thereto of such of the documents in his possession or power relating to any matter in question in such suit or proceeding as the Court thinks right; and the Court may deal with such documents when produced in such manner as appears just.

Notice to produce for inspection documents referred to in plaint, &c.

131. Every party to a suit may at any time before or at the hearing thereof give notice through the Court to any other party in whose plaint, written statement or affidavits reference is made to any document, to produce such document in the presence of such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf, for the inspection of the party giving such notice or of his pleader, and to permit such party or pleader to take copies thereof.

Consequence of non-compliance with such notice.

No party failing to comply with such notice shall afterwards be at liberty to put any such document in evidence on his behalf in such suit, unless he satisfies the Court that such document relates only to his own title, or that he had some other and sufficient cause for not complying with such notice.

Party receiving such notice to deliver notice when and where inspection may be had.

132. The party to whom such notice is given shall, within ten days from the receipt thereof, deliver through the Court to the party giving the same a notice stating a time within three days from such delivery at which the documents or such of them as he does not object to produce, may be inspected at his pleader's office or some other convenient place, and stating which, if any, of the documents he objects to produce, and on what grounds.

Application for order of inspection.

133. If any party served with notice under section 131 omits to give notice under section 132 of the time for inspection, or objects to give inspection, or names an incon-

venient place for inspection, the party desiring it may apply to the Court for an order of inspection.

Application to be founded on affidavit.

134. Except in the case of documents referred to in the plaint, written statement, or affidavit of the party against whom the application is made, or disclosed in his affidavit of documents, such application shall be founded upon an affidavit shewing (*a*) of what documents inspection is sought, (*b*) that the party applying is entitled to inspect them, and (*c*) that they are in the possession or power of the party against whom the application is made.

Power to order issue or question on which right to discovery depends to be first determined.

135. If the party from whom discovery of any kind or inspection is sought, objects to the same or any part thereof, and if the Court is satisfied that the right to such discovery or inspection depends on the determination of any issue or question in dispute in the suit, or that for any other reason it is desirable that any such issue or question should be determined before deciding upon the right to the discovery or inspection, the Court may order that the issue or question be determined first and reserve the question as to the discovery or inspection.

Consequences of failure to answer or give inspection.

136. If any party fail to comply with any order under this chapter to answer interrogatories or for discovery or inspection, which has been duly served, he shall, if a plaintiff, be liable to have his suit dismissed for want of prosecution, and if a defendant, to have his defence, if any, struck out, and to be placed in the same position as if he had not appeared and answered;

and the party interrogating or seeking discovery or inspection may apply to the Court for an order to that effect, and the Court may make such order accordingly.

Any party failing to comply with any order under this chapter to answer interrogatories or for discovery or inspection which has been served personally upon him, shall also be deemed guilty of an offence under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

Court may send for papers from its own records or from other Courts.

137. The Court may, of its own accord, and may, in its discretion, upon the application of any of the parties to a suit, send for, either from its own records or from any other Court, the record of any other suit or proceeding, and inspect the same.

Every application made under this section shall (unless the Court otherwise directs) be supported by an affidavit of the applicant or his pleader, shewing how the record is material to the suit in which the application is made, and that the applicant cannot without unreasonable delay or expense obtain a duly authenticated copy of the record or of such portion thereof as the applicant requires, or that the production of the original is necessary for the purposes of justice.

Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to enable the Court to use in evidence any document which under the Indian Evidence Act would be inadmissible in the suit.

Documentary evidence to be in readiness at first hearing.

138. The parties or their pleaders shall bring with them and have in readiness at the first hearing of the suit, to be produced when called for by the Court, all the documentary evidence of every description in their possession or power, on which they intend to rely, and which has not already been filed in Court, and all documents which the Court at any time before such hearing has ordered to be produced.

Effect of non-production of documents.

139. No documentary evidence in the possession or power of any party the production of which has been called for under section 138, and which has not been produced, shall be received at any subsequent stage of the proceedings unless good cause be shewn to the satisfaction of the Court for the non-production thereof. And the Judge receiving any such evidence shall record his reasons for so doing.

Documents to be received by Court.

140. The Court shall receive the documents respectively produced by the parties at the first hearing, provided that the documents produced by each party be accompanied by an accurate list thereof prepared in such form as the High Court may from time to time direct.

Rejection of irrelevant or inadmissible documents.

The Court may at any stage of the suit reject any document which it considers irrelevant or otherwise inadmissible, recording the grounds of such rejection.

No documents to be placed on record unless proved.

141. No document shall be placed on the record unless it has been proved or admitted in accordance with the law of evidence for the time being in force.

Proved documents to be marked and filed.

Every document so proved or admitted shall be endorsed with the number and title of the suit, the name of the person producing it, and the date on which it was produced. The Judge shall then endorse with his own hand a statement that it was proved against or admitted by (as the case may be) the person against whom it is used. The document shall then be filed as part of the record:

Entries in shop-books.

Provided that, if the document be an entry in a shop-book or other book, the party on whose behalf such book is produced may furnish a copy of the entry, which may be endorsed as aforesaid, and shall be filed as part of the record, and the Court shall mark the entry and shall then return the book to the person producing it.

All documents produced at the first hearing and not so proved or admitted shall be returned to the parties respectively producing them.

Rejected documents to be marked,

142. When a document so proved or admitted is relied on as evidence by either party, but the Court considers it inadmissible, it shall be further endorsed with the addition of the word "rejected," and the endorsement shall be signed by the Judge.

and returned, unless detained by Court.

The document shall then be returned to the party who produced it.

Court may order any document to be impounded.

143. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 62, 141 and 142, the Court may, if it see sufficient cause, direct any document or book produced before it in any suit to be impounded and kept in the custody of an officer of the Court, for such period and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

After lapse of time for appeal, document admitted in evidence may be returned.

144. In suits in which an appeal is not allowed, when the suit has been disposed of, and in suits in which an appeal is allowed, when the time for preferring an appeal from the decree has elapsed, or, if an appeal has been preferred, then after the appeal has been disposed of, any person, whether a party to the suit or not, desirous of receiving back any document produced by him in the suit, and placed on the record, shall, unless the document is impounded under section 143, be entitled to receive back the same:

When document may be returned before time limited.

Provided that a document may be returned at any time before either of such events, if the person applying for such return delivers to the proper officer a certified copy of such document to be substituted for the original:

Document not to be returned in certain cases.

Provided also that no document shall be returned which, by force of the decree, has become void or useless.

Receipt to be given for returned document.

On the return of a document which has been admitted in evidence, a receipt shall be given by the party receiving it, in a receipt-book to be kept for the purpose.

Provisions as to documents applied to material objects.

145. The provisions herein contained as to documents shall, so far as may be, apply to all other material objects producible as evidence.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

Framing of issues.

146. Issues arise when a material proposition of fact or law is affirmed by the one party and denied by the other.

Material propositions are those propositions of law or fact which a plaintiff must allege in order to shew a right to sue.

Each material proposition affirmed by one party and denied by the other must form the subject of a distinct issue.

Issues are of two kinds: (*a*) issues of fact, (*b*) issues of law.

At the first hearing of the suit, the Court shall, after reading the plaint and the written statements, if any, and after such examination of the parties as may appear necessary, ascertain upon what material propositions of fact or of law the parties are at variance, and shall thereupon proceed to frame and record the issues on which the right decision of the case appears to the Court to depend.

When issues both of law and of fact arise in the same suit, and the Court is of opinion that the case may be disposed of on the issues of law only, it shall try those issues first, and for that purpose may, if it thinks fit, postpone the settlement of the issues of fact until after the issues of law have been determined.

Nothing in this section requires the Court to frame and record issues when the defendant at the first hearing of the suit makes no defence.

Allegations from which issues may be framed.

147. The Court may frame the issues from all or any of the following materials:—

(*a*) allegations made on oath by the parties, or by any persons present on their behalf, or made by the pleaders of such parties or persons;

(*b*) allegations made in the plaint or in the written statements (if any) tendered in the suit, or in answer to interrogatories delivered in the suit;

(*c*) the contents of documents produced by either party.

Court may examine witnesses or documents before framing issues.

148. If the Court be of opinion that the issues cannot be correctly framed without the examination of some person not before the Court, or without the inspection of some document not produced in the suit, it may adjourn the framing of the issues to a future day, to be fixed by the Court, and may (subject to the rules contained in the Indian Evidence Act) compel the attendance of any person or the production of any document by the person in whose hands it may be, by summons or other process.

Power to amend, add and strike out issues.

149. The Court may at any time before passing a decree amend the issues or frame additional issues on such terms as it thinks fit, and all such amendments or additional issues as may be necessary for determining the controversy between the parties shall be so made or framed.

The Court may also, at any time before passing a decree, strike out any issues that appear to it to be wrongly framed or introduced.

Questions of fact or law may by agreement be stated in the form of an issue.

150. When the parties to a suit are agreed as to the question of fact or of law to be decided between them, they may state the same in the form of an issue, and enter into an agreement in writing

(*a*) that upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or the negative of such issue, a sum of money specified in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Court, or in such manner as the Court may direct, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them, or that one of them be declared entitled to some right or subject to some liability specified in the agreement,

(*b*) that upon such finding some property specified in the agreement and in dispute in the suit shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them, or as that other may direct, or

(*c*) that upon such finding one or more of the parties shall do or abstain from doing some particular act, specified in the agreement, and relating to the matter in dispute.

Court if satisfied that the agreement was executed in good faith may pronounce judgment.

151. If the Court be satisfied, after making such inquiry as it deems proper,

(*a*) that the agreement was duly executed by the parties,

(*b*) that they have a substantial interest in the decision of such question as aforesaid, and

(*c*) that the same is fit to be tried and decided,

it may proceed to record and try the issue, and state its finding or opinion thereon in the same manner as if the issue had been framed by the Court;

and may, upon the finding or decision on such issue, pronounce judgment according to the terms of the agreement;

and upon the judgment so given, decree shall follow and may be executed in the same way as if the judgment had been pronounced in a contested suit.

CHAPTER XII.

DISPOSAL OF THE SUIT AT THE FIRST HEARING.

If parties are not at issue on any question of law or fact.

152. If at the first hearing of a suit it appears that the parties are not at issue on any question of law or of fact, the Court may at once pronounce judgment.

If one of several defendants be not at issue with the plaintiff.

153. Where there are more defendants than one, and any one of the defendants is not at issue with the plaintiff on any question of law or fact, the Court may at once pronounce judgment for or against such defendant, and the suit shall proceed only against the other defendants.

If parties are at issue on questions of law or fact.

154. When the parties are at issue on some question of law or of fact, and issues have been framed by the Court as hereinbefore provided, if the Court be satisfied that no further argument or evidence than the parties can at once supply is required upon such of the issues as may be sufficient for the decision of the suit, and that no injustice will result from proceeding with the suit forthwith, the Court may proceed to determine such issues;

Court may determine issue and pronounce judgment.

and if the finding thereon is sufficient for the decision, may pronounce judgment accordingly, whether the summons has been issued for the settlement of issues only or for the final disposal of the suit:

Provided that, where the summons has been issued for the settlement of issues only, the parties or their pleaders are present and none of them object.

If the finding is not sufficient for the decision, the Court shall postpone the further hearing of the suit, and shall fix a day for the production of such further evidence, or for such further argument as the case requires.

If either party fails to produce his evidence, Court may pronounce judgment.

155. If the summons has been issued for the final disposal of the suit, and either party fails without sufficient cause to produce the evidence on which he relies, the Court may at once pronounce judgment,

Procedure where Court cannot pronounce judgment at first hearing.

or may if it thinks fit, after framing and recording issues under section 146, adjourn the suit for the production of such evidence as may be necessary to its decision upon such issues.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF ADJOURNMENTS.

Court may grant time, or adjourn hearing.

156. The Court may, if sufficient cause be shewn, at any stage of the suit, grant time to the parties, or to any of them, and may from time to time adjourn the hearing of the suit.

Costs of adjournment.

In all such cases the Court shall fix a day for the further hearing of the suit, and may make such order as it thinks fit with respect to the costs occasioned by the adjournment:

Provided that, when the hearing of evidence has once begun, the hearing of the suit shall be continued from day to day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined, unless the Court finds the adjournment of the hearing to be necessary for reasons to be recorded by the Judge with his own hand.

Procedure if parties fail to appear on day fixed.

157. If, on any day to which the hearing of the suit is adjourned, the parties or any of them fail to appear, the Court may proceed to dispose of the suit in one of the modes directed in that behalf by chapter VII, or make such other order as it thinks fit.

Court may proceed notwithstanding either party fails to produce his evidence.

158. If any party to a suit to whom time has been granted fails to produce his evidence, or to cause the attendance of his witnesses, or to perform any other act necessary to the further progress of the suit, for which time has been allowed, the Court may, notwithstanding such default, proceed to decide the suit forthwith.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE SUMMONING AND ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

Summons to attend to give evidence or produce documents.

159. The parties may, after the summons has been delivered for service on the defendant, whether it be for the settlement of issues only, or for the final disposal of the suit, obtain, on application to the Court or to such officer as it appoints in this behalf, before the day fixed for such settlement or disposal, as the case may be, summonses to persons whose attendance is required either to give evidence or to produce documents.

Expenses of witnesses to be paid into court on applying for summons.

160. The party applying for a summons shall before the summons is granted and within a period to be fixed by the Court, pay into court such a sum of money as appears to the Court to be sufficient to defray the travelling and other expenses of the person summoned, in passing to and from the Court in which he is required to attend, and for one day's attendance.

Scale of expenses.

If the Court be subordinate to a High Court, regard shall be had, in fixing the scale of such expenses, to the rules (if any) laid down by competent authority.

Tender of expenses to witness.

161. The sum so paid into court shall be tendered to the person summoned, at the time of serving the summons if it can be served personally.

Procedure where insufficient sum paid in.

162. If it appear to the Court or to such officer as it appoints in this behalf that the sum paid into court is not sufficient to cover such expenses, the Court may direct such further sum to be paid to the person summoned as appears to be necessary on that account; and, in case of default in payment, may order such sum to be levied by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the party obtaining the summons; or the Court may discharge the person summoned without requiring him to give evidence; or may both order such levy and discharge such person as aforesaid.

Expenses if witness detained more than one day.

If it be necessary to detain the person summoned for a longer period than one day, the Court may from time to time order the party at whose instance he was summoned, to pay into Court such sum as is sufficient to defray the expenses of his detention for such further period, and in default of such deposit being made, may order such sum to be levied by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the party at whose instance he was summoned; or the Court may discharge the person summoned without requiring him to give evidence; or may both order such levy and discharge such person as aforesaid.

Time, place, and purpose of attendance to be specified in summons.

163. Every summons for the attendance of a person to give evidence or produce a document shall specify the time and place at which he is required to attend, and also whether his attendance is required for the purpose of giving evidence or to produce a document, or for both purposes; and any particular document which the person summoned is called on to produce, shall be described in the summons with reasonable accuracy.

Summons to produce document.

164. Any person may be summoned to produce a document, without being summoned to give evidence; and any person summoned merely to produce a document shall be deemed to have complied with the summons, if he cause such document to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

Power to require persons present in Court to give evidence.

165. Any person present in court may be required by the Court to give evidence or to produce any document then and there in his actual possession or power.

Summons how served.

166. Every summons to a person to give evidence or produce a document shall be served as nearly as may be in manner hereinbefore prescribed for the service of summons on the defendant; and the rules contained in chapter VI as to proof of service shall apply in the case of all summonses served under this section.

Time for serving summons.

167. The service shall in all cases be made a sufficient time before the time specified in the summons for the attendance of the person summoned, to allow him a reasonable time for preparation and for travelling to the place at which his attendance is required.

Attachment of property of absconding witness.

168. If the serving-officer certify to the Court that the summons for the attendance of a person, either to give evidence or to produce a document, cannot be served, the Court shall examine the serving-officer on oath touching the non-service:

and upon being satisfied that such evidence or production is material, and that the person for whose attendance the summons has been issued is absconding or keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service of the summons, may issue a proclamation requiring him to attend to give evidence, or produce the document, at a time and place to be named therein; and a copy of such proclamation shall be affixed on the outer door of the house in which he ordinarily resides.

If he does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court may in its discretion, at the instance of the party on whose application the summons was issued, make an order for the attachment of the property of the person whose attendance is required, to such amount as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding the amount of the costs of attachment and of the fine which may be imposed under section 170:

Provided that no Court of Small Causes shall make an order for the attachment of immoveable property.

If witness appears, attachment may be withdrawn.

169. If, on the attachment of his property, such person appears and satisfies the Court that he did not abscond or keep out of the way to avoid service of the summons, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order as to the costs of the attachment as it thinks fit.

Procedure if witness fails to appear.

170. If such person does not appear, or appearing, fails to satisfy the Court that he did not abscond or keep out of the way to avoid service of the summons, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court may impose upon him such fine not exceeding five hundred rupees as the Court thinks fit, having regard to his condition in life and all the circumstances of the case, and may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the

purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of the said fine, if any:

Provided that if the person whose attendance is required pays into court the costs and fine as aforesaid, the Court shall order the property to be released from attachment.

Court may of its own accord summon as witnesses strangers to suit.

171. Subject to the rules of this Code as to attendance and appearance and to the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, if the Court at any time thinks it necessary to examine any person other than a party to the suit, and not named as a witness by a party to the suit, the Court may, of its own motion, cause such person to be summoned as a witness to give evidence, or to produce any document in his possession, on a day to be appointed, and may examine him as a witness or require him to produce such document.

Persons summoned to give evidence must attend.

172. Subject as last aforesaid, whoever is summoned to appear and give evidence in a suit must attend at the time and place named in the summons for that purpose, and whoever is summoned to produce a document must either attend to produce it, or cause it to be produced, at such time and place.

When they may depart.

173. No person so summoned and attending shall depart unless and until (*a*) he has been examined or has produced the document and the Court has risen, or (*b*) he has obtained the Court's leave to depart.

Consequences of non-attendance.

174. If any person on whom a summons to give evidence or produce a document has been served fails to comply with the summons, or if any person so summoned and attending departs in contravention of section 173, the Court may order him to be arrested and brought before the Court:

Provided that no such order shall be made when the Court has reason to believe that the person so failing had a lawful excuse for such failure.

When any person so brought before the Court fails to satisfy it that he had a lawful excuse for not complying with the summons, the Court may sentence him to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Explanation.—Non-payment or non-tender of a sum sufficient to defray the expenses mentioned in section 160 shall be deemed a lawful excuse within the meaning of this section.

Consequences of refusal to give evidence or produce documents.

If any person so apprehended and brought before the Court cannot, owing to the absence of the parties or any of them, give the evidence or produce the document which he has been summoned to give or produce, the Court may require him to give reasonable bail or other security for his appearance at such time and place as it thinks fit, and on such bail or security being given, may release him.

Procedure when witness absconds.

175. If any person so failing to comply with a summons absconds or keeps out of the way, so that he cannot be apprehended and brought before the Court, the provisions of sections 168, 169 and 170 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply.

Person summoned to attend in person if so required.

176. No one shall be bound to attend in person to give evidence or to be examined in Court unless he resides—

(*a*) within the local limits of its ordinary original jurisdiction, or

(*b*) without such limits and at a place less than fifty or (where there is railway communication for five-sixths of the distance between the place where he resides and the place where the Court is situate) two hundred miles distant from the Court-house.

Consequence of refusal of party to give evidence when called on by the Court.

177. If any party to a suit present in Court refuses, without lawful excuse, when required by the Court, to give evidence, or to produce any document then and there in his actual possession or power, the Court may in its discretion either pass a decree against him, or make such other order in relation to the suit as the Court thinks fit.

Rules as to witnesses to apply to parties summoned.

178. Whenever any party to a suit is required to give evidence or to produce a document, the rules as to witnesses contained in this Code shall apply to him so far as they are applicable.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE HEARING OF THE SUIT AND EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Statement and production of evidence by party having right to begin.

179. On the day fixed for the hearing of the suit, or on any other day to which the hearing is adjourned, the party having the right to begin shall state his case and produce his evidence in support of the issues which he is bound to prove.

Rules as to right to begin.

Explanation.—The plaintiff has the right to begin unless where the defendant admits the facts alleged by the plaintiff and contends that either in point of law or on some additional facts alleged by the defendant the plaintiff is not entitled to any part of the relief which he seeks, in which case the defendant has the right to begin.

Statement and production of evidence by other party.

Reply by party beginning.

180. The other party shall then state his case and produce his evidence (if any). The party beginning is then entitled to reply.

Where there are several issues, the burden of proving some of which lies on the other party, the party beginning may, at his option, either produce his evidence on those issues or reserve it by way of answer to the evidence produced by the other

party. In the latter case the party beginning may produce evidence on those issues after the other party has produced all his evidence, and the other party may then reply specially on the evidence so produced by the party beginning; but the party beginning will then be entitled to reply generally on the whole case.

Witnesses to be examined in open Court.

181. The evidence of the witnesses in attendance shall be taken orally in open Court in the presence and under the personal direction and superintendence, of the Judge.

How evidence shall be taken in appealable cases.

182. In cases in which an appeal is allowed, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing, in the language of the Court, by or in the presence and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge, not ordinarily in the form of question and answer, but in that of a narrative, and, when completed, shall be read over in the presence of the Judge and of the witness, and also in the presence of the parties or their pleaders, and the Judge shall, if necessary, correct the same and shall sign it.

When witness may require his deposition be interpreted.

183. If the evidence is taken down under section 182 in a language different from that in which it was given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the evidence as taken down in writing shall be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given.

Memorandum when evidence is not taken down by Judge.

184. In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Judge, he shall be bound, as the examination of each witness proceeds, to make a memorandum of the substance of what each witness deposes, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

When evidence may be taken in English.

185. Where English is not the language of the Court, but all the parties to the suit who appear in person, and the pleaders of such as appear by pleaders, do not object to have such evidence as is given in English taken down in English, the Judge may so take it down with his own hand.

Any particular question and answer may be taken down.

186. The Court may of its own motion or on the application of any party or his pleader take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, or any objection to any question, if there appear any special reason for so doing.

Questions objected to.

187. If any question put to a witness be objected to by a party or his pleader, and the Court allows the same to be put, the Judge shall take down the question, the answer, the objection and the name of the person making it, together with the decision of the Court thereon.

Remarks on demeanour of witnesses.

188. The Court may record such remarks as it thinks material respecting the demeanour of any witness while under examination.

Memorandum of evidence in unappealable cases.

189. In cases in which an appeal is not allowed, it shall not be necessary to take down the evidence of the witnesses in writing at length; but the Judge, as the examination of each witness proceeds, shall make a memorandum of the substance of what he deposes, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

Judge unable to make such memorandum to record reason of his inability.

190. If the Judge be rendered unable to make a memorandum as above required by this chapter, he shall cause the reason of such inability to be recorded, and shall cause the memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court.

Every memorandum so made shall form part of the record.

Power to deal with evidence taken down by Judge removed before conclusion of suit.

191. Where the Judge taking down any evidence, or causing any memorandum to be made under this chapter, dies or is removed from the Court before the conclusion of the suit, his successor may, if he thinks fit, deal with such evidence or memorandum as if he himself had taken it down or caused it to be made.

Power to examine witness immediately.

192. If a witness be about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or if other sufficient cause be shewn to the satisfaction of the Court why his evidence should be taken immediately, the Court may, upon the application of either party or of the witness, at any time after the institution of the suit, take the evidence of such witness in manner hereinbefore provided.

Where such evidence is not taken forthwith and in the presence of the parties, such notice as the Court thinks sufficient of the day fixed for the examination shall be given to the parties.

The evidence so taken shall be read over to the witness, and, if he admits it to be correct, shall be signed by him, and may then be read at any hearing of the suit.

Court may recall and examine witness.

193. The Court may at any stage of the suit recall any witness who has been examined and who has not departed in accordance with section 173, and may (subject to the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act) put such questions to him as the Court thinks fit.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF AFFIDAVITS.

Power to order any point to be proved by affidavit.

194. Any Court of first instance and any Appellate Court may at any time for sufficient reason order that any particular fact or facts may be proved by affidavit, or that the affidavit of any witness may be read at the hearing, on such conditions as the Court thinks reasonable:

Provided that where it appears to the Court that either party *bonâ fide* desires the production of a witness for cross-examination, and that such witness can be produced, an order shall not

be made authorizing the evidence of such witness to be given by affidavit.

When evidence may be given by affidavit.

195. Upon any application evidence may be given by affidavit, but the Court may at the instance of either party order the attendance for cross-examination of the declarant.

Such attendance shall be in Court unless the declarant is exempted under this Code from personal appearance in Court, or the Court otherwise directs.

Matters to which affidavits shall be confined.

196. Affidavits shall be confined to such facts as the declarant is able of his own knowledge to prove, except on interlocutory applications, on which statements of his belief may be admitted, provided that reasonable grounds thereof be set forth.

The costs of every affidavit which shall unnecessarily set forth matters of hearsay or argumentative matter, or copies of or extracts from documents, shall (unless the Court otherwise directs) be paid by the party producing the same.

Oath of declarant by whom to be administered.

197. In the case of any affidavit under this Code—

(*a*) any Court or Magistrate, or

(*b*) any officer whom a High Court may appoint in this behalf, or

(*c*) any officer appointed by any other Court which the Local Government has generally or specially empowered in this behalf,

may administer the oath of the declarant.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF JUDGMENT AND DECREE.

Judgment when pronounced.

198. The Court, after the evidence has been duly taken and the parties have been heard either in person or by their respective pleaders or recognized agents, shall pronounce judgment in open Court, either at once or on some future day, of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders.

Power to pronounce judgment written by Judge's predecessor.

199. A Judge may pronounce a judgment written by his predecessor, but not pronounced, and in such case he shall not be bound by section 198, except as to giving notice.

Language of judgment.

200. The judgment shall be written in the language of the Court, or in English, or in the Judge's mother-tongue.

Translation of judgment.

201. Whenever the judgment is written in any language other than that of the Court, the judgment shall, if any of the parties so require, be translated into the language of the Court, and the translation shall also be signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf.

Judgment to be dated and signed.

202. The judgment shall be dated and signed by the Judge in open Court at the time of pronouncing it, and shall not be altered or added to, save to correct verbal errors or to supply some accidental defect not affecting a material part of the case, or on review.

Judgments of Small Cause Courts.

203. The judgments of the Courts of Small Causes need not contain more than the points for determination and the decision thereupon.

Judgments of other Courts.

The judgments of all other Courts shall contain a concise statement of the case, the points for determination, the decision thereon, and the reasons for such decision.

Court to state its decision on each issue.

204. In suits in which issues have been framed, the Court shall state its finding or decision, with the reasons thereof, upon each separate issue, unless the finding upon any one or more of the issues be sufficient for the decision of the suit.

Exception

Date of decree.

205. The decree shall bear date the day on which the judgment was pronounced; and when the Judge has satisfied himself that the decree has been drawn up in accordance with the judgment, he shall sign the decree.

Contents of decree.

206. The decree must agree with the judgment: it shall contain the number of the suit, the names and descriptions of the parties, and particulars of the claim, as stated in the register, and shall specify clearly the relief granted or other determination of the suit.

The decree shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the suit, and by what parties and in what proportions such costs are to be paid.

Power to amend decree.

If the decree is found to be at variance with the judgment, or if any clerical or arithmetical error be found in the decree, the Court shall, of its own motion or on that of any of the parties, amend the decree so as to bring it into conformity with the judgment or to correct such error: provided that reasonable notice have been given to the parties or their pleaders of the proposed amendment.

Decree for recovery of portion of immoveable property.

207. When the subject-matter of the suit is immoveable property, and such property is identified by boundaries or numbers in a record of settlement or survey, if the decree be for the recovery of a portion only of such property, it shall specify the boundaries or number of such portion.

Decree for delivery of moveable property.

208. When the suit is for moveable property, if the decree be for the delivery of such property, it shall also state the amount of money to be paid as an alternative if delivery cannot be had.

In suits for money, decree may order certain interest to be paid on principal sum adjudged.

209. When the suit is for a sum of money due to the plaintiff, the Court may, in the decree, order interest at such rate as the Court deems reasonable to be paid on the principal sum adjudged, from the date of the suit to the date

of the decree, in addition to any interest adjudged on such principal sum for any period prior to the institution of the suit, with further interest at such rate as the Court deems reasonable on the aggregate sum so adjudged, from the date of the decree to the date of payment, or to such earlier date as the Court thinks fit.

Payment by instalments.

210. In all decrees for the payment of money, the Court may for any sufficient reason order that the amount shall be paid by instalments, with or without interest.

When Court may order payment by instalments.

And after the passing of any such decree the Court may, on the application of the judgment-debtor, and with the consent of the decree-holder, order that the amount decreed be paid by instalments on such terms as to the payment of interest, the attachment of the property of the defendant, or the taking of security from him, or otherwise, as it thinks fit:

Save as provided in this section and section 206, no decree shall be altered at the request of parties.

In suits for land, Court may decree payment of mesne profits with interest.

211. When the suit is for land or other property yielding rent or other profit, the Court may provide in the decree for the payment of rent or mesne profits in respect of such property from the institution of the suit until the delivery of possession to the party in whose favour the decree is made, or until the expiration of three years from the date of the decree (whichever event first occurs), with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court thinks fit.

Explanation.—'Mesne profits' of property mean those profits which the person in wrongful possession of such property actually received, or might with ordinary diligence have received, therefrom.

Court may determine amount of mesne profits prior to passing decree, or may reserve inquiry.

212. When the suit is for immoveable property and for mesne profits which have accrued on the property during a period prior to the institution of the suit, and the amount of such profits is disputed, the Court may either determine the amount by the decree itself, or may pass a decree for the property and direct an inquiry into the amount of mesne profits, and dispose of the same on further orders.

Administration-suit.

213. When the suit is for an account of any property and for its due administration under the decree of the Court, the Court, before making the decree, shall order such accounts and inquiries to be taken and made, and give such other directions as it thinks fit.

In the administration by the Court of the property of any person who dies after this Code comes into force, if such property proves to be insufficient for the payment in full of his debts and liabilities, the same rules shall be observed as to the respective rights of secured and unsecured creditors and as to debts and liabilities proveable, and as to the valuation of annuities and future and contingent liabilities respectively, as may be in force for the time being with respect to the estates of persons adjudged insolvent;

And all persons who in any such case would be entitled to be paid out of such property may come in under the decree for its administration, and make such claims againt the same as they may respectively be entitled to by virtue of this Code.

Applications under section 265 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be deemed to be suits within the meaning of this section.

Suit to enforce right of pre-emption.

214. When the suit is to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of a particular sale of property, and the Court finds for the plaintiff, if the amount of purchase-money has not been paid into Court, the decree shall specify a day on or before which it shall be so paid, and shall declare that on payment of such purchase-money, together with the costs (if any) decreed against him, the plaintiff shall obtain possession of the property, but that if such money and costs are not so paid, the suit shall stand dismissed with costs.

Suit for dissolution of partnership.

215. When the suit is for the dissolution of a partnership, the Court, before making its decree, may pass an order fixing the day on which the partnership shall stand dissolved, and directing such accounts to be taken and other acts to be done as it thinks fit.

If set-off be allowed.

216. If the defendant has set-off the amount of a debt against the claim of the plaintiff, and such set-off has been allowed, the decree shall state what amount is due to the plaintiff and what amount (if any) is due to the defendant, and shall be for the recovery of any sum which appears to be due to either party.

Effect of decree.

The decree of the Court with respect to any sum awarded to the defendant shall have the same effect, and be subject to the same rules in respect of appeal or otherwise, as if such sum had been claimed by the defendant in a separate suit against the plaintiff.

Certified copies of decree and judgment to be furnished.

217. Certified copies of the judgment and decree shall be furnished to the parties on application to the Court, and at their expense.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF COSTS.

Costs of applications.

218. When disposing of any application under this Code, the Court may give to either party the costs of such application, or may reserve the consideration of such costs for any future stage of the proceedings.

Judgment to direct by whom costs are to be paid.

219. The judgment shall direct by whom the costs of each party are to be paid, whether by himself or by any other party to the suit, and whether in whole or in what part or proportion.

Power of Court as to costs.

220. The Court shall have full power to give and apportion costs of every application and suit in any manner it thinks fit, and the fact that the Court

has no jurisdiction to try the case is no bar to the exercise of such power:

Provided if the Court directs that the costs of any application or suit shall not follow the event, the Court shall state its reasons in writing.

Costs may be set-off against sum admitted or found to be due.

221. The Court may direct that the costs payable to one party by another shall be set-off against a sum which is admitted or is found in the suit to be due from the former to the latter,

but such direction shall not affect the lien upon the amount decreed of any pleader in respect of the costs payable to him under the decree.

Saving of pleader's lien.

Interest on costs. Payment of costs out of subject-matter.

222. The Court may give interest on costs at any rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum and may direct that costs, with or without interest, be paid out of or charged upon the subject-matter of the suit.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE EXECUTION OF DECREES.

A.—Of the Court by which Decrees may be executed.

Court by which decree may be executed.

223. A decree may be executed either by the Court which passed it or by the Court to which it is sent for execution under the provisions hereinafter contained.

The Court which passed a decree may, on the application of the decree-holder, send it for execution to another Court,

(*a*) if the person against whom the decree is passed actually and voluntarily resides or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such other Court, or

(*b*) if such person has not property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which passed the decree sufficient to satisfy such decree and has property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such other Court, or

(*c*) if the decree direct the sale of immoveable property situate outside the district within which the Court which passed it is situate, or

(*d*) if the Court which passed the decree considers for any other reason, which it shall record in writing, that the decree should be executed by such other Court.

The Court which passed a decree may of its own motion send it for execution to any Court subordinate thereto.

The Court to which a decree is sent under this section for execution shall certify to the Court which passed it, the fact of such execution, or where the former Court fails to execute the same, the circumstances attending such failure.

If the decree has been passed in a case cognizable by a Court of Small Causes and the Court which passed it wishes it to be executed in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such Court may send to the local Court of Small Causes the copies and certificate respectively mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of section 224; and such Court of Small Causes shall thereupon execute the decree as if it had been passed by itself.

If the Court to which a decree is to be sent for execution is situate within the same district as the Court which passed such decree, such Court shall send the same directly to the former Court. But if the Court to which the decree is to be sent for execution is situate in a different district, the Court which passed it shall send it to the District Court of the district in which the decree is to be executed.

Procedure when Court desires that its own decree shall be executed by another Court.

224. The Court sending a decree for execution under section 223 shall send therewith

(*a*) a copy of the decree;

(*b*) a certificate setting forth that satisfaction of the decree has not been obtained by execution within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was passed, or, where the decree has been executed in part, the extent to which satisfaction has been obtained and what part of the decree remains unexecuted; and

(*c*) a copy of any order for the execution of the decree, and if no such order has been made, a certificate to that effect.

Court receiving copies of decree, &c., to file same without proof.

225. The Court to which a decree is so sent shall cause such copies and certificate to be filed, without any further proof of the decree or order for execution, or of the copies thereof, or of the jurisdiction of the Court which passed it, unless the former Court, for any special reasons to be recorded under the hand of the Judge, requires such proof.

Execution of decree or order by Court to which it is sent.

226. When such copies are so filed, the decree or order may, if the Court to which it is sent be the District Court, be executed by such Court or by any subordinate Court which it directs to execute the same.

Execution by High Court, of decree transmitted by other Court.

227. If the Court to which the decree is sent for execution be a High Court, the decree shall be executed by such Court in the same manner as if it had been made by such Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

Appeal from orders for execution of decrees of other Courts.

228. The Court executing a decree sent to it under this chapter shall have the same powers in executing such decree as if it had been passed by itself. All persons disobeying or obstructing the execution of the decree shall be punishable by such Court in the same manner as if it had passed the decree. And its orders in executing such decree shall be subject to the same rules in respect of appeal, as if the decree had been passed by itself.

Decrees of Courts established by Government of India in Native States.

229. A decree of any Court established by the authority of the Governor General in Council in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India, which cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was made, may be executed in manner herein provided within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India.

B.—Of Application for Execution.

Application for execution.

230. When the holder of a decree desires to enforce it, he shall apply to the Court which passed the decree or to the officer, if any, appointed in this behalf, or if the decree has been sent under the provisions hereinbefore contained to another Court, then to such Court or to the proper officer thereof.

The Court may in its discretion refuse execution at the same time against the person and property of the judgment-debtor.

Where an application to execute a decree for the payment of money or delivery of other property has been made under this section and granted, no subsequent application to execute the same decree shall be granted unless the Court is satisfied that on the last preceding application due diligence was used to procure complete satisfaction of the decree; and the order of the Court granting any such subsequent application shall be conclusive evidence that due diligence was used to procure such satisfaction.

And no such subsequent application shall be granted after the expiration of twelve years from any of the following dates (namely)—

(*a*) the date of the decree sought to be enforced, or of the decree (if any) on appeal affirming the same, or

(*b*) where the decree or any subsequent order directs the payment of money or the delivery of property by instalments,—the date of the default in paying or delivering the instalment in respect of which the applicant seeks to enforce the decree.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Court from granting an application for execution of a decree after the expiration of the said term of twelve years, where the judgment-debtor has by fraud or force prevented the execution of the decree at some time within twelve years immediately before the date of the application.

Notwithstanding anything herein contained, proceedings may be taken to enforce any decree within three years after the passing of this Code, unless when the period prescribed for taking such proceedings by the law in force immediately before the passing of this Code shall have expired before the completion of the said three years.

Application by joint decree-holder.

231. If a decree has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, any one or more of such persons, or his or their representatives, may apply for the execution of the whole decree for the benefit of them all, or, where any of them has died, for the benefit of the survivors and the representative in interest of the deceased.

If the Court sees sufficient cause for allowing the decree to be executed on an application so made, it shall pass such order as it deems necessary for protecting the interests of the persons who have not joined in the application.

Application by transferee of decree.

232. If a decree be transferred by assignment in writing or by operation of law from the decree-holder to any other person, the transferee may apply for its execution to the Court which passed it; and if that Court thinks fit, the decree may be executed in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if the application were made by such decree-holder:

Provided that where the decree has been transferred by assignment, notice in writing of such application shall be given to the transferor and the judgment-debtor, and the decree shall not be executed until the Court has heard their objections (if any) to such execution:

Provided also that where a decree against several persons has been transferred to one of them, it shall not be executed against the others.

Transferee to hold subject to equities enforceable against original holder.

233. Every transferee of a decree shall hold the same subject to the equities (if any) which the judgment-debtor might have enforced against the original decree-holder.

If judgment-debtor die before execution, application may be made against his representative.

234. If a judgment-debtor dies before the decree has been fully executed, the holder of the decree may apply to the Court which passed it to execute the same against the legal representative of the deceased.

Such representative shall be liable only to the extent of the property of the deceased which has come to his hands and has not been duly disposed of; and for the purpose of ascertaining such liability, the Court executing the decree may of its own motion, or on the application of the decree-holder, compel the said representative to produce such accounts as it thinks fit.

Contents of application for execution of decree.

235. The application for the execution of a decree shall be in writing, verified in manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints, and shall contain in a tabular form the following particulars (namely)—

(*a*) the number of the suit;

(*b*) the names of the parties;

(*c*) the date of the decree;

(*d*) whether any appeal has been preferred from the decree;

(*e*) whether any and what adjustment of the matter in dispute has been made between the parties subsequently to the decree;

(*f*) whether any and what previous applications have been made for execution of the decree and with what result;

(*g*) the amount of the debt or compensation, with the interest, if any, due upon the decree, or other relief granted thereby;

(*h*) the amount of costs, if any, awarded;

(*i*) the name of the person against whom the enforcement of the decree is sought; and

(*j*) the mode in which the assistance of the Court is required, whether by the delivery of property specifically decreed, by the arrest and imprisonment of the person named in the application, or by the attachment of his property, or otherwise as the nature of the relief sought may require.

Application for attachment of moveable property to be accompanied with inventory.

236. If the application be for the attachment of any moveable property belonging to the judgment-debtor but not in his possession, the decree-holder shall annex to the application an inventory of the property to be attached, containing a reasonably accurate description of the same.

Further particulars when application is for attachment of immoveable property

237. If the application be for the attachment of any immoveable property belonging to the judgment-debtor, it shall contain at the foot a description of the property sufficient to identify it, and also a specification of the judgment-debtor's share or interest therein to the best of the belief of the applicant and so far as he has been able to ascertain the same.

Every such description and specification shall be verified in manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints.

When application must be accompanied by extract from Collector's register.

238. If the property be land registered in the Collector's office, the application for attachment shall be accompanied by an authenticated extract from the register of such office, specifying the persons registered as proprietors of, or as possessing any transferable interest in, the land or its revenue, or as liable to pay revenue for such land, and the shares of the registered proprietors.

C.—Of staying Execution.

When Court may stay execution.

239. The Court to which a decree has been sent for execution under this chapter, shall upon sufficient cause being shewn, stay the execution of such decree for a reasonable time, to enable the judgment-debtor to apply to the Court by which the decree was made, or to any Court having appellate jurisdiction in respect of the decree or the execution thereof, for an order to stay the execution, or for any other order relating to the decree or execution which might have been made by such Court of first instance or appellate Court if execution had been issued thereby, or if application for execution had been made thereto;

and in case the property or person of the judgment-debtor has been seized under an execution, the Court which issued the execution may order the restitution or discharge of such property or person pending the result of the application for such order.

Power to require security from, or impose conditions upon, judgment-debtor.

240. Before passing an order under section 239, to stay execution, or for the restitution of property or the discharge of the judgment-debtor, the Court may require such security from, or impose such conditions upon, the judgment-debtor as it thinks fit.

Liability of judgment-debtor discharged to be retaken.

241. No discharge under section 239 of the property or person of a judgment-debtor, shall prevent it or him from being retaken in execution of the decree sent for execution.

Order of Court passing decree or of Appellate Court to be binding upon Court applied to.

242. Any order of the Court by which the decree was passed or of such Court of appeal as aforesaid, in relation to the execution of such decree shall be binding upon the Court to which the decree was sent for execution.

Stay of execution pending suit between decree-holder and judgment-debtor.

243. If a suit be pending in any Court against the holder of a decree of such Court, on the part of the person against whom the decree was passed, the Court may (if it think fit) stay execution on the decree, either absolutely or on such terms as it thinks fit, until the pending suit has been decided.

D.—Questions for Court executing decree.

Question to be decided by Court executing decree.

244. The following questions shall be determined by order of the Court executing a decree and not by separate suit (namely)—

(*a*) questions regarding the amount of any mesne profits as to which the decree has directed inquiry;

(*b*) questions regarding the amount of any mesne profits or interest which the decree has made payable in respect of the subject-matter of a suit between the date of its institution and the execution of the decree, or the expiration of three years from the date of the decree;

(*c*) any other questions arising between the parties to the suit in which the decree was passed, or their representatives, and relating to the execution of the decree.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to bar a separate suit for mesne profits accruing between the institution of the first suit and the execution of the decree therein, where such profits are not dealt with by such decree.

E.—Of the mode of executing Decrees.

Procedure on receiving application for execution of decree.

245. The Court, on receiving an application for the execution of a decree, shall ascertain whether it contains the particulars mentioned in section 235, or such of them as may be applicable to the case, and whether it is accompanied by the inventory mentioned in section 236; and if such particulars or inventory are or is wanting, it shall reject the application or return it for amendment or for the addition of the inventory, as the case may be, or amend it then and there. Every amendment made under this section shall be attested by the signature of the Judge.

Procedure on admitting application.

When the application is admitted, the Court shall enter in the register of the suit a note of the application and the date on which it was made, and shall order execution of the decree according to the nature of the application:

Provided that, in the case of a decree for money, the value of the property attached shall as nearly as may be correspond with the amount for which the decree has been made.

Cross-decrees.

246. If cross-decrees between the same parties for the payment of money be produced to the Court, execution shall be taken out only by the party who holds a decree for the larger sum, and for so much only as remains after deducting the smaller sum, and satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered on the decree for the larger sum as well as satisfaction on the decree for the smaller sum.

If the two sums be equal, satisfaction shall be entered upon both decrees.

Explanation I.—The decrees contemplated by this section are (*a*) decrees made by the same Court, (*b*) decrees sent to the same Court for execution, and (*c*) decrees of which one is made by the Court and the other is sent to the same Court for execution; but not (*d*) decrees of which one is made by one Court and the other is made by another Court and not sent for execution to the former Court.

Explanation II.—This section applies where either party is an assignee of one of the decrees and as well in respect of judgment-debts due by the original assignor as by the assignee himself.

Explanation III.—This section does not apply unless

(*e*) both decrees are capable of execution at the same time;

(*f*) the decree-holder in one of the suits in which the decrees have been made is the judgment-debtor in the other and each party fills the same character in both suits; and

(*g*) the sums due under the decrees are definite.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A holds a decree against B for Rs. 1,000. B holds a decree against A for the payment of Rs. 1,000 in case A fails to deliver certain goods at a future day. B cannot treat his decree as a cross-decree under this section.

(*b*) A and B, co-plaintiffs, obtain a decree for Rs. 1,000 against C, and C obtains a decree for Rs. 1,000 against B. C cannot treat his decree as a cross-decree under this section.

(*c*) A obtains a decree against B for Rs. 1,000. C, who is a trustee for B, obtains a decree on behalf of B against A for Rs. 1,000. B cannot treat C's decree as a cross-decree under this section.

Cross-claims under same decree.

247. When two parties are entitled under the same decree to recover from each other sums of different amounts, the party entitled to the smaller sum shall not take out execution against the other party; but satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered on the decree.

When the amounts are equal, neither party shall take out execution, but satisfaction for each sum shall be entered on the decree.

Notice to show cause why decree should not be executed.

248. The Court shall issue a notice to the party against whom execution is applied for, requiring him to shew cause, within a period to be fixed by the Court, why the decree should not be executed against him,

(*a*) if more than one year has elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for its execution, or

(*b*) if the enforcement of the decree be applied for against the legal representative of a party to the suit in which the decree was made:

Proviso.

Provided that no such notice shall be necessary

in consequence of more than one year having elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for execution, if the application be made within one year from the date of any decree passed on appeal from the decree sought to be executed or of the last order against the party against whom execution is applied for passed on any previous application for execution, or

in consequence of the application being against the legal representative of the judgment-debtor, if upon a previous application for execution against the same person, the Court has ordered execution to issue against him.

Explanation.—In this section the phrase "the Court" means the Court by which the decree was passed, unless the decree has been sent to another Court for execution, in which case it means such other Court.

Procedure after issue of notice.

249. If the person to whom notice is issued under the last preceding section does not appear, or does not shew cause to the satisfaction of the Court why the decree should not be executed, the Court shall order the decree to be executed.

If he offers any objection to the enforcement of the decree, the Court shall consider such objection and pass such order as it thinks fit.

Warrant when to issue.

250. When the preliminary measures (if any) required by the foregoing provisions have been taken, the Court, unless it sees cause to the contrary, shall issue its warrant for the execution of the decree.

Date, signature, seal and delivery.

251. Such warrant shall be dated the day on which it is issued, signed by the Judge or such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf, sealed with the seal of the Court, and delivered to the proper officer to be executed.

And a day shall be specified in such warrant on or before which it must be executed, and the proper officer shall endorse thereon the day and manner in which it was executed, or if it was not executed, the reason why it was not executed, and shall return it with such endorsement to the Court from which it issued.

Decree against representative of deceased for money to be paid out of deceased's property.

252. If the decree be against a party as the legal representative of a deceased person, and the decree be for money to be paid out of the property of the deceased, it may be executed by the attachment and sale of any such property.

If no such property can be found, and the judgment-debtor fails to satisfy the Court that he has duly applied such property of the deceased as is proved to have come into his possession, the decree may be executed against the judgment-debtor to the extent of the property not duly applied by

him, in the same manner as if the decree had been against him personally.

Decree against surety.

253. Whenever a person has, before the passing of a decree in an original suit, become liable as surety for the performance of the same or of any part thereof, the decree may be executed against him to the extent to which he has rendered himself liable, in the same manner as a decree may be executed against a defendant :

Provided that such notice in writing as the Court in each case thinks sufficient has been given to the surety.

Decree for money.

254. Every decree or order directing a party to pay money, as compensation, or costs, or as the alternative to some other relief granted by the decree or order, or otherwise, may be enforced by the imprisonment of the judgment-debtor, or by the attachment and sale of his property in manner hereinafter provided, or by both.

Decree for mesne profits or other matter, amount of which to be subsequently ascertained.

255. If the decree be for mesne profits or any other matter the amount of which in money is to be subsequently determined, the property of the judgment-debtor may, before the amount due from him under the decree has been ascertained, be attached as in the case of an ordinary decree for money.

Power to direct immediate execution of decree for money not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

256. When a decree is passed for a sum of money only, and the amount decreed does not exceed the sum of one thousand rupees, the Court may, when passing the decree, on the oral application of the decree-holder, order immediate execution thereof by the issue of a warrant directed either against the person of the judgment-debtor if he is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or against his moveable property within the same limits.

Modes of paying money under decree.

257. All money payable under a decree shall be paid as follows (namely)—

(a) into the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree; or

(b) out of Court to the decree-holder; or

(c) otherwise as the Court which made the decree directs.

Payment of money out of Court to decree-holder.

258. If the money is paid out of Court or the decree is otherwise adjusted to the satisfaction of the decree-holder, he shall certify the payment or adjustment to the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree; and no satisfaction of a decree in part or in whole by such payment or adjustment shall be recognized by such Court unless the payment or adjustment be certified as aforesaid. Where the decree-holder fails to certify as aforesaid, the judgment-debtor may apply to such Court for an order directing the decree-holder to certify as aforesaid, and the Court, after hearing the decree-holder, may make such order, and if the decree-holder disobeys the same, may refuse further to execute the decree.

Decrees for specific moveables, or recovery of wives.

259. If the decree be for any specific moveable, or for any share in a specific moveable, or for the recovery of a wife, it may be enforced by the seizure, if practicable, of the moveable or share, and by the delivery thereof to the party to whom it has been adjudged, or to such person as he appoints to receive delivery on his behalf, or by the imprisonment of the judgment-debtor, or by attaching his property and keeping the same under attachment until the further order of the Court, or by both imprisonment and attachment, if necessary.

No attachment under this section shall remain in force for more than six months, at the end of which time, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree, the property attached may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder such compensation as it thinks fit, and pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application.

Decree for specific performance or restitution of conjugal rights.

260. When the party against whom a decree for the specific performance of a contract, or for restitution of conjugal rights, or for the performance of any other particular act, has been made, has had an opportunity of obeying the decree or injunction and has wilfully failed to obey it, the decree may be enforced by his imprisonment, or by the attachment of his property, or by both.

No attachment under this section shall remain in force for more than one year, at the end of which time, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree, the property attached may be sold and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder such compensation as it thinks fit and may pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application.

Decree for execution of conveyances, or endorsement of negotiable instruments.

261. If the decree be for the execution of a conveyance, or for the endorsement of a negotiable instrument, and the judgment-debtor neglects or refuses to comply with the decree, the decree-holder may prepare the draft of a conveyance or endorsement in accordance with the terms of the decree, and deliver the same to the Court.

The Court shall thereupon cause the draft to be served on the judgment-debtor in manner hereinbefore provided for serving a summons, together with a notice in writing stating that his objections, if any, thereto shall be made within such time (mentioning it) as the Court fixes in this behalf.

The decree-holder may also tender a duplicate of the draft to the Court for execution upon the proper stamp-paper, if a stamp is required by law.

On proof of such service, the Court, or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, shall execute the duplicate so tendered, or may, if necessary, alter the same, so as to bring it into accordance with the terms of the decree, and execute the duplicate so altered :

Provided that if any party object to the draft so served as aforesaid, his objections shall, within

the time so fixed, be stated in writing and argued before the Court, and the Court shall thereupon pass such order as it thinks fit, and execute, or alter and execute, the duplicate in accordance therewith.

Form and effect of execution of conveyance by Court.

262. The execution of a conveyance or the endorsement of a negotiable instrument by the Court under the last preceding section may be in the following form: "*C. D.*, Judge of the Court of (*or as the case may be*), for *A. B.*, in a suit by *E. F.*, against *A. B.*," or in such other form as the High Court may from time to time prescribe, and shall have the same effect as the execution of the conveyance or endorsement of the instrument by the party ordered to execute or endorse the same.

Decree for immoveable property.

263. If the decree be for the delivery of any immoveable property, possession thereof shall be delivered over to the party to whom it has been adjudged, or to such person as he appoints to receive delivery on his behalf, and, if need be, by removing any person bound by the decree who refuses to vacate the property.

Delivery of immoveable property when in occupancy of tenant.

264. If the decree be for the delivery of any immoveable property in the occupancy of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same, the Court shall order delivery to be made by affixing a copy of the warrant in some conspicuous place on the property, and proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum, or in such other mode as is customary, at some convenient place, the substance of the decree in regard to the property:

Provided that if the occupant can be found, a notice in writing containing such substance shall be served upon him, and in such case no proclamation need be made.

Partition of estate or separation of share.

265. If the decree be for the partition or for the separate possession of a share of an undivided estate paying revenue to Government, the partition of the estate or the separation of the share shall be made by the Collector.

F.—Of Attachment of Property.

Property liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree.

266. The following property is liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree, (namely) lands, houses or other buildings, goods, money, bank-notes, cheques, bills of exchange, hundís, promissory notes, Government securities, bonds or other securities for money, debts, shares in the capital or joint-stock of any railway, banking or other public Company or Corporation, and, except as hereinafter mentioned, all other saleable property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the judgment-debtor or over which, or the profits of which, he has a disposing power which he may exercise for his own benefit, and whether the same be held in the name of the judgment-debtor or by another person in trust for him or on his behalf:

Provided that the following particulars shall not be liable to such attachment or sale (namely)—

(*a*) the necessary wearing apparel of the judgment-debtor, his wife and children:

(*b*) tools of artizans, implements of husbandry and such cattle as may in the opinion of the Court be necessary to enable the judgment-debtor to earn his livelihood as an agriculturist:

(*c*) the materials of houses and other buildings belonging to and occupied by agriculturists:

(*d*) books of account:

(*e*) mere rights to sue for damages:

(*f*) any right of personal service:

(*g*) stipends allowed to military and civil pensioners of Government, and political pensions:

(*h*) one moiety of the salary of a public officer or of the servant of a Railway Company:

(*i*) the pay and allowances of persons to whom the Native Articles of War apply:

(*j*) the wages of labourers and domestic servants:

(*k*) an expectancy of succession by survivorship or other merely contingent or possible right or interest:

(*l*) a right to future maintenance.

Explanation.—The particulars mentioned in clauses (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*) are exempt from attachment or sale whether before or after they are actually payable:

Provided also that nothing in this section shall be deemed:

(*a*) to exempt the materials of houses and other buildings from attachment or sale in execution of decrees for rent, or

(*b*) to affect the statute for the time being in force for punishing mutiny and desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters.

Power to summon and examine persons as to property liable to be seized.

267. The Court may of its own motion or on the application of the decree-holder, summon any person whom it thinks necessary, and examine him in respect to any property liable to be seized in satisfaction of the decree, and may require the person summoned to produce any document in his possession or power relating to such property, and before issuing the summons of its own motion, shall declare the person on whose behalf the summons is so issued.

Attachment of debt, share and other property not in possession of judgment-debtor.

268. In the case of (*a*) a debt not secured by a negotiable instrument, (*b*) a share in the capital of any public company or corporation, (*c*) other moveable property not in the possession of the judgment-debtor, except property deposited in, or in the custody of, any Court, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting,

(*a*) in the case of the debt, the creditor from recovering the debt and the debtor from making payment thereof until the further order of the Court:

(*b*) in the case of the share, the person in whose name the share may be standing, from transferring the same or receiving any dividend thereon:

(*c*) in the case of the other moveable property except as aforesaid, the person in possession of the same from giving it over to the judgment-debtor.

A copy of such order shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court-house, and another copy of the same shall be sent in the case of the debt to the debtor, in the case of the share to the proper officer of the company or corporation, and in the case of the other moveable property (except as aforesaid) to the person in possession of the same.

A debtor prohibited under clause (*a*) of this section may pay the amount of his debt into court, and such payment shall discharge him as effectually as payment to the party entitled to receive the same.

No attachment under this section shall remain in force for more than six months; at the end of which time, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree, the property attached may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder such compensation as it thinks fit, and pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application.

Attachment of moveable property in possession of defendant.

269. If the property be moveable property in the possession of the judgment-debtor, other than the property mentioned in the first proviso to section 266, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the attaching officer shall keep the property in his own custody or in the custody of one of his subordinates, and shall be responsible for the due custody thereof:

Provided that when the property seized is subject to speedy and natural decay, or when the expense of keeping it in custody will exceed its value, the proper officer may sell it at once.

Power to make rules for maintenance of attached live-stock.

The Local Government may from time to time make rules for the maintenance and custody, while under attachment, of live-stock and other moveable property, and the officer attaching property under this section shall, notwithstanding the provisions of the former part of this section act in accordance with such rules.

Attachment of negotiable instruments.

270. If the property be a negotiable instrument not in deposit in a Court, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the instrument shall be brought into court and held subject to the further orders of the Court.

Seizure of property in house.

271. If the person executing any process under this Code directing or authorizing seizure of moveable property, has gained access to a house or other building, he may unfasten and open the door of any room in which he has reason to believe any such property to be:

Seizure of property in zanánás.

Provided that if the room be in the actual occupancy of a woman, who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the person executing the process shall give notice to her that she is at liberty to withdraw; and after allowing a reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and giving her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, he may enter such room for the purpose of seizing the property, using at the same time every precaution, consistent with these provisions, to prevent its clandestine removal.

Attachment of property deposited in Court or with Government officer.

272. If the property be deposited in, or be in the custody of, any Court or public officer, the attachment shall be made by a notice to such Court or officer, requesting that such property, and any interest or dividend becoming payable thereon may be held subject to the further orders of the Court from which the notice issues:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such property is deposited in, or is in the custody of, a Court, any question of title or priority arising between the decree-holder and any other person, not being the judgment-debtor, claiming to be interested in such property by virtue of any assignment, attachment or otherwise, shall be determined by such Court.

Attachment of decree for money.

273. If the property be a decree for money passed by the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed, the attachment shall be made by an order of the Court directing the proceeds of the former decree to be applied in satisfaction of the latter decree.

If the property be a decree for money passed by any other Court, the attachment shall be made by a notice in writing to such Court under the hand of the Judge of the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed, requesting the former Court to stay the execution of its decree until such notice is cancelled by the Court from which it was sent. The Court receiving such notice shall stay execution accordingly, unless and until

(*a*) the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed cancels the notice, or

(*b*) the holder of the decree sought to be executed applies to the Court receiving such notice to execute its own decree.

On receiving such application, the Court shall proceed to execute the decree and apply the proceeds in satisfaction of the decree sought to be executed.

Attachment of other decrees.

In the case of all other decrees the attachment shall be made by a notice in writing, under the hand of the Judge of the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed to the holder of the decree sought to be attached, prohibiting him from transferring or charging the same in any way; and, when such decree has been passed by any other Court, also by sending to such Court a like notice in writing to abstain from executing the decree sought to be attached until such notice is cancelled by the Court from which it was sent. Every Court receiving such notice shall give effect to the same until it is so cancelled.

Decree-holders to give information.

The holder of any decree attached under this section shall be bound to give the Court executing the same such information and aid as may reasonably be required.

Attachment of immoveable property.

274. If the property be immoveable, the attachment shall be made by an order prohibiting the judgment-debtor from transferring or charging the property in any way, and all persons from receiving the same from him by purchase, gift or otherwise.

The order shall be proclaimed at some place on adjacent to such property by beat of drum or

other customary mode, and a copy of the order shall be fixed up in a conspicuous part of the property and of the Court-house.

When the property is land paying revenue to Government, a copy of the order shall also be fixed up in the office of the Collector of the District in which the land is situate.

Order for withdrawal of attachment after satisfaction of decree.

275. If the amount decreed with costs and all charges and expenses resulting from the attachment of any property be paid into Court, or if satisfaction of the decree be otherwise made through the Court, or if the decree is set aside or reversed, an order shall be issued, on the application of any person interested in the property, for the withdrawal of the attachment.

Private alienation of property after attachment to be void.

276. When an attachment has been made by actual seizure or by written order duly intimated and made known in manner aforesaid, any private alienation of the property attached, whether by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, and any payment of the debt or dividend or a delivery of the share to the judgment-debtor during the continuance of the attachment, shall be void as against all claims enforceable under the attachment.

Court may direct coin or currency-notes attached to be paid to party entitled.

277. If the property attached is coin or currency-notes, the Court may, at any time during the continuance of the attachment, direct that such coin or notes, or a part thereof sufficient to satisfy the decree, be paid over to the party entitled under the decree to receive the same.

Investigation of claims to and objections to attachment of attached property.

278. If any claim be preferred to, or any objection be made to the attachment of, any property attached in execution of a decree, on the ground that such property is not liable to such attachment, the Court shall proceed to investigate the claim or objection with the like power as regards the examination of the claimant or objector, and in all other respects, as if he was a party to the suit:

Provided that no such investigation shall be made where the Court considers that the claim or objection was designedly or unnecessarily delayed.

Postponement of sale.

If the property to which the claim or objection applies has been advertised for sale, the Court ordering the sale may postpone it pending the investigation of the claim or objection.

Evidence to be adduced by claimant.

279. The claimant or objector must adduce evidence to show that at the date of the attachment he had some interest in, or was possessed of, the property attached.

Release of property from attachment.

280. If upon the said investigation the Court is satisfied that, for the reason stated in the claim or objection, such property was not, when attached, in the possession of the judgment-debtor or of some person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of a tenant or other person paying rent to him, or that, being in the possession of the judgment-debtor at such time, it was so in his possession, not on his own account or as his own property, but on account of or in trust for some other person, or partly on his own account and partly on account of some other person, the Court shall pass an order for releasing the property wholly or to such extent as it thinks fit, from attachment.

Disallowance of claim to release of property attached.

281. If the Court is satisfied that the property was, at the time it was attached, in possession of the judgment-debtor as his own property and not on account of any other person, or was in the possession of some other person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of a tenant or other person paying rent to him, the Court shall disallow the claim.

Continuance of attachment subject to claim of incumbrancer.

282. If the Court is satisfied that the property is subject to a mortgage or lien in favour of some person not in possession, and thinks fit to continue the attachment, it may do so, subject to such mortgage or lien.

Saving of suits to establish right to attached property.

283. The party against whom an order under section 280, 281 or 282 is passed may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims to the property in dispute, but subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be conclusive.

Power to order property attached to be sold, and proceeds be paid to person entitled.

284. Any Court may order that any property which has been attached, or such portion thereof as may seem necessary to satisfy the decree, shall be sold, and that the proceeds of such sale, or a sufficient portion thereof, shall be paid to the party entitled under the decree to receive the same.

Property attached in execution of decrees of several Courts.

285. Where property not in the custody of any Court has been attached in execution of decrees of more Courts than one, the Court which shall receive or realize such property and shall determine any claim thereto and any objection to the attachment thereof shall be the Court of highest grade, or where there is no difference in grade between such Courts, the Court under whose decree the property was first attached.

G.—Of Sale and Delivery of Property.

(a) General Rules.

Sales by whom conducted and how made.

286. Sales in execution of decrees shall be conducted by an officer of the Court or by any other person whom the Court may appoint, and, except as provided in section 296, shall be made by public auction in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Proclamation of sales by public auction.

287. When any property is ordered to be sold by public auction in execution of a decree, the Court shall cause a proclamation of the intended sale to be made in the language of such Court. Such proclamation shall state the time and place of sale; and shall specify as fairly and accurately as possible—

(*a*) the property to be sold;

(*b*) the revenue assessed upon the estate or part of the estate, when the property to be sold is an interest in an estate or a part of an estate paying revenue to Government;

(c) any incumbrance to which the property is liable;

(d) the amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered; and

(e) every other thing which the Court considers material for the purchaser to know in order to judge of the nature and value of the property.

For the purpose of ascertaining the matters so to be specified, the Court may summon any person whom it thinks necessary, and examine him in respect to any such matters, and require him to produce any document in his possession or power relating thereto.

Rules to be made by High Court.

The High Court shall, as soon as may be after this Code comes into force, make rules for the guidance of the Courts in exercise of their duties under this section. The High Court may from time to time alter any rules so made. All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law. As regards his own Court and the Court of Small Causes at Rangoon the Recorder of Rangoon shall be deemed to be a 'High Court' within the meaning of this paragraph.

Nothing in this section shall apply to cases in which the execution of the decree has been transferred to the Collector.

Indemnity of Judges, &c.

288. No Judge or other public officer shall be answerable for any error, misstatement or omission in any proclamation under section 287 unless the same has been committed or made dishonestly.

Mode of making proclamation.

289. The proclamation shall be made, in manner prescribed by section 274, on the spot where the property is attached.

If the Court so direct, such proclamation shall also be published in the local official Gazette and in some local newspaper, and the costs of such publication shall be deemed to be costs of the sale.

Time of sale.

290. Except in the case of property mentioned in the proviso to section 269, no sale under this chapter shall, without the consent in writing of the judgment-debtor, take place until after the expiration of at least thirty days in the case of immoveable property, and of at least fifteen days in the case of moveable property, calculated from the date on which the notification has been affixed in the court-house of the Judge ordering the sale.

Power to adjourn sale.

291. The officer conducting any sale under this chapter may in his discretion adjourn the sale, recording his reasons for such adjournment: Provided that when the sale is made in or within the precincts of the Court-house no such adjournment shall be made without the leave of the Court. Every such sale shall be stopped if, before the lot is knocked down, the debt and costs (including the costs of the sale) are tendered to such officer, or proof is given to his satisfaction that the amount of such debt and costs has been paid into the Court that ordered the sale.

Stoppage of sale on tender of debt and costs, or on proof of payment.

Officers concerned in execution-sales not to bid for or buy property sold.

292. No officer having any duty to perform in connection with any sale under this chapter shall either directly or indirectly bid for, acquire, or attempt to acquire, any interest in any property sold at such sale.

Defaulting purchaser answerable for loss by re-sale.

293. The deficiency of price (if any) which may happen on a re-sale under this Code by reason of the purchaser's default, and all expenses attending such re-sale, shall be certified to the Court by the officer holding the sale,

and shall, at the instance of either the judgment-creditor or the judgment-debtor, be recoverable from the defaulter under the rules contained in this chapter for the execution of a decree for money.

Decree-holder not to bid for or buy property without permission.

294. No holder of a decree in execution of which property is sold, shall, without the express permission of the Court, bid for or purchase the property.

If decree-holder purchase, amount of decree may be taken as payment.

When a decree-holder purchases with such permission, the purchase-money and the amount due on the decree may, if he so desires, be set-off against one another, and the Court executing the decree shall enter up satisfaction of the decree in whole or in part accordingly.

Proceeds of execution-sale to be divided rateably among decree-holders.

295. Whenever assets are realized by sale or otherwise in execution of a decree, and more persons than one have, prior to the realization, applied to the Court by which such assets are held for execution of decrees for money against the same judgment-debtor, and have not obtained satisfaction thereof, the assets, after deducting the costs of the realization, shall be divided rateably among all such persons:

Proviso where property is sold subject to mortgage.

Provided that, when any property is sold subject to a mortgage or charge, the mortgagee or incumbrancer shall not be entitled to share in any surplus arising from such sale:

Provided also that when any property liable to be sold in execution of a decree is subject to a mortgage or charge, the Court may, with the assent of the mortgagee or incumbrancer, order that the property be sold free from the mortgage or charge giving to the mortgagee or incumbrancer the same right against the proceeds of the sale as he had against the property sold.

If all or any of such assets be paid to a person not entitled to receive the same, any person so entitled may sue such person to compel him to refund the assets.

Nothing in this section affects any right of the Government.

(b).—Rules as to Moveable Property.

Rules as to negotiable securities and shares in public Companies.

296. If the property to be sold be a negotiable instrument or a share in any public Company or Corporation, the Court may, instead of directing the sale to be made by public auction, authorize the sale of such instrument or share through a broker at the market-rate of the day.

Payment for moveable property sold.

297. In the case of other moveable property, the price of each lot shall be paid for at the time of sale, or as soon after as the officer holding the sale directs, and in default of payment, the property shall forthwith be again put up and sold.

On payment of the purchase-money, the officer holding the sale shall grant a receipt for the same, and the sale shall become absolute.

Irregularity not to vitiate sale of moveable property, but any person injured may sue.

298. No irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale of moveable property shall vitiate the sale; but any person sustaining any injury by reason of such irregularity at the hand of any other person may institute a suit against him for compensation, or (if such other person be the purchaser) for the recovery of the specific property and for compensation in default of such recovery.

Delivery of moveable property belonging to defendant actually seized.

299. When the property sold is a negotiable instrument or other moveable property of which actual seizure has been made, the property shall be delivered to the purchaser.

Delivery of moveable property to which judgment-debtor is entitled subject to lien.

300. When the property sold is any moveable property to which the judgment-debtor is entitled subject to the possession of some other person, the delivery thereof to the purchaser shall be made by giving notice to the person in possession prohibiting him from delivering possession of the property to any person except the purchaser.

Delivery of debts and of shares in public Companies.

301. When the property sold is a debt not secured by a negotiable instrument, or is a share in any public Company, the delivery thereof shall be made by a written order of the Court prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debt or any interest thereon, and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person except the purchaser, or prohibiting the person in whose name the share may be standing from making any transfer of the share to any person except the purchaser, or receiving payment of any dividend or interest thereon, and the Manager, Secretary or other proper officer of the Company from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment to any person except the purchaser.

Transfer of negotiable instruments and shares.

302. If the endorsement or conveyance of the party in whose name a negotiable instrument or a share in any public Company is standing, is required to transfer such instrument or share, the Judge may endorse the instrument or the certificate of the share, or may execute such other document as may be necessary.

The endorsement or execution shall be in the following form or to the like effect :—" *A. B.* by *C. D.*, Judge of the Court of (*or as the case may be*) ; in a suit by *E. F.* against *A. B.*"

Until the transfer of such instrument or share, the Court may, by order, appoint some person to receive any interest or dividend due thereon, and to sign a receipt for the same; and any endorsement made or document executed or receipt signed as aforesaid shall be as valid and effectual for all purposes as if the same had been made or executed or signed by the party himself.

Vesting order in case of other property.

303. In the case of any moveable property not hereinbefore provided for, the Court may make an order vesting such property in the purchaser or as he may direct; and such property shall vest accordingly.

(c.)—Rules as to Immoveable Property.

Sales of land by Court not inferior to a District Court.

304. Sales of immoveable property in execution of a decree may be ordered by any Court other than a Court of Small Causes.

Postponement of sale of land to enable defendant to raise amount of decree.

305. When an order for the sale of immoveable property has been made, if the judgment-debtor can satisfy the Court that there is reason to believe that the amount of the decree may be raised by mortgage or lease or private sale of such property, or some part thereof, or of any other immoveable property of the judgment-debtor, the Court may on his application postpone the sale of property comprised in the order for sale for such period as it thinks proper, to enable him to raise the amount.

Certificate to judgment-debtor.

In such case the Court shall grant a certificate to the judgment-debtor authorizing him, within a period to be mentioned therein, to make the proposed mortgage, lease or sale: provided that all moneys payable under such mortgage, lease or sale, shall be paid into Court and not to the judgment-debtor.

Where such certificate has been granted and so long as it remains in force, the provisions of section 248 shall not apply.

Deposit by purchaser of immoveable property.

306. On every sale of immoveable property under this chapter, the person declared to be the purchaser shall pay immediately after such declaration a deposit of twenty-five per centum on the amount of his purchase-money to the officer conducting the sale, and, in default of such deposit, the property shall forthwith be put up again and sold.

Time for payment in full.

307. The full amount of purchase-money shall be paid by the purchaser before the Court closes on the fifteenth day after the sale of the property, exclusive of such day, or if the fifteenth day be a Sunday or other holiday, then on the first office day after the fifteenth day.

Procedure in default of payment.

308. In default of payment within the period mentioned in the last preceding section, the deposit, after defraying the expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited to Government, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may subsequently be sold.

Notification on re-sale of immoveable property.

309. Every re-sale of immoveable property in default of payment of the purchase-money within the period allowed for such payment, shall be made after the issue of a fresh notification in the manner and for the period hereinbefore prescribed for the sale.

Co-sharer of a share of undivided estate sold in execution to have preference in bidding.

310. When the property sold in execution of a decree is a share of undivided immoveable property, and two or more persons, of whom one is a co-sharer,

respectively advance the same sum at any bidding at such sale, such bidding shall be deemed to be the bidding of the co-sharer.

Sale of land not set aside on ground of irregularity unless in case of substantial injury.

311. The decree-holder or any person whose immoveable property has been sold under this chapter may apply to the Court to set aside the sale on the ground of a material irregularity in publishing or conducting it;

but no sale shall be set aside on the ground of irregularity unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of such irregularity.

Effect of objection being disallowed and of its being allowed.

312. If no such application as is mentioned in the last preceding section be made, or if such application be made and the objection be disallowed, the Court shall pass an order confirming the sale as regards the parties to the suit and the purchaser.

If such application be made, and if the objection be allowed, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the sale.

No suit to set aside on the ground of such irregularity an order passed under this section shall be brought by the party against whom such order has been made.

Power to apply to set aside the sale.

313. The purchaser at any such sale may apply to the Court to set aside the sale, on the ground that the person whose property purported to be sold had no saleable interest therein, and the Court may make such order as it thinks fit: provided that no order to set aside a sale shall be made, unless the judgment-debtor and the decree-holder have had opportunity of being heard against such order.

Confirmation of sale.

314. No sale of immoveable property shall become absolute until it has been confirmed by the Court.

If sale set aside, price to be returned to purchaser.

315. When a sale of immoveable property is set aside under section 312 or 313,

or when it is found that the judgment-debtor had no saleable interest in the property which purported to be sold and the purchaser is for that reason deprived of it,

the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase-money (with or without interest as the Court may direct) from any person to whom the purchase-money has been paid.

The repayment of the said purchase-money and of the interest (if any) allowed by the Court may be enforced against such person under the rules provided by this Code for the execution of a decree for money.

Certificate to purchaser of immoveable property.

Certificate to state name of actual purchaser.

316. When a sale of immoveable property has become absolute in manner aforesaid, the Court shall grant a certificate stating the name of the person who, at the time of sale, is declared to be the purchaser and the date of such sale.

Benámí purchaser not recognized.

317. No suit shall be maintained against the certified purchaser on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of any other person, or on behalf of some one through whom such other person claims.

Nothing in this section shall bar a suit to obtain a declaration that the name of the certified purchaser was inserted in the certificate fraudulently or without the consent of the real purchaser.

Delivery of immoveable property in occupancy of judgment-debtor.

318. When the property sold is in the occupancy of the judgment-debtor or of some person on his behalf, or of some person claiming under a title created by the judgment-debtor subsequently to the attachment of such property, and a certificate in respect thereof has been granted under section 316, the Court shall, on application by the purchaser, order delivery to be made by putting the purchaser or any person whom he may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf in possession of the property, and, if need be, by removing any person who refuses to vacate the same.

Delivery of immoveable property in the occupancy of tenant.

319. When the property sold is in the occupancy of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same, and a certificate in respect thereof has been granted under section 316, the Court shall order delivery thereof to be made by affixing a copy of the certificate of sale in some conspicuous place on the property, and proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum or in such other mode as may be customary, at some convenient place, that the interest of the judgment-debtor has been transferred to the purchaser.

Power to prescribe rules for transferring to Collector execution of decrees sale of land.

320. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare by notification in the official Gazette that in any local area

the execution of decrees in cases in which a Court has ordered any immoveable property to be sold,

or the execution of any particular kind of such decrees,

or the execution of decrees ordering the sale of any particular kind of, or interest in, immoveable property,

shall be transferred to the Collector;

and rescind or modify any such declaration.

Power to prescribe rules as to transmission, execution and retransmission of decrees.

The Local Government may also from time to time prescribe rules for the transmission of the decree from the Court to the Collector, and for regulating the procedure of the Collector and his subordinates in executing the same, and for retransmitting the decree from the Collector to the Court.

Power of Collector as to sale of land in execution of decree.

321. Whenever the execution of a decree has been so transferred, the Collector may—

(*a*) sell the property comprised in the decree by public auction and either in one or more lots as he thinks fit:

(*b*) fix a reasonable reserved price for each lot:

(*c*) adjourn the sale for a reasonable time, whenever he deems the adjournment necessary for the purpose of obtaining a fair price for the property, recording his reasons for such adjournment:

(*d*) buy in the property offered for sale and re-sell the same.

Powers of Collector as to execution of certain money-decrees so transferred.

322. Whenever the execution of a decree not being a decree directing the sale of immoveable property in pursuance of a contract specifically affecting the same, but being a decree for money in satisfaction of which the Court has ordered the sale of immoveable property, has been so transferred, the Collector may either proceed as the Court would proceed under section 305, or if he has reason to believe that the judgment-debts of the judgment-debtor can be discharged without a sale of the whole of such property, the Collector may (notwithstanding any order under section 303, but subject to such rules as may from time to time be made in this behalf by the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority) raise the amount necessary to discharge such debts with interest thereon according to the decree, or, if the decree makes no provision as to interest, then with interest (if any) at such rate as he thinks fit,

(*a*) by letting in perpetuity, or for a term, on payment of a premium equivalent to such amount, the whole or any part of the judgment-debtor's immoveable property: or

(*b*) by mortgaging the whole or any part of such property: or

(*c*) by selling part of such property: or

(*d*) by letting on farm or managing by himself or another the whole or any part of such property for any term not exceeding twenty years from the date of the order of sale; or

(*e*) partly by one of such modes and partly by another or others of them.

For the purpose of managing under this section the whole or any part of such property, the Collector may exercise all the powers of its owner.

Procedure of Collector.

323. In the case of a decree for money, if the Collector proposes to proceed under section 322, he shall publish a notice in the language of the district, calling upon all persons holding decrees against the judgment-debtor to notify the same in writing to the Collector within sixty days from the date of such publication.

Such notice shall be published by being posted in the court-house of the Court which made the order under section 304, and at such other places (if any) as the Collector thinks fit.

So long as any letting or management under section 322 continues, the judgment-debtor and his representative in interest shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property so let or managed, or any part thereof.

Sale by Collector.

324. If on the expiration of the letting or management, the amount necessary to discharge such debts in full with the interest (if any) payable thereon has not been raised, the Collector shall notify the fact in writing to the judgment-debtor or his representative, stating at the same time that, if the balance necessary to discharge such debts and interest is not paid to the Collector within six weeks of the date of such notice, the Collector will proceed to sell the said property; and if on the expiration of the said six weeks the said balance is not so paid, the Collector shall sell such property accordingly.

Sale, &c., to be reported to Court by Collector.

325. Whenever the Collector sells any property pursuant to the said order of sale or exercises any of the powers conferred upon him by section 321 or 322, he shall inform the Court which made such order of the fact of such sale or exercise, and shall render accounts to such Court of his receipts and payments in respect of the said property, and shall hold the balance at the disposal of such Court.

Application of balance.

Such balance (after deducting therefrom any debts due or liabilities incurred to Government by the judgment-debtor) shall be applied rateably in discharging the claims of all the decree-holders who have complied with the said notice; and no other person making any claim against the property so let or managed, or against such proceeds, shall be entitled to be paid thereout.

When Court may authorize Collector to stay public sale of land.

326. When, in any local area in which no declaration under section 320 is in force, the property attached consists of land or of a share in land, and the Collector represents to the Court that the public sale of the land or share is objectionable, and that satisfaction of the decree may be made within a reasonable period by a temporary alienation or management of the land or share, the Court may authorize the Collector to provide for such satisfaction in the manner recommended by him, instead of proceeding to a sale of the land or share. The provisions of sections 322 to 325 (both inclusive) shall in such case apply to the Collector.

Local rules as to sales of land in execution of decrees for money.

327. The Local Government may from time to time, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, make special rules for any local area imposing conditions in respect of sale of any class of interests in land in execution of decrees for money, where such interests are so uncertain or undetermined as in the opinion of the Local Government to make it impossible to fix their value:

and if, when this Code comes into operation in any local area, any special rules as to sale of land in execution of decrees are in force therein, the Local Government may continue such rules in force, or may from time to time, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, modify the same.

All rules so made or continued, and all such modifications of the same, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

H.—Of Resistance to Execution.

Procedure in case of obstruction to execution of decree.

328. If in the execution of a decree for the possession of property, the officer charged with the execution of the warrant is resisted or obstructed by any person, the decree-holder may complain to the Court at any time within one month from the time of such resistance or obstruction.

The Court shall fix a day for investigating the complaint, and shall summon the party against whom the complaint is made to answer the same.

Procedure in case of obstruction by judgment debtor or at his instigation.

329. If the Court is satisfied that the obstruction or resistance was occasioned by the judgment-debtor or by some person at his instigation, the Court shall inquire into the matter of the complaint, and pass such order as it thinks fit.

Procedure when obstruction continues.

330. If the Court is satisfied that the resistance or obstruction was without any just cause, and that the complainant is still resisted or obstructed in obtaining possession of the property by the judgment-debtor or some other person at his instigation, the Court may, at the instance of the decree-holder and without prejudice to any penalty to which such judgment-debtor or other person may be liable, under the Indian Penal Code or any other law, for such resistance or obstruction, commit the judgment-debtor or such other person to jail for a term which may extend to thirty days, and direct that the decree-holder be put into possession of the property.

Procedure in case of obstruction by claimant in good faith, other than judgment-debtor.

331. If the resistance or obstruction has been occasioned by any person other than the judgment-debtor claiming in good faith to be in possession of the property on his own account or on account of some person other than the judgment-debtor, the claim shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the decree-holder as plaintiff and the claimant as defendant;

and the Court shall, without prejudice to any proceedings to which the claimant may be liable under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the punishment of such resistance or obstruction, proceed to investigate the claim in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the decree-holder against the claimant under the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9,

and shall pass such order as it thinks fit for executing or staying execution of the decree.

Procedure in case of person dispossessed of property disputing right of decree-holder to be put into possession.

332. If any person other than the defendant is dispossessed of any property in execution of a decree, and such person disputes the right of the decree-holder to dispossess him of such property under the decree, on the ground that the property was *bonâ fide* in his possession on his own account or on account of some person other than the judgment-debtor, and that it was not comprised in the decree, or that, if it was comprised in the decree, he was not a party to the suit in which the decree was passed, he may apply to the Court.

If, after examining the applicant, it appears to the Court that there is probable cause for making the application, the application shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the decree-holder as defendant, and the Court shall proceed to investigate the matter in dispute in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the applicant against the decree-holder under the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9,

and shall pass such order as it thinks fit for executing or staying execution of the decree.

In hearing applications under this section, the Court shall confine itself to the grounds of dispute above specified.

Nothing in this section or section 330 applies to a person to whom the judgment-debtor has transferred the property after the institution of the suit in which the decree is made.

Orders passed under sections 331 and 332 to have force of decrees, and to be subject to appeal.

333. The order passed under either of sections 331 and 332 shall be in the nature of, and shall have the same force as, a decree in a suit, and shall be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise.

Resisting or obstructing purchasers in obtaining possession of immoveable property.

334. If the purchaser of any immoveable property sold in execution of a decree be resisted or obstructed by the judgment-debtor or any one on his behalf in obtaining possession of the property, the provisions of this chapter relating to resistance or obstruction to a decree-holder in obtaining possession of the property adjudged to him, shall be applicable.

Obstruction by claimant other than defendant.

335. If it appear that the resistance or obstruction was occasioned by any person other than the judgment-debtor, not in possession of the property sold, but claiming a right thereto as proprietor, mortgagee, lessee or under any other title, the Court, on the complaint of the purchaser, shall enquire into the matter of the resistance or obstruction, and pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

The party against whom such order is passed may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims to the present possession of the property, but subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be conclusive.

I.—Of Arrest and Imprisonment.

Place of judgment-debtor's imprisonment.

336. A judgment-debtor may be arrested in execution of a decree at any hour and on any day, and shall as soon as practicable be brought before the Court, and his imprisonment may be in the civil jail of the district in which the Court ordering the imprisonment is situate, or, when such jail does not afford suitable accommodation, in any other place which the Local Government may appoint for the confinement of persons ordered to be imprisoned by the Courts of such district:

Arrest in houses.

Provided that no house shall be entered after sunset and before sunrise for the purpose of making an arrest under this section:

Proviso.

Provided also that when the decree in execution of which a judgment-debtor is arrested is a decree for money and the judgment-debtor pays the amount of the decree and the costs of the arrest to the officer arresting him, such officer shall at once release him.

The Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette, direct that whenever a judgment-debtor is arrested in execution of a decree for money and brought before the Court under this section, the Court shall inform him that he may apply under chapter XX to be declared an insolvent, and that he will be discharged if he has not committed any act of bad faith regarding the subject of his application and if he places all his property in possession of a receiver appointed by the Court.

If after such publication the judgment-debtor express his intention so to apply, and if he furnish sufficient security that he will appear when called upon, and that he will within one month apply under section 344 to be declared an insolvent, the Court shall release him from arrest:

But if he fails so to apply, the Court may either direct the security to be realised or commit him to jail in execution of the decree.

Warrant for arrest to direct judgment-debtor to be brought up.

337. Every warrant for the arrest of the judgment-debtor shall direct the officer entrusted with its execution to bring him before the Court with all convenient speed, unless the amount which he has been ordered to pay, together with the interest thereon and the costs, if any, to which he is liable, be sooner paid.

Scales of subsistence allowances.

338. The Local Government may from time to time prescribe scales, graduated according to rank, race and nationality, of monthly allowances payable for the subsistence of judgment-debtors.

Judgment-debtor's subsistence-money.

339. No judgment-debtor shall be arrested in execution of a decree unless and until the decree-holder pays into court such sum as, having regard to the scales so fixed, the Judge thinks sufficient for the subsistence of the judgment-debtor from his arrest until he can be brought before the Court.

When a judgment-debtor is committed to jail in execution of a decree, the Court shall fix for his subsistence such monthly allowance as he may be entitled to according to the said scales, or where no such scales have been fixed, as it considers sufficient with reference to the class to which he belongs.

The monthly allowance fixed by the Court shall be supplied by the party on whose application the decree has been executed, to the proper officer of the Court by monthly payments in advance before the first day of each month.

The first payment shall be made for such portion of the current month as remains unexpired before the judgment-debtor is committed to jail.

Subsistence-money to be added to amount of decree.

340. Sums disbursed by the decree-holder for the subsistence of the judgment-debtor in jail shall be deemed to be costs on the suit:

Provided that the judgment-debtor shall not be detained in jail or arrested on account of any sum so disbursed.

Release of judgment-debtor.

341. The judgment-debtor shall be discharged from jail,

(*a*) on the decree being fully satisfied, or

(*b*) at the request of the person on whose application he has been imprisoned, or

(*c*) on such person omitting to pay the allowance as hereinbefore directed, or

(*d*) if the judgment-debtor be declared an insolvent, as hereinafter provided, or

(*e*) when the term of his imprisonment as limited by section 342 is fulfilled:

Provided that in the first, second, third and fourth cases mentioned in this section, the judgment-debtor shall not be discharged without the order of the Court.

A judgment-debtor discharged under this section is not thereby discharged from his debt, but he cannot be re-arrested under the decree in execution of which he was imprisoned.

Imprisonment not to exceed six months.

342. No person shall be imprisoned in execution of a decree for a longer period than six months;

When not to exceed six weeks.

or for a longer period than six weeks if the decree be for the payment of a sum of money not exceeding fifty rupees.

Endorsement on warrant.

343. The officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant shall endorse thereupon the day on and the manner in, which it was executed; and if the latest day specified in the warrant for the return thereof has been exceeded, the reason of the delay; or if it was not executed, the reason why it was not executed, and shall return the warrant with such endorsement to the Court.

If the endorsement is to the effect that such officer is unable to execute the warrant, the Court shall examine him on oath touching his alleged inability, and may, if it think fit, summon and examine witnesses as to such inability and shall record the result.

CHAPTER XX.

OF INSOLVENT JUDGMENT-DEBTORS.

Power to apply to be declared an insolvent.

344. Any person arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree for money may apply in writing to be declared an insolvent.

Such application shall be made to the District Court which ordered his arrest or imprisonment, or when the District Court did not make such order, then to the District Court to which the Court that made the order is subordinate.

Contents of application.

345. The application shall set forth—

(*a*) the fact of such person's arrest or imprisonment, the Court by whose order he was arrested or imprisoned, and the place in which he is in custody;

(*b*) the amount, kind and particulars of his property, and the value of any such property not consisting of money;

(*c*) the place or places in which such property is to be found;

(*d*) his willingness to put it at the disposal of the Court;

(*e*) the amount and particulars of all pecuniary claims against him; and

(*f*) the names and residences of his creditors, so far as they are known to or can be ascertained by him.

Subscription and verification of application.

346. The application shall be subscribed and verified by the applicant in manner hereinbefore prescribed for subscribing and verifying plaints.

Service on decree-holder of copy of application and notice.

347. The Court shall fix a day for hearing the application, and shall cause a copy thereof, with a notice in writing of the time and place at which it will be heard, to be stuck up in Court and served at the applicant's expense on the holder of the decree in execution of which he was arrested or imprisoned, or on the pleader of such decree-holder, and on the other creditors (if any) mentioned in the application.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, publish at the applicant's expense the application in such official Gazettes and public newspapers as it thinks fit.

348. The Court may also, if it thinks fit, cause a like copy and notice to be served on any other person alleging himself to be a creditor of the applicant and applying for leave to be heard on the application.

Power to serve other creditors.

349. Where the applicant is under arrest, the Court may, pending the hearing under section 350, order him to be immediately committed to jail; or leave him in the custody of the officer to whom the service of the warrant was entrusted.

Powers of Court as to applicant under arrest.

350. On the day so fixed, or on any subsequent day to which the Court may adjourn the hearing, the Court shall examine the applicant, in the presence of the persons on whom such notice has been served or their pleaders, as to his then circumstances and as to his future means of payment, and shall hear the said decree-holder, the other creditors mentioned in the application and the other persons (if any) alleging themselves to be creditors, in opposition to the applicant's discharge; and may, if it thinks fit, grant time to the said decree-holder and other creditors or persons to adduce evidence showing that the applicant is not entitled to be declared an insolvent.

Procedure at hearing.

351. If the Court is satisfied—

Declaration of insolvency and appointment of receiver.

(*a*) that the statements in the application are substantially true;

(*b*) that the applicant has not, with intent to defraud his creditors, concealed, transferred or removed any part of his property since the institution of the suit in which was passed the decree in execution of which he was arrested or imprisoned or at any subsequent time;

(*c*) that he has not, knowing himself to be unable to pay his debts in full, recklessly contracted debts or given an unfair preference to any of his creditors by any payment or disposition of his property;

(*d*) that he has not committed any other act of bad faith regarding the matter of the application,

the Court may declare him to be an insolvent, and may also, if it think fit, make an order appointing a receiver of his property, or if it does not appoint such receiver, may discharge the insolvent.

352. The creditors mentioned in the application and the other persons (if any) alleging themselves to be creditors of the insolvent, shall then produce evidence of the amount and particulars of their respective pecuniary claims against him; and the Court shall by order determine the persons who have proved themselves to be the insolvent's creditors and their respective debts; and shall frame a schedule of such persons and debts; and the declaration under section 351 shall be deemed to be a decree in favour of each of the said creditors for their said respective debts.

Creditors to prove their debts.

Schedule to be framed.

A copy of every such schedule shall be stuck up in the court-house.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to entitle a partner in an insolvent firm or, when he has died before the insolvency, his legal representative, to prove in competition with the creditors of the firm.

353. Any creditor of the insolvent who is not mentioned in such schedule may, within three months from its publication, apply to the Court for permission to produce evidence of the amount and particulars of his pecuniary claims against the insolvent, and in case the applicant proves himself to be a creditor of the insolvent, for an order directing his name to be inserted in the schedule as a creditor for the debt so proved.

Applications by creditors.

Any creditor mentioned in the schedule may within three months from the publication of the schedule apply to the Court for an order altering the schedule so far as regards the amount, nature, or particulars of his own debt, or to strike out the name of another creditor, or to alter the schedule so far as regards the amount, nature, or particulars of the debt of another creditor.

In the case of any application under this section, the Court, after causing such notices as it thinks fit to be served, at the applicant's expense, on the insolvent and the other creditors and hearing their objections, if any, may comply with or reject the application.

354. Every order under section 351 shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall operate to vest in the Receiver all the insolvent's property (except the particulars specified in the first proviso to section 266), whether set forth in his application or not.

Effect of order appointing Receiver.

355. The Receiver so appointed shall give such security as the Court may direct and shall possess himself of all such property, except as aforesaid;

Receiver to give security and collect assets.

and on his certifying that the insolvent has placed him in possession thereof, or has done everything in his power for that purpose, the Court may discharge the insolvent from arrest or imprisonment, as the case may be, upon such conditions (if any) as the Court thinks fit.

Discharge of insolvent.

356. The Receiver shall proceed under the direction of the Court—

Duty of Receiver.

(*a*) to convert the property into money:

(*b*) to pay thereout debts, fines and penalties (if any) due by the insolvent to Government:

(*c*) to pay the said decree-holder's costs:

(*d*) to distribute the balance among the scheduled creditors rateably according to the amounts of their respective debts, and without any preference;

and such Receiver may retain as a remuneration for the performance of his duties a commission, to be fixed by the Court, not exceeding the rate of five per centum upon the amount of the balance so distributed (the amount of the commission so retained being deemed a distribution), and shall deliver the surplus, if any, to the insolvent or his legal representative.

His right to remuneration.

Delivery of surplus.

357. An insolvent discharged under section 355 shall not be arrested or imprisoned on account of any of the scheduled debts. But (subject to the provisions of section 358) his

Effect of discharge.

property, whether previously or subsequently acquired (except the particulars specified in the first proviso to section 266 and except the property vested in the Receiver), shall, by order of the Court, be liable to attachment and sale until the decrees against him held by the scheduled creditors are fully satisfied or become incapable of being executed.

When Court may declare insolvent absolved from further liability.

358. If the aggregate amount of the scheduled debts is two hundred rupees or a less sum, the Court may declare the insolvent discharged as aforesaid absolved from further liability in respect of such debts.

Procedure in case of dishonest applicant.

359. Whenever, at the hearing under section 350, it is proved that the applicant has

(*a*) been guilty, in his application, of any concealment or of wilfully making any false statement as to the debts due by him, or respecting the property belonging to him, whether in possession or in expectancy, or held for him in trust;

(*b*) fraudulently concealed, transferred or removed any property; or

(*c*) committed any other act of bad faith regarding the matter of the application,

the Court shall, at the instance of any of his creditors, sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year from the date of committal.

Or the Court may, if it think fit, send him to the Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

Investment of other Courts with powers of District Courts.

Transfer of cases.

360. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, invest any Court other than a District Court with the powers conferred on District Courts by sections 344 to 359 (both inclusive), and the District Judge may transfer to any Court situate in his district and so invested any case instituted under section 344.

Any Court so invested may entertain any application under section 344 by any person arrested in execution of a decree of such Court.

PART II.

OF INCIDENTAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF THE DEATH, MARRIAGE AND INSOLVENCY OF PARTIES.

No abatement by party's death, if cause of action survive.

361. The death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate if the cause of action survives.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A covenants with B and C to pay an annuity to B during C's life. B and C sue A to compel payment. B dies before the decree: the cause of action survives to C, and the suit does not abate.

(*b*) In the same case, all the parties die before decree. The cause of action survives to the representative of the survivor of B and C, and he may continue the suit against A's representative.

(*c*) A sues B for libel. A dies. The cause of action does not survive and the suit abates.

(*d*) A, a member of a Hindú joint family, under the Mitákshará law, institutes a suit for partition of the family property. A dies leaving B, a minor son, his heir. The cause of action survives to B, and the suit does not abate.

Proceeding in case of death of one of several plaintiffs or defendants, if cause of action survive.

362. If there be more plaintiffs or defendants than one, and any of them dies, and if the cause of action survives to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, or against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, the Court shall cause an entry to that effect to be made on the record, and the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, or against the surviving defendant or defendants.

Proceeding in case of death of one of several plaintiffs where cause of action survives to survivors and representative of deceased.

363. If there be more plaintiffs than one, and any of them dies, and if the cause of action does not survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, but survives to him or them and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff jointly, the Court may, on the application of such legal representative, enter his name on the record in the place of such deceased plaintiff, and the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs and such legal representative.

Proceeding where no application made by representative of deceased plaintiff.

364. If no application be made to the Court by any person claiming to be the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs;

and the legal representative (if any) of the deceased plaintiff shall be made a party and shall be interested in and bound by the decree passed in the suit, in the same manner as if the suit had proceeded at his instance conjointly with the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs.

Proceeding in case of death of sole, or sole surviving, plaintiff.

365. In case of the death of a sole plaintiff or sole surviving plaintiff, the Court may, where the cause of action survives, on the application of the legal representative of the deceased, enter his name in the place of such plaintiff on the record, and the suit shall thereupon proceed.

Abatement where no application by representative of deceased plaintiff.

366. If no such application be made to the Court by any person claiming to be the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, the Court may pass an order that the suit shall abate, and award to the defendant the costs which he may have incurred in defending the suit, to be recovered from the estate of the deceased plaintiff;

or the Court may, if it think proper, on the application of the defendant, and upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, pass such other order as it thinks fit for bringing in the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, or for proceeding with the suit in order to a final determination of the matter in dispute, or for both those purposes.

Explanation.—A certificate of heirship, or a certificate to collect debts, does not of itself constitute the person holding it the legal representative of the deceased. But when the person holding any such certificate obtains thereby property belonging to the deceased, he may be treated as a legal representative liable in respect of such property.

Procedure in case of dispute as to representative of deceased plaintiff.

367. If any dispute arise as to who is the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, the Court may either stay the suit until the fact has been determined in another suit, or decide at or before the hearing of the suit who shall be admitted to be such legal representative for the purpose of prosecuting the suit.

Procedure in case of death of one of several defendants, or of sole or sole surviving defendant.

368. If there be more defendants than one, and any of them die before decree and the cause of action does not survive against the surviving defendant or defendants alone,

and also in case of the death of a sole defendant, or sole surviving defendant, where the right to sue survives,

the plaintiff may make an application to the Court, specifying the name, description and place of abode of any person whom he alleges to be the legal representative of the deceased defendant, and whom he desires to be made the defendant in his stead.

The Court shall thereupon enter the name of such representative on the record in the place of such defendant,

and shall issue a summons to such representative to appear on a day to be therein mentioned to defend the suit;

and the case shall thereupon proceed in the same manner as if such representative had originally been made a defendant and had been a party to the former proceedings in the suit:

Provided that the person so made defendant may object that he is not the legal representative of the deceased defendant, or may make any defence appropriate to his character as such representative.

Suit not abated by marriage of female party.

369. The marriage of a female plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate, but the suit may notwithstanding be proceeded with to judgment, and where the decree is against a female defendant, it may thereupon be executed against her alone.

If the case is one in which the husband is by law liable for the debts of his wife, the decree may, with the permission of the Court, be executed against the husband also; and in case of judgment for the wife, execution of the decree may with such permission be issued upon the application of the husband, where the husband is by law entitled to the subject-matter of the decree.

When plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency bars suit.

370. The bankruptcy or insolvency of a plaintiff in any suit which his assignee or the receiver appointed under section 351 might maintain for the benefit of his creditors shall not bar the suit, unless such assignee or receiver declines to continue the suit and to give security for the costs thereof within such time as the Court may order.

Procedure when assignee fails to continue suit or give security.

If the assignee or receiver neglect or refuse to continue the suit and to give such security within the time so ordered, the defendant may apply for the dismissal of the suit on the ground of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency, and the Court may dismiss the suit and award to the defendant the costs which he has incurred in defending the same, to be proved as a debt against the plaintiff's estate.

Effect of abatement on parties' rights.

371. When a suit abates or is dismissed under this chapter, no fresh suit shall be brought on the same cause of action.

Application to set aside abatement or dismissal.

But the person claiming to be the legal representative of the deceased bankrupt or insolvent plaintiff, may apply for an order to set aside the order for abatement or dismissal; and if it be proved that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from continuing the suit, the Court shall set aside the abatement or dismissal upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

Procedure in case of assignment pending the suit.

372. In other cases of assignment, creation or devolution of any interest pending the suit, the suit may, with the leave of the Court, given either with the consent of all parties or after service of notice in writing upon them, and hearing their objections, if any, be continued by or against the person to whom such interest has come, either in addition to or in substitution for the person from whom it has passed, as the case may require.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF THE WITHDRAWAL AND ADJUSTMENT OF SUITS.

Power to allow plaintiff to withdraw with liberty to bring fresh suit.

373. If, at any time after the institution of the suit, the Court is satisfied on the application of the plaintiff (*a*) that the suit must fail by reason of some formal defect, or (*b*) that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw from the suit or to abandon part of his claim with liberty to bring a fresh suit for the subject-matter of the suit or for the part so abandoned, the Court may grant such permission on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

If the plaintiff withdraw from the suit, or abandon part of his claim, without such permission, he shall be liable for such costs as the Court may award, and shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit for the same matter.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the Court to permit one of several plaintiffs to withdraw without the consent of the others.

Limitation-law not affected by first suit.

374. In any fresh suit instituted on permission granted under the last preceding section, the plaintiff shall be bound by the law of limitation in the same manner as if the first suit had not been brought.

Compromise of suits.

375. If a suit be adjusted by any lawful agreement or compromise, or if the defendant satisfy the plaintiff in respect to the matter of the suit, such agreement, compromise or satisfaction shall be recorded, and the Court shall pass a decree in accordance therewith so far as it relates to the suit, and such decree shall be final.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF PAYMENT INTO COURT.

Deposit by defendant of amount in satisfaction of claim.

376. The defendant in any suit to recover a debt or damages, may, at any stage of the suit, deposit in Court such sum of money as he considers a satisfaction in full of the claim.

Notice of deposit.

377. Notice of the deposit shall be given by the defendant to the plaintiff, and the amount of the deposit shall (unless the Court otherwise directs) be paid to the plaintiff on his application.

Interest on sum deposited not allowed to plaintiff after receipt of notice.

378. No interest shall be allowed to the plaintiff on any sum deposited by the defendant from the date of the receipt of such notice, whether the sum deposited be in full of the claim or fall short thereof.

Procedure where plaintiff accepts deposit as satisfaction in part.

379. If the plaintiff accept such amount only as satisfaction in part of his claim, he may prosecute his suit for the balance; and if the Court decides that the deposit by the defendant was a full satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, the plaintiff must pay the costs of the suit incurred after the deposit and the costs incurred previous thereto, so far as they were caused by excess in the plaintiff's claim.

Procedure where he accepts it as satisfaction in full.

If the plaintiff accept such amount as satisfaction in full of his claim, he shall present to the Court a statement to that effect, and such statement shall be filed and the Court shall pass judgment accordingly, and in directing by whom the costs of each party are to be paid, the Court shall consider which of the parties is most to blame for the litigation.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A owes B Rs. 100. B sues A for the amount, having made no demand for payment and having no reason to believe that the delay caused by making a demand would place him at a disadvantage. On the plaint being filed, A pays the money into Court. B accepts it in full satisfaction of his claim, but the Court should not allow him any costs, the litigation being presumably groundless on his part.

(*b*) B sues A under the circumstances mentioned in illustration (*a*). On the plaint being filed, A disputes the claim. Afterwards A pays the money into Court. B accepts it in full satisfaction of his claim. The Court should also give B his costs of suit, A's conduct having shown that the litigation was necessary.

(*c*) A owes B Rs. 100 and is willing to pay him that sum without suit. B claims Rs. 150 and sues A for that amount. On the plaint being filed, A pays Rs. 100 into Court and disputes only his liability to pay the remaining Rs. 50. B accepts the Rs. 100 in full satisfaction of his claim. The Court should order him to pay A's costs.

CHAPTER XXIV.

OF REQUIRING SECURITY FOR COSTS.

When security for costs may be required from plaintiff at any stage of suit.

380. If, at the institution or at any subsequent stage of a suit, it appears to the Court that a sole plaintiff is, or (when there are more plaintiffs than one) that all the plaintiffs are, residing out of British India, and that such plaintiff does not, or that no one of such plaintiffs does, possess any sufficient immoveable property within British India independent of the property in suit, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any defendant, order the plaintiff or plaintiffs, within a time to be fixed by the order, to give security for the payment of all costs incurred and likely to be incurred by any defendant.

Procedure where requisition is not complied with.

381. In the event of such security not being furnished within the time so fixed, the Court shall dismiss the suit unless the plaintiff or plaintiffs be permitted to withdraw therefrom under the provisions of section 373.

Residence out of British India.

382. Whoever leaves British India under such circumstances as to afford reasonable probability that he will not be forthcoming whenever he may be called upon to pay costs shall be deemed to be residing out of British India, within the meaning of section 380.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF COMMISSIONS.

A.—Commissions to examine Witnesses.

Cases in which Court may issue commission to examine witness.

383. Any Court may in any suit issue a commission for the examination on interrogatories or otherwise of persons resident within the local limits of its jurisdiction, who are exempted under this Code from attending the Court, or who are from sickness or infirmity unable to attend it.

Order for commission may be made either on application of parties or by Court of its own accord.

384. Such order may be made by the Court either of its own motion, or on the application, supported by affidavit, of any party to the suit or of the witness to be examined.

When witness resides within Court's jurisdiction.

385. The commission for the examination of a person who resides within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, may be issued to any person whom the Court thinks fit to execute the same.

When witness resides beyond Court's jurisdiction, but in British India.

386. Any Court may in any suit issue a commission for the examination of—

(*a*) any person resident beyond the local limits of its jurisdiction;

(*b*) persons who are about to leave such limits before the date on which they are required to be examined in Court; and

(*c*) civil and military officers of Government who cannot, in the opinion of the Judge, attend the Court without detriment to the public service.

Such commission shall ordinarily be issued to any Court not being a High Court, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person resides, and which can most conveniently execute the same:

When witness is within local limits of ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court.

Provided that if he resides beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the commission and within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, the commission shall be issued to the Court of Small Causes within whose jurisdiction he resides:

Provided also that, under special circumstances, the commission may be directed to any person whom the Court issuing the commission thinks fit to appoint.

The Court on issuing any commission under this section shall direct whether the commission shall be returned to itself or to any subordinate Court.

When witness is not within British India.

387. When any Court to which application is made for the issue of a commission for the examination of a person residing at any place not within British India is satisfied that his evidence is necessary, the Court may issue such commission.

Court to examine witness pursuant to commission.

388. Every Court receiving a commission for the examination of any person shall examine him pursuant thereto.

Commission when executed to be returned to Court issuing it with depositions of witnesses.

389. After the commission has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the evidence taken under it, to the Court out of which it issued, unless the order for issuing the commission has otherwise directed, in which case the commission shall be returned in terms of such order; and the commission and the return thereto, and the evidence taken under it, shall (subject to the provisions of the next following section) form part of the record of the suit.

When depositions may be read in evidence.

390. Evidence taken under a commission shall not be read as evidence in the suit without the consent of the party against whom the same is offered, unless

(*a*) the person who gave the evidence is beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, or dead, or unable from sickness or infirmity to attend to be personally examined, or exempted from personal appearance in Court, or

(*b*) the Court in its discretion dispenses with the proof of any of the circumstances mentioned in the last preceding clause, and authorizes the evidence of any person being read as evidence in the suit, notwithstanding proof that the cause for taking such evidence by commission has ceased at the time of reading the same.

Provisions as to execution and return of commissions to apply to commissions issued by foreign Courts.

391. The provisions hereinbefore contained as to the execution and return of commissions shall apply to commissions issued by

(*a*) Courts situate beyond the limits of British India and established by the authority of Her Majesty or of the Governor General in Council, or

(*b*) Courts situate in any part of the British Empire other than British India, or

(*c*) Courts of any foreign country for the time being in alliance with Her Majesty.

B.—Commissions for Local Investigations.

Commission to make local investigations.

392. In any suit or proceeding in which the Court deems a local investigation to be requisite or proper for the purpose of elucidating any matter in dispute, or of ascertaining the market-value of any property, or the amount of any mesne profits or damages or annual nett profits, and the same cannot be conveniently conducted by the Judge in person, the Court may issue a commission to such person as it thinks fit, directing him to make such investigation and to report thereon to the Court:

Provided that, when the Local Government has made rules as to the persons to whom such commission shall be issued, the Court shall be bound by such rules.

Procedure of Commissioner.

393. The Commissioner, after such local inspection as he deems necessary, and after reducing to writing the evidence taken by him, shall return such evidence, together with his report in writing, subscribed with his name, to the Court.

Report and depositions to be evidence in suit.

The report of the Commissioner and the evidence taken by him (but not the evidence without the report) shall be evidence in the suit and shall form part of the record; but the Court, or any of the parties to the suit may, with the permission of the Court, examine the Commissioner personally in open Court touching any of the matters referred to him or mentioned in his report, or as to the manner in which he has made the investigation.

Commissioner may be examined in person.

C.—Commissions to examine Accounts.

Commission to examine or adjust accounts.

394. In any suit in which an examination or adjustment of accounts is necessary, the Court may issue a commission to such person as it thinks fit directing him to make such examination or adjustment.

Court to give Commissioner necessary instructions.

395. The Court shall furnish the Commissioner with such part of the proceedings and such detailed instructions as appear necessary,

and the instructions shall distinctly specify whether the Commissioner is merely to transmit the proceedings which he may hold on the inquiry, or also to report his own opinion on the point referred for his examination.

Proceedings of Commissioner receivable in evidence.

Power to make further inquiry.

The proceedings of the Commissioner shall be received in evidence in the suit, unless the Court has reason to be dissatisfied with them, in which case the Court shall direct such further inquiry as is requisite.

D.—Commission to make Partition.

Commission to make partition of non-revenue-paying immoveable property.

396. In any suit in which the partition of immoveable property not paying revenue to Government appears to the Court to be necessary, the Court, after ascertaining the several parties interested in such property and their several rights therein, may issue a commission to such persons as it thinks fit to make a partition according to such rights.

The Commissioners shall ascertain and inspect the property, and shall divide the same into as many shares as may be directed by the order under which the commission issues, and shall allot such shares to the parties, and may, if authorized thereto by the said order, award sums to be paid for the purpose of equalizing the value of the shares.

The Commissioners shall then prepare and sign a report, or (if they cannot agree) separate reports, appointing the share of each party, and dis-

tinguishing each share (if so directed by the said order) by metes and bounds. Such report or reports shall be annexed to the commission and transmitted to the Court: and the Court, after hearing any objections which the parties may make to the report or reports shall either quash the same and issue a new commission, or (where the Commissioners agree in their report) pass a decree in accordance therewith.

E.—General Provisions.

Expenses of commission to be paid into Court.

397. Before issuing any commission under this chapter, the Court may order such sum (if any) as it thinks reasonable for the expenses of the commission to be paid into Court by the party at whose instance or for whose benefit the commission is issued.

Commissioner may examine parties and witnesses and call for papers.

398. Any Commissioner appointed under this chapter may, unless otherwise directed by the order of appointment,

(*a*) examine the parties themselves and any witness whom they or any of them may produce, and any other person whom the Commissioner thinks proper to call upon to give evidence in the matter referred to him:

(*b*) call for and examine documents and other things relevant to the subject of inquiry:

(*c*) at any reasonable time enter upon or into any land or building mentioned in the order.

Attendance, examination and punishment of witnesses before Commissioner.

399. The provisions of this Code relating to the summoning, attendance and examination of witnesses and to the remuneration of, and penalties to be imposed upon, witnesses, shall apply to persons required to give evidence or to produce documents under this chapter, whether the commission in execution of which they are so required has been issued by a Court situate within, or by a Court situate beyond, the limits of British India.

Procedure *ex parte* where parties do not appear.

400. Whenever a commission is issued under this chapter, the Court shall direct that the parties to the suit shall appear before the Commissioner in person or by their agents or pleaders.

If the parties do not so appear, the Commissioner may proceed *ex parte*.

PART III.

OF SUITS IN PARTICULAR CASES.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SUITS BY PAUPERS.

Suits may be brought *in forma pauperis*.

401. Subject to the following rules, any suit may be brought by a pauper.

Explanation.—A person is a 'pauper' when he is not possessed of sufficient means to enable him to pay the fee prescribed by law for the plaint in such suit, or, where no such fee is prescribed, when he is not entitled to property worth one hundred rupees other than his necessary wearing apparel and the subject-matter of the suit.

What suits excepted.

402. No suit shall be brought by a pauper to recover compensation for loss of caste, libel, slander, abusive language or assault.

Application to be in writing.

Contents of application.

403. The application for permission to sue by a pauper shall be in writing, and shall contain the particulars required by section 50 in regard to plaints in suits: a schedule of any moveable or immoveable property belonging to the petitioner, with the estimated value thereof, shall be annexed thereto; and it shall be subscribed and verified in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the subscription and verification of plaints.

Presentation of application.

404. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 36, the application shall be presented to the Court by the applicant in person unless he is exempted from appearing in Court under section 640 or 641, in which case the application may be presented by a duly authorized agent, who can answer all material questions relating to the application, and who may be examined in the same manner as the party represented by him might have been examined had such party attended in person.

Rejection of application.

405. If the application be not framed or presented in the manner prescribed by sections 403 and 404, the Court shall reject it.

Examination of applicant.

406. If the application be in proper form and duly presented, the Judge shall examine the petitioner, or his agent when the applicant is allowed to appear by agent, regarding the merits of the claim and the property of the applicant.

If presented by agent, Court may order applicant to be examined by commission.

When the application is presented by an agent, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that the applicant be examined by a commission in the manner in which the examination of an absent witness may be taken under the provisions of this Code.

Rejection of application.

407. If it appear to the Court upon such examination

(*a*) that the applicant is not a pauper, or

(*b*) that he has, within the two months next before the presentation of the application, disposed of any property fraudulently or with a view to obtain the benefit of this chapter, or

(*c*) that his allegations do not show a right to sue in such Court, or

(*d*) that he has entered into any agreement with reference to the subject-matter of the proposed suit under which any other person has obtained an interest in such subject-matter,

the Court shall reject the application.

Notice of day for receiving evidence of applicant's pauperism.

408. If upon such examination the Court sees no reason to refuse the application on any of the grounds stated in section 407, it shall fix a day (of which at least ten days' previous notice shall be given to the opposite party and the Government Pleader) for receiving such evidence as the applicant may adduce in proof of his pauperism, and

for hearing any evidence which may be adduced in disproof thereof.

Procedure at hearing.

409. On the day so fixed, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, the Court shall examine the witnesses (if any) produced by either party, and may cross-examine the applicant or his agent, and shall make a memorandum of the substance of their evidence.

The Court shall also hear any argument which the parties may desire to offer on the question whether, on the face of the application and of the evidence (if any) taken by the Court as herein provided, the applicant is or is not subject to any of the prohibitions specified in section 407.

The Court shall then either allow or refuse to allow the applicant to sue as a pauper.

Procedure if application admitted.

410. If the application be granted, it shall be numbered and registered, and shall be deemed the plaint in the suit, and the suit shall proceed in all other respects as a suit instituted under chapter V, except that the plaintiff shall not be liable to any court-fee (other than fees payable for service of process) in respect of any petition, appointment of a pleader, or other proceeding connected with the suit.

Costs when pauper succeeds.

411. If the plaintiff succeed in the suit, the Court shall calculate the amount of court-fees which would have been paid by the plaintiff if he had not been permitted to sue as a pauper; and such amount shall be a first charge on the subject-matter of the suit, and shall also be recoverable by the Government from any party ordered by the decree to pay the same, in the same manner as costs of suit are recoverable under this Code.

Recovery of court-fees.

Procedure when pauper fails.

412. If the plaintiff fails in the suit, or if he is dispaupered, the Court shall order the plaintiff, or any person made under section 32 co-plaintiff to the suit, to pay the court-fees which would have been paid by the plaintiff if he had not been permitted to sue as a pauper;

and, if it find that the suit was frivolous or vexatious, it may also punish the plaintiff with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to a month, or with both.

Refusal to allow applicant to sue as pauper to bar subsequent application of like nature.

413. Refusal to allow the applicant to sue as a pauper shall be a bar to any subsequent application of the like nature by him in respect of the same right to sue; but the applicant shall be at liberty to institute a suit in the ordinary manner in respect of such right, provided that he first pays the costs (if any) incurred by Government in opposing his application for leave to sue as a pauper.

Dispaupering.

414. The Court may, on motion by the defendant, or by the Government Pleader, of which one week's notice in writing has been given to the plaintiff, order the plaintiff to be dispaupered—

(*a*) if he is guilty of vexatious or improper conduct in the course of the suit;

(*b*) if it appears that his means are such that he ought not to continue to sue as a pauper, or

(*c*) if he has entered into any agreement with reference to the subject-matter of the suit, under which any other person has obtained an interest in such subject-matter.

Costs.

415. The costs of an application for permission to sue as a pauper and of an inquiry into pauperism are costs in the suit.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT OR PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Suits by or against Secretary of State in Council.

416. Suits by or against the Government shall be instituted by or against (as the case may be) the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Persons authorized to act for Government.

417. Persons being *ex-officio* or otherwise authorized to act for Government in respect of any judicial proceeding, shall be deemed to be the recognized agents by whom appearances, acts and applications under this Code may be made or done on behalf of Government.

Plaints in suits by Secretary of State in Council.

418. In suits by the Secretary of State for India in Council, instead of inserting in the plaint the name and description and place of abode of the plaintiff, it shall be sufficient to insert the words "The Secretary of State for India in Council."

Agent of Government to receive process.

419. The Government Pleader in any Court shall be the agent of the Government for the purpose of receiving processes against the said Secretary of State in Council issuing out of such Court.

Appearance and answer by Secretary of State in Council.

420. The Court, in fixing the day for the said Secretary of State in Council to answer to the plaint, shall allow a reasonable time for the necessary communication with the Government through the proper channels, and for the issue of intructions to the Government Pleader to appear and answer on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council or the Government, and may extend the time at its discretion.

Attendance of person able to answer questions relating to suit against Government.

421. The Court may also in any case in which the Government Pleader is not accompanied by any person on the part of the said Secretary of State in Council, who may be able to answer any material questions relating to the suit, direct the attendance of such a person.

Service on public officers.

422. Where the defendant is a public officer, the Court may send a copy of the summons to the head of the office in which the defendant is employed, for the purpose of being

served on him, if it appear to the Court that the summons may be most conveniently so served.

Extension of time to enable officer to make reference to Government.

423. If the public officer on receiving the summons considers it proper to make a reference to the Government before answering to the plaint, he may apply to the Court to grant such extension of the time fixed in the summons as may be necessary to enable him to make such reference and to receive orders thereon through the proper channel;

and the Court upon such application may extend the time for so long as appears to be requisite.

Notice previous to suing Secretary of State in Council or public officer.

424. No suit shall be instituted against the said Secretary of State in Council or against a public officer until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been in the case of the Secretary of State in Council delivered to, or left at the office of, a Secretary to the Local Government or the Collector of the District, and, in the case of a public officer, delivered to him or left at his office, stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff; and the plaint must contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

Arrests in such suits.

425. No warrant of arrest shall be issued in such suit without the consent in writing of the District Judge.

Application where Government undertakes defence.

426. If the Government undertake the defence of a suit against a public officer, the Government Pleader, upon being furnished with authority to appear and answer to the plaint, shall apply to the Court, and upon such application the Court shall cause a note of his authority to be entered in the register.

Procedure where no such application made.

427. If such application is not made by the Government Pleader on or before the day fixed in the notice for the defendant to appear and answer to the plaint, the case shall proceed as in a suit between private parties, except that the defendant shall not be liable to arrest, nor his property to attachment, otherwise than in execution of a decree.

Defendant not liable to arrest before judgment.

Exemption of public officers from personal appearance.

428. In a suit against a public officer the Court shall exempt the defendant from appearing in person when he satisfies the Court that he cannot absent himself from his duty without detriment to the public service.

Procedure where decree is against Government or a public officer.

429. When the decree is against the said Secretary of State in Council or against a public officer, a time shall be specified in the decree within which it shall be satisfied; and if the decree is not satisfied within the time so specified, the Court shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government.

Execution shall not issue on any such decree unless it remains unsatisfied for the period of three months computed from the date of the report.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SUITS BY ALIENS AND BY OR AGAINST FOREIGN AND NATIVE RULERS.

When aliens may sue.

430. Alien enemies residing in British India with the permission of the Governor General in Council and alien friends may sue in the Courts of British India as if they were subjects of Her Majesty.

No alien enemy residing in British India without such permission, or residing in a foreign country, shall sue in any of such Courts.

Explanation.—Every person residing in a foreign country, the Government of which is at war with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and carrying on business in that country without a license in that behalf under the hand of one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State or of a Secretary to the Government of India, shall, for the purpose of the second paragraph of this section, be deemed to be an alien enemy residing in a foreign country.

When a foreign State may sue.

431. A foreign State may sue in the Courts of British India, provided that—

(*a*) it has been recognized by Her Majesty or the Governor General in Council, and

(*b*) the object of the suit is to enforce the private rights of the head or of the subjects of the foreign State.

The Court shall take judicial notice of the fact that a foreign State has not been recognized by Her Majesty or by the Governor General in Council.

Persons specially appointed by Government to prosecute or defend for Princes or Chiefs.

432. Persons specially appointed by order of Government at the request of any Sovereign Prince or ruling Chief, whether in subordinate alliance with the British Government or othrewise, and whether residing within or without British India, to prosecute or defend any suit on his behalf, shall be deemed to be the recognized agents by whom appearances, acts and applications under this Code may be made or done on behalf of such Prince or Chief.

Suits against Sovereign Princes, &c.

433. Any such Prince or Chief, and any ambassador or envoy of a foreign State may, with the consent of Government certified by the signature of one of its Secretaries (but not without such consent) be sued in any competent Court not subordinate to a District Court;

Such consent shall not be given unless—

(*a*) the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy has instituted a suit in such Court against the person desiring to sue him, or

(*b*) the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy by himself or another trades within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court; or

(*c*) the subject-matter of the suit is immoveable property situate within the said local limits and in the possession of the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy.

Sovereign Princes, &c., exempt from arrest.

No such Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy shall be arrested under this Code; and no decree shall be executed against the property of any such Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy unless with consent of Government certified as aforesaid.

When their property may be attached.

Execution in British India of decrees of Courts of Native States.

434. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(*a*) declare that the decrees of any Courts situate in the territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with Her Majesty, and not established by the authority of the Governor General in Council, may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India, and

(*b*) cancel any such declaration.

So long as such declaration remains in force, the said decrees may be executed accordingly.

CHAPTER XXIX.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES.

Subscription and verification of plaint.

435. In suits by a Corporation, or by a Company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or of a trustee, the plaint may be subscribed and verified on behalf of the Corporation or Company by any director, secretary, or other principal officer of the Corporation or Company, who is able to depose to the facts of the case.

Service on Corporation or Company.

436. When the suit is against a Corporation, or against a Company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or of a trustee, the summons may be served

(*a*) by leaving it at the registered office (if any) of the Corporation or Company, or

(*b*) by sending it by post in a letter addressed to such officer or trustee at the office (or if there be more offices than one, at the principal office in British India) of the Corporation or Company, or

(*c*) by giving it to any director, secretary or other principal officer of the Corporation or Company,

and the Court may require the personal appearance of any director, secretary or other principal officer of the Corporation or Company who may be able to answer material questions relating to the suit.

CHAPTER XXX.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

Representation of beneficiaries in suits concerning property vested in trustees, &c.

437. In all suits concerning property vested in a trustee, executor or administrator, the trustee, executor or administrator shall represent the persons beneficially interested in such property; and it shall not ordinarily be necessary to make such persons parties to the suit. But the Court may, if it think fit, order them or any of them to be made such parties.

Joinder of executors and administrators.

438. When there are several executors or administrators, they shall all be made parties to a suit against one or more of them:

Provided that executors who have not proved their testator's will, and executors and administrators beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, need not be made parties.

Husband of married executrix not to join.

439. Unless the Court directs otherwise, the husband of a married administratrix or executrix shall not be a party to a suit by or against her.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST MINORS AND PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND.

Minor must sue by next friend.

440. Every suit by a minor shall be instituted in his name by an adult person, who in such suit shall be called the next friend of the minor, and may be ordered to pay any costs in the suit as if he were the plaintiff.

Costs.

Applications to be made by next friend or guardian *ad litem*.

441. Every application to the Court on behalf of a minor (other than an application under section 451) shall be made by his next friend, or his guardian for the suit.

Plaint filed without next friend to be taken off the file.

442. If a plaint be filed by or on behalf of a minor, without a next friend, the defendant may apply to have the plaint taken off the file, with costs to be paid by the pleader or other person by whom it was presented. Notice of such application shall be given to such person by the defendant; and the Court, after hearing his objections, if any, may make such order in the matter as it thinks fit.

Costs.

Guardian *ad litem* to be appointed by the Court.

443. Where the defendant to a suit is a minor, the Court, on being satisfied of the fact of his minority, shall appoint a proper person to be guardian for the suit for such minor, to put in the defence for such minor, and generally to act on his behalf in the conduct of the case.

A guardian for the suit is not a guardian of person or property within the meaning of the Indian Majority Act, 1875, section 3.

Order obtained without next friend or guardian may be discharged.

444. Every order made in a suit or on any application before the Court, in or by which a minor is in any way concerned or affected, without such minor being represented by a next friend or guardian for the suit, as the case may be, may be discharged, and, if the pleader of the party at whose instance such order was obtained knew, or might reasonably have known, the fact of such minority, with costs to be paid by such pleader.

Costs.

Who may be next friend.

445. Any person being of sound mind and full age may act as next friend of a minor, provided his interest is not adverse to that of such minor, and he is not a defendant in the suit.

446. If the interest of the next friend of a minor is adverse to that of such minor, or if he is so connected with a defendant whose interest is adverse to that of the minor, as to make it unlikely that the minor's interest will be properly protected by him, or if he does not do his duty, or, pending the suit, ceases to reside within British India, or for any other sufficient cause, application may be made on behalf of the minor or by a defendant for his removal; and the Court (if satisfied of the sufficiency of the cause assigned) may order the next friend to be removed accordingly.

Removal of next friend.

447. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, a next friend shall not retire at his own request without first procuring a fit person to be put in his place, and giving security for the costs already incurred.

Retirement of next friend.

The application for the appointment of a new next friend shall be supported by affidavit showing the fitness of the person proposed, and also that he has no interest adverse to the minor.

Application for appointment of new next friend.

448. On the death or removal of the next friend of a minor, further proceedings shall be stayed until the appointment of a next friend in his place.

Stay of proceedings on death or removal of next friend.

449. If the pleader of such minor omits, within reasonable time, to take steps to get a new next friend appointed, any person interested in the minor or the matter at issue may apply to the Court for the appointment of one, and the Court may appoint such person as it thinks fit.

Application for appointment of new next friend.

450. A minor plaintiff, or a minor not a party to a suit on whose behalf an application is pending, on coming of age must elect whether he will proceed with the suit or application.

Course to be followed by minor plaintiff or applicant on coming of age.

451. If he elects to proceed with it, he shall apply for an order discharging the next friend, and for leave to proceed in his own name.

Where he elects to proceed.

The title of the suit or application shall in such case be corrected so as to read thenceforth thus:

"*A. B.* late a minor by *C. D.*, his next friend, but now of full age."

452. If he elects to abandon the suit or application, he shall, if a sole plaintiff, or sole applicant, apply for an order to dismiss the suit or application on repayment of the costs incurred by the defendant or respondent, or which may have been paid by his next friend.

Where he elects to abandon.

Costs.

453. Any application under section 451 or section 452 may be made *ex parte;* and it must be proved by affidavit that the late minor has attained his full age.

Making and proving applications under sections 451, 452.

454. A minor co-plaintiff on coming of age, and desiring to repudiate the suit must apply to have his name struck out as co-plaintiff; and the Court, if it find that he is not a necessary party, shall dismiss him from the suit on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

When minor co-plaintiff.

Notice of the application shall be served on the next friend, as well as on the defendant; and it must be proved by affidavit that the late minor has attained his full age. The costs of all parties of such application and of all or any proceedings theretofore had in the suit shall be paid by such persons as the Court directs.

Costs.

If the late minor be a necessary party to the suit, the Court may direct him to be made a defendant.

455. If any minor on attaining majority can prove to the satisfaction of the Court that a suit instituted in his name by a next friend was unreasonable or improper, he may, if a sole plaintiff, apply to have the suit dismissed.

When suit unreasonable or improper.

Notice of the application shall be served on all the parties concerned: and the Court, upon being satisfied of such unreasonableness or impropriety, may grant the application, and order the next friend to pay the costs of all parties in respect of the application and of anything done in the suit.

Costs.

456. An order for the appointment of a guardian for the suit may be obtained upon application in the name of the minor. Such application must be supported by an affidavit verifying the fact that the proposed guardian has no interest in the matters in question in the suit adverse to that of the minor, and that he is a fit person to be so appointed.

Petition for appointment of guardian *ad litem.*

457. A co-defendant of sound mind and of full age may be appointed guardian for the suit, if he has no interest adverse to that of the minor; but neither a plaintiff, nor a married woman, can be so appointed.

Who may be guardian *ad litem.*

458. If the guardian for the suit of a minor defendant does not do his duty, or if other sufficient ground be made to appear, the Court may remove him, and may order him to pay such costs as may have been occasioned to any party by his breach of duty.

Guardian neglecting his duty may be removed.

Costs.

459. If the guardian for the suit dies pending such suit or is removed by the Court, the Court shall appoint a new guardian in his place.

On death of guardian, *pendente lite,* new guardian to be appointed.

460. When the enforcement of a decree is applied for against the heir or representative, being a minor, of a deceased party, a guardian for the suit of such minor shall be appointed by the Court, and the decree-holder shall serve on such guardian notice of such application.

When decree to be enforced against heir or representative.

Before decree, next friend or guardian *ad litem* not to receive money without leave of Court and giving security.

461. No sum of money or other thing shall be received or taken by a next friend or guardian for the suit at any time on behalf of a minor, at any time before decree or order, unless he has first obtained the leave of the Court, and given security to its satisfaction that such money or other thing shall be duly accounted for, to, and held for the benefit of, such minor.

Next friend or guardian *ad litem* not to compromise without leave of Court.

462. No next friend or guardian for the suit shall, without the leave of the Court, enter into any agreement or compromise on behalf of a minor, with reference to the suit in which he acts as next friend or guardian.

Compromise without leave voidable.

Any such agreement or compromise entered into without the leave of the Court shall be voidable against all parties other than the minor.

Application of sections 440 to 462 to persons of unsound mind.

463. The provisions contained in sections 440 to 462 (both inclusive) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in the case of persons of unsound mind, adjudged to be so under Act No. XXXV of 1858, or under any other law for the time being in force.

Wards of Court.

464. Nothing in sections 442 to 462 applies to any minor or person of unsound mind, for whose person or property a guardian or manager has been appointed by the Court of Wards or by the Civil Court under any local law.

CHAPTER XXXII.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST MILITARY MEN.

Officers or soldiers who cannot obtain leave may authorize any person to sue or defend for them.

465. When any officer or soldier actually serving the Government in a military capacity is a party to a suit, and cannot obtain leave of absence for the purpose of prosecuting or defending the suit in person, he may authorize any person to sue or defend in his stead.

The authority shall be in writing and shall be signed by the officer or soldier in the presence of (*a*) his commanding officer or of the next subordinate officer, if the party be himself the commanding officer, or (*b*) where the officer or soldier is serving in military staff employment, the head or other superior officer of the office in which he is employed. Such commanding or other officer shall countersign the authority which shall be filed in Court.

When so filed, the countersignature shall be sufficient proof that the authority was duly executed, and that the officer or soldier by whom it was granted could not obtain leave of absence for the purpose of prosecuting or defending the suit in person.

Explanation.—In this chapter the expression 'commanding officer' means the officer in actual command for the time being of any regiment, corps, detachment or depôt, to which the officer or soldier belongs.

Person so authorized may act personally or appoint pleaders.

466. Any person authorized by an officer or soldier to prosecute or defend a suit in his stead may prosecute or defend it in person in the same manner as the officer or soldier could do if present; or he may appoint a pleader to prosecute or defend the suit on behalf of such officer or soldier.

Service on person so authorized, or on his pleader, to be good service.

467. Processes served upon any person authorized by an officer or soldier, as in section 465, or upon any pleader appointed as aforesaid by such person to act for, or on behalf of, such officer or soldier, shall be as effectual as if they had been served on the party in person or on his pleader.

Service on officers and soldiers.

468. When an officer or soldier is a defendant, the Court shall send a copy of the summons to his commanding officer for the purpose of being served on him.

The officer to whom such copy is sent, after causing it to be served on the person to whom it is addressed, if practicable, shall return it to the Court with the written acknowledgment of such person endorsed thereon.

If from any cause the copy cannot be so served, it shall be returned to the Court by which it was sent, with information of the cause which has prevented the service.

Execution of warrant of arrest in cantonments, &c.

469. If, in the execution of a decree, a warrant of arrest is to be executed within the limits of a cantonment, garrison, military station or military bázár, the officer charged with the execution of such warrant shall deliver the same to the commanding officer.

The commanding officer shall back the warrant with his signature, and the person named therein is within the limits of his command shall cause him to be arrested and delivered to the officer so charged.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

INTERPLEADER.

When interpleader-suit may be instituted.

470. When two or more persons claim adversely to one another the same payment or property from another person, whose only interest therein is that of a mere stakeholder and who is ready to render it to the right owner, such stakeholder may institute a suit of interpleader against all the claimants for the purpose of obtaining a decision as to whom the payment or property should be made or delivered, and of obtaining indemnity for himself:

Provided that if any suit is pending in which the rights of all parties can properly be decided, the stakeholder shall not institute a suit of interpleader.

Plaint in such suit.

471. In every suit of interpleader the plaint must, in addition to the other statements necessary for plaints, state—

(*a*) that the plaintiff has no interest in the thing claimed otherwise than as a mere stakeholder;

(b) the claims made by the defendants severally; and

(c) that there is no collusion between the plaintiff and any of the defendants.

Payment of thing claimed into court.

472. When the thing claimed is capable of being paid into court or placed in the custody of the Court, the plaintiff must so pay or place it before he can be entitled to any order in the suit.

Procedure at first hearing.

473. At the first hearing the Court may

(a) declare that the plaintiff is discharged from all liability to the defendants in respect of the thing claimed, award him his costs, and dismiss him from the suit:

or, if it thinks that justice or convenience so require,

(b) retain all parties until the final disposal of the suit:

and, if it finds that the admissions of the parties or other evidence enable it,

(c) adjudicate the title to the thing claimed; or else it may

(d) direct the defendants to interplead one another by filing statements and entering into evidence for the purpose of bringing their respective claims before the Court.

When agents and tenants may institute interpleader-suits.

474. Nothing in this chapter shall be taken to enable agents to sue their principals, or tenants to sue their landlords, for the purpose of compelling them to interplead with any persons other than persons making claim through such principals or landlords.

Illustrations.

(a) A deposits a box of jewels with B as his agent. C alleges that the jewels were wrongfully obtained from him by A, and claims them from B. B cannot institute an interpleader-suit against A and C.

(b) A deposits a box of jewels with B as his agent. He then writes to C for the purpose of making the jewels a security for a debt due from himself to C. A afterwards alleges that C's debt is satisfied, and C alleges the contrary. Both claim the jewels from B. B may institute an interpleader-suit against A and C.

Charge of plaintiff's costs.

475. When the suit is properly instituted, the Court may provide for the plaintiff's costs by giving him a charge on the thing claimed or in some other effectual way.

Procedure where a defendant is suing stakeholder.

476. If any of the defendants in an interpleader-suit is actually suing the stakeholder in respect of the subject of such suit, the Court in which the suit against the stakeholder is pending shall, on being duly informed by the Court which passed the decree in the interpleader-suit in favour of the stakeholder, that such decree has been passed, stay the proceedings as against him; and his costs in the suit so stayed may be provided for in such suit; but if, and so far as, they are not provided for in that suit, they may be added to his costs incurred in the interpleader-suit.

Costs.

PART IV.

PROVISIONAL REMEDIES.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

OF ARREST AND ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

A.—Arrest before Judgment.

When plaintiff may apply that security be taken.

477. If at any stage of any suit, other than a suit for the possession of immoveable property, the plaintiff satisfies the Court by affidavit—

that the defendant, with intent to avoid or delay the plaintiff, or to avoid any process of the Court, or to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him,

(a) has absconded or left the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(b) is about to abscond or to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(c) has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property or any part thereof, or

that the defendant is about to leave British India under circumstances affording reasonable probability that the plaintiff will or may thereby be obstructed or delayed in the execution of any decree that may be passed against the defendant in the suit,

the plaintiff may apply to the Court that security be taken for the appearance of the defendant to answer any decree that may be passed against him in the suit.

Order to bring up defendant to show cause why he should not give security.

478. If the Court, after examining the applicant, and making such further investigation as it thinks fit, is satisfied

that the defendant, with any such intent as aforesaid,

(a) has absconded or left the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(b) is about to abscond or to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(c) has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property or any part thereof, or

that the defendant is about to leave British India under the circumstances last aforesaid,

the Court may issue an order for bringing the defendant before the Court to show cause why he should not give security for his appearance.

If defendant fail to show cause, Court may order him to make deposit or give security.

479. If the defendant fail to show such cause, the Court shall order him either to deposit in court money or other property sufficient to answer the claim against him, or to give security for his appearance at any time when called upon while the suit is pending, and until execution or satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit.

The surety shall bind himself, in default of such appearance, to pay any sum of money which the defendant may be ordered to pay in the suit.

480. The surety for the appearance of the defendant may at any time apply to the Court in which he became such surety to be discharged from his obligation.

Procedure in case of application by surety to be discharged.

On such application being made, the Court shall summon the defendant to appear, or, if it thinks fit, may issue a warrant for his arrest in the first instance.

On the appearance of the defendant pursuant to the summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Court shall direct the surety to be discharged from his obligation, and shall call upon the defendant to find fresh security.

481. If the defendant fail to comply with any order under section 479 or section 480, the Court may commit him to jail until the decision of the suit, or, if judgment be given against the defendant, until the execution of the decree: Provided that no person shall be imprisoned under this section in any case for a longer period than six months, nor for a longer period than six weeks when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit does not exceed fifty rupees.

Procedure where defendant fails to give security or find fresh security.

482. The provisions of section 339 as to allowances payable for the subsistence of judgment-debtors shall apply to all defendants arrested under this chapter.

Subsistence of defendant arrested.

B.—Attachment before Judgment.

483. If at any stage of any suit the plaintiff satisfies the Court by affidavit that the defendant, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him,

Application before judgment for security from defendant to satisfy decree, and in default, for attachment of property.

(*a*) is about to dispose of the whole or any part of his property, or to remove the same from the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is pending, or

(*b*) has quitted the jurisdiction of the Court, leaving therein property belonging to him,

the plaintiff may apply to the Court to call upon the defendant to furnish security to satisfy any decree that may be passed against him in such suit, and, on his failing to give such security, to direct that any portion of his property shall be attached until the further order of the Court.

The application shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, specify the property required to be attached and the estimated value thereof.

Contents of application.

484. If the Court, after examining the applicant, and making any further investigation which it thinks fit, is satisfied that the defendant is about to dispose of or remove his property, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit, the Court may require him, within a time to be fixed by the Court, either to furnish security in such sum as may be specified in the order, to produce and place at the disposal of the Court, when required, the said property or the value of the same, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the decree, or to appear and show cause why he should not furnish security.

Court may call on defendant to furnish security or show cause.

The Court may also in the order direct the conditional attachment of the whole or any portion of the property specified in the application.

485. If the defendant fail to show cause why he should not furnish security, or fail to furnish the security required within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may order that the property specified in the application, or such portion thereof as appears sufficient to satisfy any decree which may be passed in the suit, shall be attached.

Attachment if cause not shown or security not furnished.

If the defendant show such cause or furnish the required security, and the property specified in the application or any portion of it has been attached, the Court shall order the attachment to be withdrawn.

Withdrawal of attachment.

486. The attachment shall be made in the manner herein provided for the attachment of property in execution of a decree for money.

Mode of making attachment.

487. If any claim be preferred to the property attached before judgment, such claim shall be investigated in the manner hereinbefore provided for the investigation of claims to property attached in execution of a decree for money.

Investigation of claims to property attached before judgment.

488. When an order of attachment before judgment is passed, the Court which passed the order shall remove the attachment whenever the defendant furnishes the security required, together with security for the costs of the attachment, or when the suit is dismissed.

Removal of attachment when security furnished.

489. Attachment before judgment shall not affect the rights, existing prior to the attachment, of persons not parties to the suit, nor bar any person holding a decree against the defendant from applying for the sale of the property under attachment in execution of such decree.

Attachment not to affect rights of strangers, or bar the decree-holder from applying for sale.

490. Where property is under attachment by virtue of the provisions of this chapter, and a decree is given in favour of the plaintiff, it shall not be necessary to re-attach the property in execution of such decree.

Property attached under this chapter, not to be re-attached in execution of decree.

C.—Compensation for improper Arrests or Attachments.

491. If in any suit in which an arrest or attachment has been effected, it appear to the Court that such arrest or attachment was applied for on insufficient grounds,

Compensation for obtaining arrest or attachment on insufficient grounds.

or if the suit of the plaintiff fails, and it appears to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit,

the Court may, on the application of the defendant, award against the plaintiff in its decree such amount, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as

it deems a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury caused to him by the arrest or attachment:

Provisio.

Provided that the Court shall not award under this section a larger amount than it might decree in a suit for compensation.

An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of such arrest or attachment.

CHAPTER XXXV.

OF TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS AND INTERLOCUTORY ORDERS.

A.—Temporary Injunctions.

Cases in which temporary injunction may be granted.

492. If in any suit it be proved by affidavit or otherwise

(*a*) that any property in dispute in a suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged or alienated by any party to the suit, or wrongfully sold in execution of a decree, or

(*b*) that the defendant threatens, or is about to remove or dispose of his property with intent to defraud his creditors,

the Court may by order grant a temporary injunction to restrain such act, or give such other order for the purpose of staying and preventing the wasting, damaging, alienation, sale, removal or disposition of the property as the Court thinks fit, or refuse such injunction or other order.

Injunction to restrain repetition or continuance of breach.

493. In any suit for restraining the defendant from committing a breach of contract or other injury, whether compensation be claimed in the suit or not, the plaintiff may, at any time after the commencement of the suit, and either before or after judgment, apply to the Court for a temporary injunction to restrain the defendant from committing the breach of contract or injury complained of, or any breach of contract or injury of a like kind arising out of the same contract or relating to the same property or right.

The Court may by order grant such injunction on such terms as to the duration of the injunction, keeping an account, giving security, or otherwise, as the Court thinks fit, or refuse the same.

In case of disobedience, an injunction granted under this section or section 492 may be enforced by the imprisonment of the defendant for a term not exceeding six months, or the attachment of his property, or both.

No attachment under this section shall remain in force for more than one year, at the end of which time if the defendant has not obeyed the injunction, the property attached may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the plaintiff such compensation as it thinks fit and may pay the balance, if any, to the defendant.

Before granting injunction, Court may direct notice to be given to opposite party.

494. The Court shall in all cases, except where it appear that the object of granting the injunction would be defeated by the delay, before granting an injunction, direct notice of the application for the same to be given to the opposite party.

Injunction to corporation binding on its members and officers.

495. An injunction directed to a corporation or public company is binding not only on the corporation or company itself, but also on all members and officers of the corporation or company whose personal action it seeks to restrain.

Order for injunction may be discharged, varied or set aside.

496. Any order for an injunction may be discharged, or varied, or set aside by the Court, on application made thereto by any party dissatisfied with such order.

Compensation to defendant for issue of injunction on insufficient grounds.

497. If it appears to the Court that the injunction was applied for on insufficient grounds, or

if, after the issue of the injunction, the suit is dismissed or judgment is given against the plaintiff by default or otherwise, and it appears to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit,

the Court may, on the application of the defendant, award against the plaintiff in its decree such sum, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it deems a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury caused to him by the issue of the injunction:

Proviso.

Provided that the Court shall not award under this section a larger amount than it might decree in a suit for compensation.

An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of the issue of the injunction.

B.—Interlocutory Orders.

Power to order interim sale of perishable articles.

498. The Court may, on the application of any party to a suit, order the sale, by any person named in such order, and in such manner and on such terms as it thinks fit, of any moveable property being the subject of such suit, which is subject to speedy and natural decay.

Power to make order for detention, &c., of subject-matter and to authorize entry, taking of samples and experiments.

499. The Court may, on the application of any party to a suit, and on such terms as it thinks fit,

(*a*) make an order for the detention, preservation or inspection of any property being the subject of such suit;

(*b*) for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, authorize any person to enter upon or into any land or building in the possession of any other party to such suit, and

(*c*) for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, authorize any samples to be taken, or any observation to be made or experiment to be tried, which may seem necessary or expedient for the purpose of obtaining full information or evidence.

The provisions hereinbefore contained as to execution of process shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to persons authorized to enter under this section.

Application for such orders to be after notice.

500. An application by the plaintiff for an order under section 498 or section 499 may be made after notice in writing to the defendant at any time after service of the summons.

An application by the defendant for a like order may be made after notice in writing to the plaintiff, and at any time after the applicant has appeared.

When party may be put in immediate possession of land, the subject of suit.

501. When land paying revenue to Government, or a tenure liable to sale, is the subject of a suit, if the party in possession of such land or tenure neglects to pay the Government revenue, or the rent due to the proprietor of the tenure, as the case may be, and such land or tenure is consequently ordered to be sold, any other party to the suit claiming to have an interest in such land or tenure may upon payment of the revenue or rent due previously to the sale (and with or without security at the discretion of the Court), be put in immediate possession of the land or tenure;

and the Court in its decree may award against the defaulter the amount so paid, with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court thinks fit, or may charge the amount so paid, with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court orders, in any adjustment of accounts which may be directed in the decree passed in the suit.

Deposit of money, &c., in Court.

502. When the subject-matter of a suit is money or some other thing capable of delivery, and any party thereto admits that he holds such money or other thing as a trustee for another party, or that it belongs or is due to another party, the Court may order the same to be deposited in court or delivered to such last-named party, with or without security, subject to the further direction of the Court.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS.

Power of Court to appoint receivers.

503. Whenever it appears to the Court to be necessary for the realization, preservation or better custody or management of any property, moveable or immoveable, the subject of a suit, or under attachment, the Court may by order

(*a*) appoint a receiver of such property,

and, if need be,

(*b*) remove the person in whose possession or custody the property may be from the possession or custody thereof;

(*c*) commit the same to the custody or management of such receiver; and

(*d*) grant to such receiver such fee or commission on the rents and profits of the property by way of remuneration, and all such powers as to bringing and defending suits, and for the realization, management, protection, preservation and improvement of the property, the collection of the rents and profits thereof, the application and disposal of such rents and profits, and the execution of instruments in writing, as the owner himself has, or such of those powers as the Court thinks fit.

Receiver's liabilities.

Every receiver so appointed shall

(*e*) give such security (if any) as the Court thinks fit duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the property,

(*f*) pass his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court directs,

(*g*) pay the balance due from him thereon as the Court directs, and

(*h*) be responsible for any loss occasioned to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence.

Nothing in this section authorizes the Court to remove from the possession or custody of property under attachment any person whom the parties to the suit, or some or one of them, have or has not a present right so to remove.

When Collector may be appointed receiver.

504. If the property be land paying revenue to Government, or land of which the revenue has been assigned or redeemed, and the Court considers that the interests of those concerned will be promoted by the management of the Collector, the Court may appoint the Collector to be receiver of such property.

Courts empowered under this chapter.

505. The powers conferred by this chapter shall be exercised only by High Courts and District Courts. Provided that whenever the Judge of a Court subordinate to a District Court considers it expedient that a receiver should be appointed in any suit before him, he shall nominate such person as he considers fit for such appointment, and submit such person's name, with the grounds for the nomination, to the District Court, and the District Court shall authorize such Judge to appoint the person so nominated or pass such other order as it thinks fit.

PART V.

OF SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

Parties to suit may apply for order of reference.

506. If all the parties to a suit desire that any matter in difference between them in the suit be referred to arbitration, they may, at any time before judgment is pronounced, apply, in person or by their respective pleaders specially authorized in writing in this behalf, to the Court for an order of reference.

Every such application shall be in writing and shall state the particular matter sought to be referred.

Nomination of arbitrator.

507. The arbitrator shall be nominated by the parties in such manner as may be agreed upon between them.

When Court to nominate arbitrator.

If the parties cannot agree with respect to such nomination, or if the person whom they nominate refuses to accept the arbitration and the parties desire that the nomination shall be made by the Court, the Court shall nominate the arbitrator.

Order of reference.

508. The Court shall, by order, refer to the arbitrator the matter in difference which he is required to determine, and shall fix such time as it thinks reasonable for the delivery of the award, and specify such time in the order.

When once a matter is referred to arbitration, the Court shall not deal with it in the same suit, except as hereinafter provided.

When reference is to two or more, order to provide for difference of opinion.

509. If the reference be to two or more arbitrators, provision shall be made in the order for a difference of opinion among the arbitrators,

(*a*) by the appointment of an umpire, or

(*b*) by declaring that the decision shall be with the majority if the major part of the arbitrators agree, or

(*c*) by empowering the arbitrators to appoint an umpire, or

(*d*) otherwise, as may be agreed between the parties; or, if they cannot agree, as the Court determines.

If an umpire is appointed, the Court shall fix such time as it thinks reasonable for the delivery of his award in case he is required to act.

Death, incapacity, &c., of arbitrators or umpire.

510. If the arbitrator, or, where there are more arbitrators than one, any of the arbitrators, or the umpire, dies, or refuses, or neglects, or becomes incapable to act, or leaves British India under circumstances showing that he will probably not return at an early date, the Court may in its discretion either appoint a new arbitrator or umpire in the place of the person so dying, or refusing, or neglecting, or becoming incapable to act, or leaving British India, or make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case shall proceed with the suit.

Appointment of umpire by Court.

511. Where the arbitrators are empowered by the order of reference to appoint an umpire and fail to do so, any of the parties may serve the arbitrators with a written notice to appoint an umpire; and if, within seven days after such notice has been served, or such further time as the Court may in each case allow, no umpire be appointed, the Court, upon the application of the party who has served such notice as aforesaid, may appoint an umpire.

Powers of arbitrator or umpire appointed under sections 509, 510, 511.

512. Every arbitrator or umpire appointed under section 509, 510 or 511 shall have the like powers as if his name had been inserted in the order of reference.

Summoning witnesses.

513. The Court shall issue the same processes to the parties and witnesses whom the arbitrators or umpire desire to examine, as the Court may issue in suits tried before it.

Punishment for default, &c.

Persons not attending in accordance with such process, or making any other default, or refusing to give their evidence, or guilty of any contempt to the arbitrator or umpirer during the investigation of the matters referred, shall be subject to the like disadvantages, penalties and punishments by order of the Court on the representation of the arbitrator or umpire, as they would incur for the like offences in suits tried before the Court.

Extension of time for making award.

514. If from the want of the necessary evidence or information, or from any other cause, the arbitrators cannot complete the award within the period specified in the order, the Court may, if it think fit, either grant a further time, and from time to time enlarge the period for the delivery of the award, or make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case shall proceed with the suit.

When umpire may arbitrate in lieu of arbitrators.

515. When an umpire has been appointed, he may enter on the reference in the place of the arbitrators

(*a*) if they have allowed the appointed time to expire without making an award, or

(*b*) when they have delivered to the Court or to the umpire a notice in writing, stating that they cannot agree.

Award to be signed and filed.

516. When an award in a suit has been made, the persons who made it shall sign it and cause it to be filed in Court, together with any depositions and documents which have been taken and proved before them; and notice of the filing shall be given to the parties.

Arbitrators or umpire may state special case.

517. Upon any reference by an order of Court, the arbitrators or umpire may, with the consent of the Court, state the award as to the whole or any part thereof in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court; and the Court shall deliver its opinion thereon; and such opinion shall be added to and form part of the award.

Court may, on application, modify or correct award in certain cases.

518. The Court may, by order, modify or correct an award,

(*a*) where it appears that a part of the award is upon a matter not referred to arbitration, provided such part can be separated from the other part and does not affect the decision on the matter referred, or

(*b*) where the award is imperfect in form, or contains any obvious error which can be amended without affecting such decision.

Order as to costs of arbitration.

519. The Court may also make such order as it thinks fit respecting the costs of the arbitration, if any question arise respecting such costs and the award contain no sufficient provision concerning them.

When award or matter referred to arbitration may be remitted.

520. The Court may remit the award or any matter referred to arbitration to the reconsideration of the same arbitrators or umpire, upon such terms as it thinks fit,

(*a*) where the award has left undetermined any of the matters referred to arbitration, or where it determines any matter not referred to arbitration;

(*b*) where the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution;

(*c*) where an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of it.

521. An award remitted under section 520 becomes void on the refusal of the arbitrators or umpire to reconsider it. But no award shall be set aside except on one of the following grounds (namely)—

Grounds for setting aside award.

(a) corruption or misconduct of the arbitrator or umpire;

(b) either party having been guilty of fraudulent concealment of any matter which he ought to have disclosed, or of wilfully misleading or deceiving the arbitrator or umpire;

(c) the award having been made after the issue of an order by the Court superseding the arbitration and restoring the suit;

and no award shall be valid unless made within the period allowed by the Court.

522. If the Court sees no cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration in manner aforesaid, and if no application has been made to set aside the award, or if the Court has refused such application,

Judgment to be according to award.

the Court shall, after the time for making such application has expired, proceed to give judgment according to the award,

or, if the award has been submitted to it in the form of a special case, according to its own opinion on such case:

Upon the judgment so given a decree shall follow, and shall be enforced in manner provided in this Code for the execution of decrees. No appeal shall lie from such decree except in so far as the decree is in excess of, or not in accordance with, the award.

Decree to follow.

523. When any persons agree in writing that any difference between them shall be referred to the arbitration of any person named in the agreement or to be appointed by any Court having jurisdiction in the matter to which the agreement relates, the parties thereto, or any of them, may apply that the agreement be filed in Court.

Agreement to refer to arbitration may be filed in Court.

The application shall be in writing and shall be numbered and registered as a suit between one or more of the parties interested or claiming to be interested as plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the others or other of them as defendants or defendant, if the application have been presented by all the parties, or, if otherwise, between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants.

Application to be numbered and registered.

On such application being made, the Court shall direct notice thereof to be given to any of the parties to the agreement other than the applicants, requiring such parties to show cause, within the time specified in the notice, why the agreement should not be filed.

Notice to show cause against filing it.

If no sufficient cause be shown, the Court may cause the agreement to be filed, and shall make an order of reference thereon, and may also nominate the arbitrator when he is not named therein and the parties cannot agree as to the nomination.

524. The foregoing provisions of this chapter, so far as they are consistent with any agreement so filed, shall be applicable to all proceedings under an order of reference made by the Court under section 523, and to the award of arbitration and to the enforcement of the decree founded thereupon.

Provisions of this chapter applicable to proceedings under order of reference.

525. When any matter has been referred to arbitration without the intervention of a Court of Justice, and an award has been made thereon, any person interested in the award may apply to the Court of the lowest grade having jurisdiction over the matter to which the award relates, that the award be filed in Court.

Filing award in matter referred to arbitration without intervention of Court.

The application shall be in writing and shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants.

Application to be numbered and registered.

The Court shall direct notice to be given to the parties to the arbitration other than the applicant, requiring them to show cause, within a time specified, why the award should not be filed.

Notice to parties to arbitration.

526. If no ground such as is mentioned or referred to in section 520 or 521, be shown against the award, the Court shall order it to be filed, and such award shall then take effect as an award made under the provisions of this chapter.

Filing and enforcement of such award.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OF PROCEEDINGS ON AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.

527. Parties claiming to be interested in the decision of any question of fact or law, may enter into an agreement in writing stating such question in the form of a case for the opinion of the Court, and providing that, upon the finding of the Court with respect to such question,

Power to state case for Court's opinion.

(a) a sum of money fixed by the parties or to be determined by the Court, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them; or

(b) some property, moveable or immoveable, specified in the agreement, shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them; or

(c) one or more of the parties shall do, or refrain from doing, some other particular act specified in the agreement.

Every case stated under this section shall be divided into consecutively numbered paragraphs, and shall concisely state such facts and documents as may be necessary to enable the Court to decide the question raised thereby.

528. If the agreement is for the delivery of any property, or for the doing, or the refraining from doing, any particular act, the estimated value of the property to be

When value of subject-matter must be stated.

delivered, or to which the act specified has reference, shall be stated in the agreement.

Agreement to be filed and numbered as a suit.

529. The agreement, if framed in accordance with the rules hereinbefore contained, may be filed in the Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit, the amount or value of the subject-matter of which is the same as the amount or value of the subject-matter of the agreement.

The agreement, when so filed, shall be numbered and registered as a suit between one or more of the parties claiming to be interested, as plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the other or others of them as defendant or defendants; and notice shall be given to all the parties to the agreement other than the party or parties by whom it was presented.

Parties to be subject to Court's jurisdiction.

530. When the agreement has been filed, the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall be bound by the statements contained therein.

Hearing and disposal of the case.

531. The case shall be set down for hearing as a suit instituted under chapter V, the provisions of which shall apply to such suit so far as the same are applicable.

If the Court is satisfied, after an examination of the parties, or taking such evidence as it thinks fit,

(*a*) that the agreement was duly executed by them, and

(*b*) that they have a *bonâ fide* interest in the question stated therein, and

(*c*) that the same is fit to be decided,

it shall proceed to pronounce judgment thereon, in the same way as in an ordinary suit, and upon the judgment so given a decree shall follow, and shall be enforced in the manner provided in this Code for the execution of decrees.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE ON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

Institution of summary suits upon bills of exchange, &c.

532. In any Court to which this section applies all suits upon bills of exchange, hundís or promissory notes may, in case the plaintiff desires to proceed under this chapter, be instituted by presenting a plaint in the form prescribed by this Code; but the summons shall be in the form contained in the fourth schedule hereto annexed, No. 172, or in such other form as the High Court may from time to time prescribe.

In any case in which the plaint and summons are in such forms respectively, the defendant shall not appear or defend the suit unless he obtains leave from a Judge as hereinafter mentioned so to appear and defend;

and in default of his obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the plaintiff shall be entitled to a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum mentioned in the summons, together with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the decree, and a sum for costs to be fixed by a rule of the High Court, unless the plaintiff claim more than such fixed sum, in which case the costs shall be ascertained in the ordinary way, and such decree may be enforced forthwith.

Payment into Court of sum mentioned in summons.

The defendant shall not be required to pay into Court the sum mentioned in the summons, or to give security therefor, unless the Court thinks his defence not to be *primâ facie* sustainable, or feels reasonable doubt as to its good faith.

Explanation.—This section is not confined to cases in which the bill, hundí or note sued upon, together with mere lapse of time, is sufficient to establish a *primâ facie* right to recover.

Defendant showing defence on merits to have leave to appear.

533. The Court shall, upon application by the defendant, give leave to appear and to defend the suit, upon the defendant paying into Court the sum mentioned in the summons or upon affidavits satisfactory to the Court, which disclose a defence or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court may deem sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security, framing and recording issues, or otherwise, as the Court thinks fit.

Power to set aside decree.

534. After decree, the Court may, under special circumstances, set aside the decree, and if necessary stay or set aside execution, and may give leave to appear to the summons and to defend the suit, if it seem reasonable to the Court so to do, and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Power to order bill to be deposited with officer of Court.

535. In any proceeding under this chapter the Court may order the bill, hundí or note on which the suit is founded to be forthwith deposited with an officer of the Court, and may further order that all proceedings shall be stayed until the plaintiff gives security for the costs thereof.

Recovery of cost of noting non-acceptance of dishonoured bill.

536. The holder of every dishonoured bill of exchange or promissory note shall have the same remedies for the recovery of the expenses incurred in noting the same for non-acceptance or non-payment, or otherwise, by reason of such dishonour, as he has under this chapter for the recovery of the amount of such bill or note.

Procedure in suits under this chapter.

537. Except as provided by sections 532 to 536 both inclusive, the procedure in suits under this chapter shall be the same as the procedure in suits instituted under chapter V.

Power to extend this chapter.

538. Sections 532 to 537 (both inclusive) apply only to—

(*a*) the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay;

(*b*) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon;

(*c*) the Courts of Small Causes in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay;

(*d*) the Court of the Judge of Karáchi; and

(*e*) any other Court having ordinary original civil jurisdiction to which the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply them.

In case of such application the Local Government may direct by whom any of the powers and duties incident to the provisions so applied shall be exercised and performed, and make any rules which it thinks requisite for carrying into operation the provisions so applied.

Within one month after such notification has been published, such provisions shall apply accordingly, and the rules so made shall have the force of law.

The Local Government may from time to time alter or cancel any such notification.

CHAPTER XL.

OF SUITS RELATING TO PUBLIC CHARITIES.

When suit relating to public charities may be brought.

539. In case of any alleged breach of any express or constructive trust created for public charitable purposes, or whenever the direction of the Court is deemed necessary for the administration of any such trust, the Advocate General acting *ex-officio*, or two or more persons having a direct interest in the trust and having obtained the consent in writing of the Advocate General, may institute a suit in the High Court or the District Court within the local limits of whose civil jurisdiction the whole or any part of the subject-matter of the trust is situate, to obtain a decree—

(*a*) appointing new trustees of the charity:

(*b*) vesting any property in the trustees of the charity:

(*c*) declaring the proportions in which its objects are entitled:

(*d*) authorizing the whole or any part of its property to be let, sold, mortgaged or exchanged:

(*e*) settling a scheme for its management;

or granting such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

The powers conferred by this section on the Advocate General may (where there is no Advocate General) be exercised by the Government Advocate) or (where there is no Government Advocate) by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

PART VI.

OF APPEALS.

CHAPTER XLI.

OF APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.

Appeal to lie from all original decrees, except when expressly prohibited.

540. Unless when otherwise expressly provided in this Code or by any other law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from the decrees, or from any part of the decrees, of the Courts exercising original jurisdiction to the Courts authorized to hear appeals from the decisions of those Courts.

Form of appeal.

541. The appeal shall be made in the form of a memorandum in writing presented by the appellant, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the decree appealed against and (unless the appellate Court dispenses therewith) of the judgment on which it is founded.

Memorandum to be accompanied by copy of decree and judgment.

Such memorandum shall set forth, concisely and under distinct heads, the grounds of objection to the decree appealed against, without any argument or narrative, and such grounds shall be numbered consecutively.

Memorandum of appeal.

542. The appellant shall not, without the leave of the Court, urge or be heard in support of any other ground of objection, but the Court in deciding the appeal shall not be confined to the grounds set forth by the appellant:

Appellant confined to grounds set out.

Provided that the Court shall not rest its decision on any ground not set forth by the appellant, unless the respondent has had sufficient opportunity of contesting the case on that ground.

Rejection of memorandum or grounds of objection.

543. If the memorandum of appeal be not drawn up in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, it may be rejected, or be returned to the appellant for the purpose of being amended within a time to be fixed by the Court, or be amended then and there.

When the Court rejects under this section any memorandum, it shall record the reasons for such rejection.

When a memorandum of appeal is amended under this section the Judge, or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, shall attest the amendment by his signature.

One of several plaintiffs or defendants may obtain reversal of whole decree if it proceed on ground common to all.

544. Where there are more plaintiffs or more defendants than one in a suit, and the decree appealed against proceeds on any ground common to all the plaintiffs or to all the defendants, any one of the plaintiffs or of the defendants may appeal against the whole decree, and the Appellate Court may reverse or modify the decree in favour of all the plaintiffs or defendants as the case may be.

Of staying and executing Decrees under Appeal.

Execution of decree not stayed solely by reason of appeal.

545. Execution of a decree shall not be stayed by reason only of an appeal having been preferred against the decree; but the Appellate Court may for sufficient cause order the execution to be stayed:

Stay of execution of appealable decree before time for appealing has expired.

If an application be made for stay of execution of an appealable decree before the expiry of the time allowed for appealing therefrom, the Court which passed the decree may for sufficient cause order the execution to be stayed:

Provided that no order shall be made under this section unless the Court making it is satisfied—

(*a*) that substantial loss may result to the party applying for stay of execution unless the order is made;

(*b*) that the application has been made without unreasonable delay; and

(c) that security has been given by the applicant for the due performance of such decree or order as may ultimately be binding upon him.

Security required before making order to stay execution.

546. If an order is made for the execution of a decree against which an appeal is pending, the Court which passed the decree shall, on sufficient cause being shown by the appellant, require security to be given for the restitution of any property which may be taken in execution of the decree, or for the payment of the value of such property, and for the due performance of the decree or order of the Appellate Court,

or the Appellate Court may for like cause direct the Court which passed the decree to take such security.

Security in case of order for execution of decree appealed against.

And when an order has been passed for the sale of immoveable property in execution of a decree for money and an appeal is pending against such decree, the sale shall on the application of the judgment-debtor be stayed until the appeal is disposed of, on such terms as to giving security or otherwise as the Court which passed the decree thinks fit.

547. No such security as is mentioned in sections 545 and 546 shall be required from the Secretary of State for India in Council, or (when Government has undertaken the defence of the suit) from any public officer sued in respect of an act alleged to be done by him in his official capacity.

No such security to be required from Government or public officers.

Of Procedure in Appeal from Decrees.

548. When a memorandum of appeal is admitted, the Appellate Court or the proper officer of that Court shall endorse thereon the date of presentation, and shall register the appeal in a book to be kept for the purpose.

Registry of memorandum of appeal.

Such book shall be called the Register of Appeals.

Register of appeals.

549. The Appellate Court may, at its discretion, either before the respondent is called upon to appear and answer or afterwards on the application of the respondent, demand from the appellant security for the costs of the appeal, or of the original suit, or of both:

Appellate Court may require appellant to give security for costs.

Provided that the Court shall demand such security in all cases in which the appellant is residing out of British India, and is not possessed of any sufficient immoveable property within British India independent of the property (if any) to which the appeal relates.

When appellant resides out of British India.

If such security be not furnished within such time as the Court orders, the Court shall reject the appeal.

550. When the memorandum of appeal is registered, the Appellate Court shall send notice of the appeal to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made.

Appellate Court to give notice to Court whose decree is appealed against.

If the appeal be from a Court the records of which are not deposited in the Appellate Court, the Court receiving such notice shall send with all practicable despatch all material papers in the suit, or such papers as may be specially called for by the Appellate Court.

Transmission of papers to Appellate Court.

Either party may apply in writing to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, specifying any of such papers in such Court of which he requires copies to be made; and copies of such papers shall be made at the expense of the applicant, and shall be deposited accordingly.

Copies of exhibits in Court whose decree is appealed against.

551. The Appellate Court may, if it thinks fit, after fixing a time for hearing the appellant or his pleader, and hearing him accordingly if he appears at such time, confirm the decision of the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, without sending notice of the appeal to such Court and without serving notice on the respondent or his pleader; but in such case the confirmation shall be notified to the same Court.

Power to confirm decision of lower Court without sending it notice.

552. The Appellate Court, unless where it confirms, under section 551, the decision of the lower Court, shall fix a day for hearing the appeal.

Day for hearing appeal.

Such day shall be fixed with reference to the current business of the Court, the place of residence of the respondent, and the time necessary for the service of the notice of appeal, so as to allow the respondent sufficient time to appear and answer the appeal on such day.

553. Notice of the day so fixed shall be stuck up in the appellate court-house, and a like notice shall be sent by the Appellate Court to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, and shall be served on the respondent or on his pleader in the Appellate Court in the manner provided in chapter VI for the service on a defendant of a summons to appear and answer; and all rules applicable to such summons and to proceedings with reference to the service thereof, shall apply to the service of such notice.

Publication and service of notice of day for hearing appeal.

Instead of sending the notice to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, the Appellate Court may itself cause the notice to be served on the respondent or his pleader under the rules above referred to.

Appellate Court may itself cause notice to be served.

554. The notice to the respondent shall declare that, if he does not appear in the Appellate Court on the day so fixed, the appeal will be heard *ex parte*.

Contents of notice.

Procedure on Hearing.

555. On the day so fixed, or on any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the party having the right to begin shall be heard in support of or against the appeal, as the case may be. The other party shall then be heard, and the party

Right to begin.

having the right to begin shall then be entitled to reply.

Explanation.—If the appeal is from the whole decree, or if there are cross-appeals, the party having the right to begin is the party who had the right to begin on the hearing in the Court whose decree is appealed from.

If the appeal is from only a portion of the decree, and there is no cross-appeal, the appellant has the right to begin.

Dismissal of appeal for appellant's default.

556. If on the day so fixed, or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant does not attend in person or by his pleader, the appeal shall be dismissed for default.

Hearing appeal *ex parte*.

If the appellant attends and the respondent does not attend, the appeal shall be heard *ex parte* in his absence.

Dismissal of appeal where notice has not been served in consequence of appellant's failure to deposit cost of notice.

557. If on the day so fixed, or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, it is found that the notice to the respondent has not been served in consequence of the failure of the appellant to deposit, within the period fixed by the Court, the sum required to defray the cost of issuing the notice, the Court may order that the appeal be dismissed:

Proviso.

Provided that no such order shall be passed, although the notice has not been served upon the respondent, if on the day fixed for hearing the appeal the respondent appears in person or by a pleader, or by a duly authorized agent.

Re-admission of appeal dismissed for default.

558. If an appeal be dismissed under section 556 or section 557, the appellant may apply to the Appellate Court for the re-admission of the appeal; and if it be proved that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from attending when the appeal was called on for hearing or from depositing the sum so required, the Court may re-admit the appeal on such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Court thinks fit to impose upon him.

Power to adjourn hearing, and direct persons appearing interested to be made respondents.

559. If it appear to the Court at the hearing that any person who was a party to the suit in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, but who has not been made a party to the appeal, is interested in the result of the appeal, the Court may adjourn the hearing to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and direct that such person be made a respondent.

Re-hearing on application of respondent against whom *ex parte* decree is made.

560. When an appeal is heard *ex parte* in the absence of the respondent, and judgment is given against him, he may apply to the Appellate Court to re-hear the appeal; and if it be proved that the respondent was prevented by sufficient cause from attending when the appeal was called on for hearing, the Court may re-hear the appeal on such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Court thinks fit to impose upon him.

Upon hearing respondent may object to decree as if he had preferred separate appeal.

561. Any respondent, though he may not have appealed against any part of the decree, may upon the hearing not only support the decree on any of the grounds decided against him in the Court below, but take any objection to the decree which he could have taken by way of appeal, provided he has given to the appellant or his pleader seven days' notice of such objection.

Form of notice, and provisions applicable thereto

Such objection shall be in the form of a memorandum, and the provisions of section 541, so far as they relate to the form and contents of the memorandum of appeal, shall apply thereto.

Remand of case by Appellate Court.

562. If the Court against whose decree the appeal is made has disposed of the suit upon a preliminary point so as to exclude any evidence of fact which appears to the Appellate Court essential to the determination of the rights of the parties, and the decree upon such preliminary point is reversed in appeal, the Appellate Court may, if it thinks fit, by order remand the case, together with a copy of the order in appeal, to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, with directions to re-admit the suit under its original number in the register and proceed to investigate the suit on the merits.

The Appellate Court may, if it think fit, direct what issue or issues shall be tried in any case so remanded.

When further evidence barred.

563. When a case is remanded with directions to take any evidence so excluded the Court to which the case is remanded shall not take any other evidence in the case, except evidence tendered to contradict the evidence so taken.

Limit to remand.

564. The Appellate Court shall not remand a case for a second decision, except as provided in section 562.

When evidence on record sufficient, Appellate Court shall determine case finally.

565. When the evidence upon the record is sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to pronounce judgment, the Appellate Court shall, after re-settling the issues, if necessary, finally determine the case notwithstanding that the judgment of the Court against whose decree the appeal is made has proceeded wholly upon some ground other than that on which the Appellate Court proceeds.

When Appellate Court may frame issues and refer them for trial to Court whose decree is appealed against.

566. If the Court against whose decree the appeal is made has omitted to frame or try any issue, or to determine any question of fact, which appears to the Appellate Court essential to the right decision of the suit upon the merits, and the evidence upon the record is not sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to determine such issue or question, the Appellate Court may frame issues for trial, and may refer the same for trial to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, and in such case shall direct such Court to take the additional evidence required,

and such Court shall proceed to try such issue, and shall return to the Appellate Court its finding thereon together with the evidence.

Finding and evidence to be put on record.

Objections to finding.

567. Such finding and evidence shall become part of the record in the suit; and either party may, within a time to be fixed by the Appellate Court, present a memorandum of objections to the finding.

Determination of appeal.

After the expiration of the period fixed for presenting such memorandum, the Appellate Court shall proceed to determine the appeal.

Production of additional evidence in Appellate Court.

568. The parties to an appeal shall not be entitled to produce additional evidence, whether oral or documentary, in the Appellate Court. But if

(*a*) the Court against whose decree the appeal is made refused to admit evidence which ought to have been admitted, or,

(*b*) the Appellate Court requires any document to be produced or any witness to be examined to enable it to pronounce judgment or for any other substantial cause,

the Appellate Court may allow such evidence to be produced, or document to be received, or witness to be examined.

Whenever additional evidence is admitted by an Appellate Court, the Court shall record on its proceedings the reason for such admission.

Mode of taking additional evidence.

569. Whenever additional evidence is allowed to be received, the Appellate Court may either take such evidence, or direct the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, or any other subordinate Court, to take such evidence and to send it when taken to the Appellate Court.

Points to be defined and recorded.

570. In all cases where additional evidence is directed or allowed to be taken, the Appellate Court shall specify the points to which the evidence is to be confined, and record on its proceedings the points so specified.

Of the Judgment in Appeal.

Judgment when and where pronounced.

571. The Appellate Court, after hearing the parties or their pleaders and referring to any part of the proceedings, whether on appeal or in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, to which reference may be considered necessary, shall pronounce judgment in open Court, either at once or on some future day, of which notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders.

Language of judgment.

572. The judgment shall be written in English; provided that if English is not the mother-tongue of the Judge, and he is not able to write an intelligible judgment in English, the judgment shall be written in his mother-tongue or in the language of the Court.

Translation of judgment.

573. When the language in which the judgment is written is not the language of the Court, the judgment shall, if any party so require, be translated into such language, and the translation, after it has been ascertained to be correct, shall be signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf.

Contents of judgment.

574. The judgment of the Appellate Court shall state—

(*a*) the points for determination;

(*b*) the decision thereupon;

(*c*) the reasons for the decision; and

(*d*) when the decree appealed against is reversed or varied, the relief to which the appellant is entitled,

Date and signature.

and shall at the time that it is pronounced be signed and dated by the Judge or by the Judges concurring therein.

Decision when appeal is heard by two or more Judges.

575. When the appeal is heard by a Bench of two or more Judges, the appeal shall be decided in accordance with the opinion of such Judges or of the majority (if any) of such Judges.

If there be no such majority which concurs in a judgment varying or reversing the decree appealed against, such decree shall be affirmed:

Provided that if the Bench hearing the appeal is composed of two Judges belonging to a Court consisting of more than two Judges, and the Judges composing the Bench differ in opinion on a point of law, the appeal may be referred to one or more of the other Judges of the same Court, and shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority (if any) of all the Judges who have heard the appeal, including those who first heard it.

When there is no such majority which concurs in a judgment varying or reversing the decree appealed against, such decree shall be affirmed.

The High Court may from time to time make rules consistent with this Code to regulate references under this section.

Dissent to be recorded.

576. When the appeal is heard by more Judges than one, any Judge dissenting from the judgment of the Court shall state in writing the decision or order which he thinks should be passed on the appeal, and he may state his reasons for the same.

What judgment may direct.

577. The judgment may be for confirming, varying or reversing the decree of the Court against which the appeal is made, or, if the parties to the appeal agree as to the form which the decree in appeal shall take, or as to the order to be passed in appeal, the Appellate Court may pass a decree or order accordingly.

No decree to be reversed or modified for error or irregularity not affecting merits or jurisdiction.

578. No decree shall be reversed or substantially varied, nor shall any case be remanded in appeal, on account of any error, defect or irregularity, whether in the decision or in any order passed in the suit, or otherwise, not affecting the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court.

Of the Decree in Appeal.

579. The decree of the Appellate Court shall bear date the day on which the judgment was pronounced.

Contents of decree.

The decree shall contain the number of the appeal, and the memorandum of appeal, including the names and description of the appellant and respondent, and shall specify clearly the relief granted or other determination of the appeal.

The decree shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the appeal, and by what parties and in what proportions such costs and the costs in the suit are to be paid.

The decree shall be signed and dated by the Judge or Judges who passed it:

Provided that where there are more Judges than one, if there be a difference of opinion among them, it shall not be necessary for any Judge dissenting from the judgment of the Court to sign the decree.

Judge dissenting from judgment need not sign decree.

580. Certified copies of the judgment and decree in appeal shall be furnished to the parties on application to the Court and at their expense.

Copies of judgment and decree to be furnished to parties

581. A copy of the judgment and of the decree, certified by the Appellate Court or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, shall be sent to the Court which passed the decree appealed against, and shall be filed with the original proceedings in the suit, and an entry of the judgment of the Appellate Court shall be made in the register of civil suits.

Certified copy of decree to be sent to Court whose decree is appealed against.

582. The Appellate Court shall have the same powers in appeals under this chapter as are vested by this Code in Courts of original jurisdiction in respect of suits instituted under chapter V.

Appellate Court to have same powers as Courts of original jurisdiction.

The provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to appeals under this chapter so far as such provisions are applicable.

583. When a party entitled to any benefit (by way of restitution or otherwise) under a decree passed in an appeal under this chapter desires to obtain execution of the same, he shall apply to the Court which passed the decree against which the appeal was preferred; and such Court shall proceed to execute the decree passed in appeal, according to the rules hereinbefore prescribed for the execution of decrees in suits.

Execution of decree of Appellate Court.

CHAPTER XLII.

OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

584. Unless when otherwise provided in this Code or by any other law, from all decrees passed in appeal by any Court subordinate to a High Court, an appeal shall lie to the High Court on any of the following grounds, (namely)—

Second appeals to High Court.

(*a*) the decision being contrary to some specified law or usage having the force of law;

Grounds of second appeal.

(*b*) the decision having failed to determine some material issue of law or usage having the force of law;

(*c*) a substantial error or defect in the procedure as prescribed by this Code or any other law, which may have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits.

585. No second appeal shall lie except on the grounds mentioned in section 584.

Second appeal only on grounds mentioned in section 584.

586. No second appeal shall lie in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes, when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit does not exceed five hundred rupees.

No second appeal in certain suits.

587. The provisions contained in chapter XLI shall apply as far as may be to appeals under this chapter, and to the execution of decrees passed in such appeals.

Provisions as to second appeals

CHAPTER XLIII.

OF APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

588. An appeal shall lie from the following orders under this Code and from no other such orders:—

Orders appealable.

(*a*) orders under section 20, staying proceedings in a suit,

(*b*) orders under section 32, striking out or adding the name of any person as plaintiff or defendant,

(*c*) orders under section 44, adding a cause of action,

(*d*) orders under section 47, excluding a cause of action,

(*e*) orders rejecting or returning plaints under section 53, clause (*d*), or section 54, clauses (*b*) and (*d*), or section 57, clauses (*b*) and (*c*),

(*f*) orders rejecting applications under section 102 (in cases open to appeal) for an order to set aside the dismissal of a suit,

(*g*) orders under section 120 where a party fails to appear in person,

(*h*) orders under section 168 for attachment of property,

(*i*) orders under section 176 where a party refuses to give evidence or produce a document called for by the Court,

(*j*) orders under section 244, as to questions relating to the execution of decrees, of the same nature with appealable orders made in the course of a suit,

(*k*) orders under section 258 compelling decree-holders to certify,

(*l*) orders under section 261 as to objections to draft-conveyances or draft-endorsements,

(*m*) orders under section 312 for confirming or setting aside a sale,

(*n*) orders in insolvency matters under section 351, 352, 353 or 357,

(*o*) orders rejecting applications under section 370 for dismissal of the suit,

(*p*) orders disallowing objections under section 372,

(*q*) orders as to interpleader-suits under section 473, 475 or 476,

(*r*) orders under section 479, 480, 481, 485, 492, 493, 496, 503,

(*s*) orders under section 514 superseding an arbitration,

(*t*) orders under section 518 modifying an award,

(*u*) orders under any of the provisions of this Code, imposing fines, or for the imprisonment of any person, except when such imprisonment is in execution of a decree,

(*v*) refusals under section 558 to re-admit, or under section 560 to re-hear, an appeal,

(*w*) orders under section 562 remanding a case.

The orders passed in appeals under this section shall be final.

Court which shall hear appeals.

589. An appeal from any order specified in section 588, clause (*n*), shall lie to the High Court.

When an appeal from any other order is allowed by this chapter, it shall lie to the Court to which an appeal would lie from the decree in the suit in relation to which such order was made or, when such order is passed by a Court (not being a High Court) in the exercise of appellate jurisdiction, then to the High Court.

Procedur in appea s from orders

590. The procedure prescribed in chapter XLI shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals from orders under this Code, or under any special or local law in which a different procedure is not provided.

No appeal, before decree, from order passed in course of suit; but if decree appealed against, error or defect therein may be set forth.

591. Except as provided in this chapter, no appeal shall lie from any order passed by any Court on the exercise of its original or appellate jurisdiction; but if any decree be appealed against, any error, defect or irregularity in any such order, affecting the decision of the case, may be set forth as a ground of objection in the memorandum of appeal.

CHAPTER XLIV.

OF PAUPER APPEALS.

Who may appeal as pauper.

592. Any person entitled under this Code or any other law to prefer an appeal, who is unable to pay the fee required for the petition of appeal, may, on presenting an application accompanied by a memorandum of appeal, be allowed to appeal as a pauper, subject to the rules contained in chapters XXVI, XLI, XLII and XLIII, in so far as those rules are applicable:

Procedure on application for admission of appeal.

Provided that the Court shall reject the application unless upon a perusal thereof and of the judgment and decree against which the appeal is made, it sees reason to think that the decree appealed against is contrary to law or to some usage having the force of law, or is otherwise erroneous or unjust.

Enquiry into pauperism.

593. The inquiry into the pauperism of the applicant may be made either by the Appellate Court or by the Court against whose decision the appeal is made under the orders of the Appellate Court:

Proviso.

Provided that, if the applicant was allowed to sue or appeal as a pauper in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, no further enquiry in respect of his pauperism shall be necessary, unless the Appellate Court sees special cause to direct such enquiry.

CHAPTER XLV.

OF APPEALS TO THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL.

'Decree' defined.

594. In this chapter, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, the expression 'decree' includes also judgment and order.

When appeals lie to Queen in Council.

595. Subject to such rules as may, from time to time, be made by Her Majesty in Council regarding appeals from the Courts of British India, and to the provisions hereinafter contained—

an appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council

(*a*) from any final decree passed on appeal by a High Court or other Court of final appellate jurisdiction,

(*b*) from any final decree passed by a High Court in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction, and

(*c*) from any decree, when the case, as hereinafter provided, is certified to be a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Value of subject-matter.

596. In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 595,

the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit in the Court of first instance must be ten thousand rupees or upwards, and the amount or value of the matter in dispute on appeal to Her Majesty in Council must be the same sum or upwards,

or the decree must involve, directly or indirectly, some claim or question to, or respecting, property of like amount or value,

and where the decree appealed from affirms the decision of the Court immediately below the Court passing such decree, the appeal must involve some substantial question of law.

Bar of certain appeals.

597. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 595,

no appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council from the judgment of one Judge of a High Court established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, or of one Judge of a Division Court, or of two or more Judges of such High Court, or of a Division Court constituted by two or more Judges of such High Court, wherever such Judges are equally divided in opinion, and do not amount in number to a majority of the whole of the Judges of the High Court at the time being;

and no appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council from any decree which, under section 586, is final.

Application to Court whose decree is complained of.

598. Whoever desires to appeal under this chapter to Her Majesty in Council must apply by petition to the Court whose decree is complained of.

Time within which application must be made.

599. Such application must ordinarily be made within six months from the date of such decree.

But if that period expires when the Court is closed, the application may be made on the day that the Court re-opens.

Certificate as to value or fitness.

600. Every petition under section 598 must state the grounds of appeal, and pray for a certificate, either that, as regards amount or value and nature, the case fulfils the requirements of section 596, or that it is otherwise a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Upon receipt of such petition, the Court may direct notice to be served on the opposite party to show cause why the said certificate should not be granted.

Effect of refusal of certificate.

601. If such certificate be refused, the petition shall be dismissed:

Provided that, if the decree complained of be a final decree passed by a Court other than a High Court, the order refusing the certificate shall be appealable, within thirty days from the date of the order, to the High Court to which the former Court is subordinate.

Security and deposit required on grant of certificate.

602. If the certificate be granted, the applicant shall, within six months from the date of the decree complained of, or within six weeks from the grant of the certificate, whichever is the later date,

(*a*) give security for the costs of the respondent, and

(*b*) deposit the amount required to defray the expense of translating, transcribing, indexing and transmitting to Her Majesty in Council a correct copy of the whole record of the suit, except

(1) formal documents directed to be excluded by any order of Her Majesty in Council in force for the time being;

(2) papers which the parties agree to exclude;

(3) accounts, or portions of accounts, which the officer empowered by the Court for that purpose considers unnecessary, and which the parties have not specifically asked to be included, and

(4) such other documents as the High Court may direct to be excluded:

and when the applicant prefers to print in India the copy of the record, except as aforesaid, he shall also, within the time mentioned in the first clause of this section, deposit the amount required to defray the expense of printing such copy.

Admission of appeal and procedure thereon.

603. When such security has been completed and deposit made to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court may

(*a*) declare the appeal admitted, and

(*b*) give notice thereof to the respondent, and shall then

(*c*) transmit to Her Majesty in Council, under the seal of the Court, a correct copy of the said record, except as aforesaid, and

(*d*) give to either party one or more authenticated copies of any of the papers in the suit on his applying therefor and paying the reasonable expenses incurred in preparing them.

Revocation of acceptance of security.

604. At any time before the admission of the appeal, the Court may, upon cause shown, revoke the acceptance of any such security, and make further directions thereon.

Power to order further security or payment.

605. If at any time after the admission of the appeal, but before the transmission of the copy of the record, except as aforesaid, to Her Majesty in Council, such security appears inadequate,

or further payment is required for the purpose of translating, transcribing, printing, indexing or transmitting the copy of the record, except as aforesaid,

the Court may order the appellant to furnish, within a time to be fixed by the Court, other and sufficient security, or to make, within like time, the required payment.

Effect of failure to comply with order.

606. If the appellant fail to comply with such order, the proceedings shall be stayed,

and the appeal shall not proceed without an order in this behalf of Her Majesty in Council, and in the meantime execution of the decree appealed against shall not be stayed.

Refund of balance of deposit.

607. When the copy of the record, except as aforesaid, has been transmitted to Her Majesty in Council, the appellant may obtain a refund of the balance, if any, of the amount which he has deposited under section 602.

Powers of Court pending appeal.

608. Notwithstanding the admission of any appeal under this chapter, the decree appealed against shall be unconditionally enforced, unless the Court admitting the appeal otherwise directs.

But the Court may, if it think fit, on any special cause shown by any party interested in the suit, or otherwise appearing to the Court—

(*a*) impound any moveable property in dispute or any part thereof, or

(*b*) allow the decree appealed against to be enforced, taking such security from the respondent as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of any order which Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal, or

(*c*) stay the execution of the decree appealed against, taking such security from the appellant as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of the decree appealed against, or of any order which Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal, or

(*d*) place any party seeking the assistance of the Court under such conditions, or give such other direction respecting the subject-matter of the appeal as it thinks fit.

Increase of security found inadequate.

609. If at any time during the pendency of the appeal, the security so furnished by either party appears inadequate, the Court may, on the application of the other party, require further security.

In default of such further security being furnished as required by the Court, if the original security was furnished by the appellant, the Court may, on the application of the respondent, issue execution of the decree appealed against as if the appellant had furnished no such security.

And if the original security was furnished by the respondent, the Court shall, so far as may be practicable, stay all further execution of the decree, and restore the parties to the position in which they respectively were when the security which appears inadequate was furnished, or give such direction respecting the subject-matter of the appeal as it thinks fit.

Procedure to enforce orders of Queen in Council.

610. Whoever desires to enforce or to obtain execution of any order of Her Majesty in Council shall apply by petition, accompanied by a certified copy of the decree or order made in appeal and sought to be enforced or executed, to the Court from which the appeal to Her Majesty was preferred.

Such Court shall transmit the order of Her Majesty to the Court which made the first decree appealed from, or to such other Court as Her Majesty by her said order may direct, and shall (upon the application of either party) give such directions as may be required for the enforcement or execution of the same; and the Court to which the said order is so transmitted shall enforce or execute it accordingly, in the manner and according to the rules applicable to the execution of its original decrees.

When any monies expressed to be payable in British currency are payable in India under such order, the amount so payable shall be estimated according to the rate of exchange for the time being fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian Governments.

Appeal against order relating to execution.

611. The orders made by the Court which enforces or executes the order of Her Majesty in Council relating to such enforcement or execution, shall be appealable in the same manner and subject to the same rules as the orders of such Court relating to the enforcement or execution of its own decrees.

Power to make rules.

612. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

(*a*) the service of notices under section 600,

(*b*) the grant or refusal of certificates under sections 601 and 602 by Courts of final appellate jurisdiction subordinate to the High Court,

(*c*) the amount and nature of the security required under sections 602, 605 and 609,

(*d*) the testing of such security,

(*e*) the estimate of the cost of transcribing the record,

(*f*) the preparation, examination and certifying of such transcript,

(*g*) the revision and authentication of translations,

(*h*) the preparation of indices to transcripts of records, and of lists of the papers not included therein,

(*i*) the recovery of costs incurred in British India in connection with appeals to Her Majesty in Council,

and all other matters connected with the enforcement of this chapter.

Publication of rules.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law in the High Court and the Courts of final appellate jurisdiction subordinate thereto.

Legalization of existing rules.

613. All rules heretofore made and published by any High Court relating to appeal to Her Majesty in Council and in force immediately before the passing of this Act, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made and published hereunder.

Recorder of Rangoon.

614. In sections 595 and 612, the expression 'High Court' shall be deemed to include also the Recorder of Rangoon, but not so as to empower him to make rules binding on Courts other than his own Court.

Construction of Bengal Regulation III of 1828, section 4, clause 5.

615. The rules and restrictions referred to in Bengal Regulation III of 1828, section IV, clause *fifth*, shall be deemed to be the rules and restrictions applicable to appeals under this Code from the decisions of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Saving of Her Majesty's pleasure.

616. Nothing herein contained shall be understood—

(a) to bar the full and unqualified exercise of Her Majesty's pleasure in receiving or rejecting appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or otherwise howsoever, or

(b) to interfere with any rules made by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and for the time being in force, for the presentation of appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or their conduct before the said Judicial Committee.

and of rules for conduct of business before Judicial Committee.

And nothing in this chapter applies to any matter of criminal or admiralty or vice-admiralty jurisdiction, nor to appeals from orders and decrees of Prize Courts.

PART VII.

CHAPTER XLVI.

OF REFERENCE TO AND REVISION BY THE HIGH COURT.

Reference of question to High Court.

617. If before or on the hearing of a suit or appeal in which the decree is final, or if in the execution of any such decree, any question of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document which construction may affect the merits, arises, on which the Court trying the suit or appeal or executing the decree entertains reasonable doubt, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which doubt is entertained, and refer such statement with its own opinion on the point for the decision of the High Court.

Court may pass decree contingent upon opinion of High Court.

618. The Court may either stay the proceedings or proceed in the case, notwithstanding such reference, and may pass a decree or order contingent upon the opinion of the High Court on the point referred;

but no execution shall be issued, property sold, or person imprisoned in any case in which such reference is made until the receipt of a copy of the judgment of the High Court upon such reference.

Judgment of High Court to be transmitted, and case disposed of accordingly.

619. The High Court shall hear the parties to the case in which the reference is made, in person or by their respective pleaders, and shall decide the point so referred, and shall transmit a copy of its judgment under the signature of the Registrar, to the Court by which the reference was made, and such Court shall, on the receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the case in conformity with the decision of the High Court.

Costs of reference to High Court.

620. Costs, if any, consequent on a reference for the opinion of the High Court, shall be costs in the case.

Power to alter, &c., decrees of Court making reference.

621. When a case is referred to the High Court under this chapter, the High Court may return the case for amendment, and may alter, cancel or set aside any decree or order which the Court making the reference has passed in the case out of which the reference arose, and make such order as it thinks fit.

Power to call for record of cases decided by Small Cause Courts, or, on appeal, by subordinate Courts.

622. The High Court may call for the record of any case in which no appeal lies to the High Court, if the Court by which the case was decided appears to have exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, or to have failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, and may pass such order in the case as the High Court thinks fit.

PART VIII.

CHAPTER XLVII.

OF REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.

Application for review of judgment.

623. Any person considering himself aggrieved—

(a) by a decree or order from which an appeal is hereby allowed, but from which no appeal has been preferred;

(b) by a decree or order from which no appeal is hereby allowed; or

(c) by a judgment on a reference from a Court of Small Causes;

and who from the discovery of new and important matter or evidence which, after the exercise of due diligence, was not within his knowledge or could not be produced by him at the time when the decree was passed or order made, or on account of some mistake or error apparent on the face of the record, or for any other sufficient reason, desires to obtain a review of the decree passed or order made against him,

may apply for a review of judgment to the Court which passed the decree or made the order or to the Court, if any, to which the business of the former Court has been transferred.

A party who is not appealing from a decree may apply for a review of judgment notwithstanding the pendency of an appeal by some other party, except when the ground of such appeal is common to the applicant and the appellant, or when being a respondent, he can present to the Appellate Court the case on which he applies for the review.

To whom applications for review may be made.

624. Except upon the ground of the discovery of such new and important matter or evidence as aforesaid, or of some clerical error apparent on the face of the decree, no application for a review of judgment, other than that of a High Court, shall be made to any Judge other than the Judge who delivered it.

Form of applications for review.

625. The rules hereinbefore contained as to the form of making appeals shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to applications for review.

Application when rejected.

626. If it appear to the Court that there is not sufficient ground for a review, it shall reject the application.

If the Court be of opinion that the application for the review should be granted, it shall grant the same, and the Judge shall record with his own hand his reasons for such opinion:

Application when granted.

Proviso.

Provided that—

(a) no such application shall be granted without previous notice to the opposite party to enable him to appear and be heard in support of the decree a review of which is applied for; and

(b) no such application shall be granted on the ground of discovery of new matter, or evidence which the applicant alleges was not within his knowledge, or could not be adduced by him when the decree or order was passed, without strict proof of such allegation.

Application for review in Court consisting of two or more Judges.

627. If the Judge or Judges, or any one of the Judges, who passed the decree or order, a review of which is applied for, continues or continue attached to the Court at the time when the application for a review is presented and is not or are not precluded by absence or other cause, for a period of six months next after the application, from considering the decree or order to which the application refers, such Judge or Judges or any of them shall hear the application, and no other Judge or Judges of the Court shall hear the same.

Application when rejected.

628. If the application for a review be heard by more than one Judge and the Court be equally divided, the application shall be rejected.

If there be a majority the decision shall be according to the opinion of the majority.

Order of Court final.

629. An order of the Court for rejecting the application shall be final, but whenever such application is admitted, the admission may be objected to on the ground that it was

(a) in contravention of the provisions of section 624,

(b) in contravention of the provisions of section 626, or

(c) after the expiration of the period of limitation prescribed therefor and without sufficient cause.

Such objection may be made at once by an appeal against the order granting the application, or may be taken in any appeal against the final decree or order made in the suit.

Where the application has been rejected in consequence of the failure of the applicant to appear, he may apply for an order to have the rejected application restored to the file, and if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when such application was called on for hearing, the Court may order it to be restored to the file upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for hearing the same.

No order shall be made under this section unless the applicant has served the opposite party with notice in writing of the latter application.

No application to review an order passed on review or on an application for a review shall be entertained.

Registry of application granted, and order for re-hearing.

630. When an application for a review is granted, a note thereof shall be made in the register and the Court may at once re-hear the case or make such order in regard to the re-hearing as it thinks fit.

PART IX.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO THE CHARTERED HIGH COURTS.

This part to apply only to certain High Courts.

631. This chapter applies only to High Courts which are or may hereafter be established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104 (*An Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India*).

Application of Code to High Courts.

632. Except as provided in this Chapter the provisions of this Code apply to such High Courts.

High Court to record judgments according to its own rules.

633. The High Court shall take evidence, and record judgments and orders in such manner as it by rule from time to time directs.

Power to order execution of decree before ascertainment of costs, and execution for costs subsequently.

634. Whenever a High Court considers it necessary that a decree made in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction should be enforced before the amount of the costs incurred in the suit can be ascertained by taxation, the Court may order that the decree shall be executed forthwith, except as to so much thereof as relates to the costs;

and, as to so much thereof as relates to the costs, that the decree may be executed as soon as the amount of the costs shall be ascertained by taxation.

Attorneys not to address Court, except when authorized

635. Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to authorize any person on behalf of another to address the Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction or to examine witnesses, except when the Court shall have in the exercise of the power conferred by its charter authorized him so to do, or to interfere with the power of the High Court to make rules concerning advocates, vakíls and attorneys.

Process of High Courts may be served by attorneys in suit.

636. Notices to produce documents, summonses to witnesses, and every other judicial process, issued in the exercise of the ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court, and of its matrimonial, testamentary and intestate jurisdictions, except summonses to defendants issued under section 65, writs of execution, and notices under section 553, may be served by the attorneys in the suit, or by persons employed by them, or by such other persons as the High Court by any rule or order from time to time directs.

637. Any non-judicial or quasi-judicial act which this Code requires to be done by a Judge, and any act which may be done by a Commissioner appointed to examine and adjust accounts under section 394, may be done by the Registrar of the Court or by such other officer of the Court as the Court may direct to do such act.

Non-judicial acts may be done by Registrar.

The High Court may from time to time by rule declare what shall be deemed to be non-judicial and quasi-judicial acts within the meaning of this section.

638. The following portions of this Code shall not apply to the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction, namely, sections 16 and 17, sections 54, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), 57, 119, 160, 182 to 185 (both inclusive), 187, 189, 190, 191, 192 (so far as relates to the manner of taking evidence), 198 to 206 (both inclusive), 261, and so much of section 409 as relates to the making of a memorandum,

Sections not applying to High Court in original civil jurisdiction.

and section 579 shall not apply to the High Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Nothing in this Code shall extend or apply to any High Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction as an Insolvent Court.

Code not to affect High Court in exercise of insolvent jurisdiction.

639. The High Court may from time to time frame forms for any proceeding in such Court, and may make rules as to the books, entries and accounts to be kept by its officers.

Power to frame forms.

PART X.

CHAPTER XLIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

640. Women, who according to the customs and manners of the country ought not to be compelled to appear in public, shall be exempt from personal appearance in court.

Exemption of certain women from personal appearance.

But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to exempt such women from arrest in execution of civil process.

641. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt from personal appearance in court any person whose rank, in the opinion of such Government, entitles him to the privilege of exemption, and may, by like notification, withdraw such privilege.

Local Government may exempt certain persons from personal appearance.

The names and residences of the persons so exempted shall from time to time be forwarded to the High Court by the Local Government, and a list of such persons shall be kept in such Court, and a list of such persons as reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of each Court, subordinate to the High Court, shall be kept in such subordinate Court.

List of names of persons exempted to be kept in subordinate Court.

When any person so exempted claims the privilege of such exemption, and it is consequently necessary to examine him by commission, he shall pay the costs of that commission, unless the party requiring his evidence pays such costs.

Costs of commission rendered necessary by claiming privilege.

642. No Judge, Magistrate or other judicial officer shall be liable to arrest under this Code while going to, presiding in, or returning from his Court.

Persons exempt from arrest.

And, except as hereinafter provided, the parties to a suit and their pleaders and recognized agents shall be exempt from arrest under this Code while going to or attending a Civil Court for the purpose of such suit and while returning from such Court. Witnesses acting in obedience to a summons shall be similarly exempt.

643. When in a case pending before any Court, there appears to the Court sufficient ground for sending for investigation to the Magistrate a charge of any such offence as is described in section 193, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 463, 471, 474, 475, 476 or 477 of the Indian Penal Code, which may be made in the course of any other suit or proceeding or with respect to any document offered in evidence in the case, the Court may cause the person accused to be detained till the rising of the Court, and may then send him in custody to the Magistrate, or take sufficient bail for his appearance before the Magistrate.

Procedure in case of certain offences.

The Court shall send to the Magistrate the evidence and documents relevant to the charge, and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence before such Magistrate.

The Magistrate shall receive such charge and proceed with it according to law.

644. Subject to the power conferred on the High Court by section 639 and by the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15, the forms set forth in the fourth schedule hereto annexed, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned.

Use of forms in fourth schedule.

645. The language which, when this Code comes into force, is the language of any Court subordinate to a High Court, shall continue to be the language of such subordinate Court until the Local Government otherwise orders;

Language of subordinate Courts.

but it shall be lawful for the Local Government from time to time to declare what language shall be the language of every such Court.

646. Whenever the Registrar of a Court of Small Causes has any doubt upon any question of law or usage having the force of law, or as to the construction of a document which construction may

Power of Registrars of Small Cause Courts to state cases.

affect the merits of the decision, he may state a case for the opinion of the Judge; and all the provisions herein contained relative to the stating of a case by the Judge shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the stating of a case by the Registrar.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

647. The procedure herein prescribed shall be followed, as far as it can be made applicable, in all proceedings in any Court of civil jurisdiction other than suits and appeals.

Admission of affidavits as evidence.

The High Court may from time to time make rules to provide for the admission, in such proceedings, of affidavits as evidence of the matters to which such affidavits respectively relate; and such rules, on being published in the local official Gazette, shall have the force of law.

Procedure when person to be arrested or property to be attached is outside the District.

648. If any person to be arrested or any property to be attached under this Code, resides or is situate outside the District within which the Court issuing the warrant of arrest or making the order of attachment is situate, such Court shall send to the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person or property resides or is situate, a copy of the warrant or order, together with the probable amount of the costs of the arrest or attachment.

The District Court shall, on receipt of such copy and amount, cause the arrest or attachment to be made by its own officers or by a Court subordinate to itself, and shall inform the Court which issued or made such warrant or order of the arrest or attachment, and the Court making any arrest under this section shall send the person arrested to the Court by which the warrant of arrest was issued.

Rules applicable to all civil process for arrest, sale or payment.

649. The rules contained in chapter XIX shall apply to the execution of any judicial process for the arrest of a person or the sale of property or payment of money, which may be desired or ordered by a Civil Court in any civil proceeding.

Application of rules as to witnesses.

650. The provisions of chapters XIV and XV relating to witnesses shall apply to all persons required to give evidence, or to produce documents in any proceeding under this Code.

Penalty for escaping from custody under Code.

651. Whoever offers any resistance or illegal obstruction to the lawful apprehension of himself under this Code, or under the warrant of any Court of Civil Judicature, or escapes or attempts to escape from any custody in which he is lawfully detained under this Code or under such warrant, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Power to make subsidiary rules of procedure.

652. The High Court may from time to time make rules consistent with this Code to regulate any matter connected with the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature subject to its superintendence. All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 3).

A.—STATUTE REPEALED.

Year and chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
29 Char. II. chap. 7 ..	An Act for the better observance of the Lord's day commonly called Sunday.	The whole.

B.—ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1840 ...	For amending the law administered in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice with reference to Arbitrations, Damages, and interested Witnesses.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIII of 1840 ...	For executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts legal Process issued by authorities in the Mufassal.	So far as it relates to the execution of the process of Civil Courts.
VIII of 1841 ...	Interpleader	The whole.
XXVI of 1841 ...	Extending 3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 42 ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XIV of 1848 ...	Commissions for taking affidavits ...	The whole.
XVII of 1852 ...	Special cases	The whole.
XXXIII of 1852 ...	Enforcement of judgments ...	The whole Act, except so far as it relates to the decrees of Military Courts of Requests.
VI of 1855 ...	Writs of execution	The whole.
XXXIV of 1855 ...	Execution of judgments	The whole.
VIII of 1859	For simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIII of 1861 ...	To amend Act VIII of 1859 ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1862 ...	To provide for the levy of Fees and Stamp-duties in the High Court, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIV of 1862 ...	To continue in force Act XX of 1862	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1863 ...	To amend the Code of Civil Procedure	The whole.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
XVIII of 1863 ...	To make provision for the speedy and efficient disposal of the business, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXII of 1863 ...	To continue in force Act XX of 1862 ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1865 ...	Mufassal Small Cause Courts Act ...	Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, para. 2, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 42 and 47, and in section 32 the words "in the manner prescribed in the twenty-second section of this Act" and "contained in the twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sections of this Act."
XIV of 1865 ...	Central Provinces Courts Act ...	Sections 17 and 18.
XIX of 1865 ...	Panjáb Courts Act	Sections 13 and 17.
V of 1866 ...	To provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange, &c.	In the title, the words '*to provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange and*' The preamble down to and including the words 'Notes; and' In section 1, the definitions of 'High Court' and 'Local Government.' Sections two to eight (both inclusive). Section fourteen.
XXIV of 1866 ...	High Court, North-Western Provinces	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1867 ...	References by Mufassal Small Cause Courts.	The whole.
XXVI of 1867 ...	To amend the law relating to Stamp Duties.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1869 ...	Prisoners' Testimony Act ...	So much of sections 15 and 16 as relates to process issued by a Civil Court.
IX of 1873 ...	Panjáb Appeals Act, 1873 ...	Sections 9 and 10.
VI of 1874 ...	The Privy Council Appeals Act, 1874...	The whole.

C.—REGULATIONS REPEALED.

Bengal Regulation XX of 1810.	Cantonments	So much of section XIX as relates to civil process.
Madras Regulation XIV of 1816.	Vakíls	Section 27.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 5).

Chapters and Sections of this Code extending to Mufassal Courts of Small Causes.

PRELIMINARY: Sections 1, 2, 3 and 5.

CHAPTER I.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and *Res Judicata*, except section 11.
CHAPTER II.—Of the Place of Suing, except section 20, paragraph 4, and sections 22 to 24 (both inclusive).
CHAPTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts.
CHAPTER IV.—Of the Frame of the Suit, except section 42 and section 44, rule *a*.
CHAPTER V.—Of the Institution of Suits.
CHAPTER VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except section 77.
CHAPTER VII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and consequence of Non-appearance.
CHAPTER VIII.—Section 111, Set-off.
CHAPTER IX.—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court, except section 119.
CHAPTER X.—Of Discovery and the Admission, &c., of Documents.
CHAPTER XII.—Section 155, first paragraph, Judgment where either party fails to produce his evidence.
CHAPTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.
CHAPTER XIV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses.
CHAPTER XV.—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 188 (both inclusive).
CHAPTER XVII.—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 204, 207, 211, 212, 213, 214 and 215.
CHAPTER XVIII.—Sections 220, 221 and 222, of Costs.
CHAPTER XIX.—Of the Execution of Decrees, sections 230 to 236 (both inclusive), 239 to 258 (both inclusive), 259 (except so far as relates to the recovery of wives), 266 (except so far as relates to immoveable property), 267 to 272 (both inclusive), 273 (so far as relates to decrees for moveable property), 275 to 280 (both inclusive), 283, 284 (so far as relates to moveable property), 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293 (so far as relates to re-sales under 297), 294 to 303 (both inclusive), 328 to 333 (both inclusive, so far as relates to moveable property), 336 to 343 (both inclusive).
CHAPTER XXI.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.
CHAPTER XXII.—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.
CHAPTER XXIII.—Of Payment into Court.
CHAPTER XXIV.—Of requiring Security for Costs.
CHAPTER XXV.—Of Commissions.
CHAPTER XXVI.—Suits by Paupers.
CHAPTER XXVII.—Suits by and against Government or Government Servants.
CHAPTER XXVIII.—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers, except the first paragraph of section 433.
CHAPTER XXIX.—Suits by and against Corporations and Companies.
CHAPTER XXX.—Suits by and against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.
CHAPTER XXXI.—Suits by and against Minors and Persons of unsound Mind.
CHAPTER XXXII.—Suits by and against Military Men.
CHAPTER XXXIII.—Interpleader.
CHAPTER XXXIV.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment.
CHAPTER XXXVII.—Reference to Arbitration, sections 506 to 522 (both inclusive).
CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Of proceedings on Agreement of Parties.
CHAPTER XLVI.—Reference to and Revision by High Court.
CHAPTER XLVII.—Of Review of judgment.
CHAPTER XLIX.—Miscellaneous, sections 640 to 647 (both inclusive), section 648 (so far as relates to arrests), sections 649 to 652 (both inclusive).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 7).

Bombay Enactments.

Bombay Regulation XXIX, 1827.
" " VII, 1830.
" " I, 1831.
" " XVI, 1831.
Act XIX of 1835.
" XIII of 1842.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 644.)

FORMS OF PLEADINGS AND DECREES.

A.—PART I. PLAINTS.

No. 1.

FOR MONEY LENT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , he lent the defendant rupees repayable on demand [*or* on the day of].

2. That the defendant has not paid the same, except rupees paid on the day of 18 .

[*If the plaintiff claims exemption from any law of limitation, say* :—

3. The plaintiff was a minor [*or* insane] from the day of till the day of].

4. The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees, with interest at per cent. from the day of 18

[NOTE.—The object of stating when the debt is to be repaid is merely to fix a date for interest. If, therefore interest is not claimed, the statement may be omitted]

No. 2.

FOR MONEY RECEIVED TO PLAINTIFF'S USE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., and *G. H.*, the above-named plaintiffs, state as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant received rupees [*or* a cheque on the Bank for Rs.] from one *E. F.* for the use of the plaintiffs.

2. That the defendant has not paid [*or* delivered] the same accordingly.

3. The plaintiffs pray judgment for rupees, with interest at per cent. from the day of 18

No. 3.

FOR PRICE OF GOODS SOLD BY A FACTOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at he and *E. F.*, since deceased, delivered to the defendant [*one thousand barrels of flour, five hundred maunds of rice, or as the case may be*] for sale upon commission.

2. That on the day of 18 [*or*, on some day unknown to the plaintiff, before the day of 18], the defendant sold the said merchandise for rupees.

3. That the commission and expenses of the defendant thereon, amount to rupees.

4. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded from the defendant the proceeds of the said merchandise.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 4.

FOR MONEY RECEIVED BY DEFENDANT THROUGH THE PLAINTIFF'S MISTAKE OF FACT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff agreed to buy and the defendant agreed to sell bars of silver at annas per tola of fine silver.

2. That the plaintiff procured the said bars to be assayed by one *E. F.*, who was paid by the defendant for such assay, and that the said *E. F.* declared each of the said bars to contain 1,500 tolas of fine silver, and that the plaintiff accordingly paid the defendant Rs. annas therefor.

3. That each of the said bars did contain only 1,200 tolas of fine silver.

4. That the defendant has not repaid the sum so overpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—A demand of repayment is not necessary, but it may affect the question of interest or the costs.]

No. 5.

FOR MONEY PAID TO A THIRD PARTY AT THE DEFENDANT'S REQUEST.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , at the request [*or* by the authority] of the defendant, the plaintiff paid to one *E. F.* rupees.

2. That, in consideration thereof, the defendant promised [*or* became bound] to pay the same to the plaintiff on demand [*or as the case may be.*]

3. That [on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded payment of the same from the defendant, but] he has not paid the same

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—If the request or authority is implied, the plaint should state facts raising the implication.]

No. 6.

FOR GOODS SOLD AT A FIXED PRICE AND DELIVERED

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , *E. F.* of deceased sold and delivered to the defendant [one hundred barrels of flour, *or*, the goods mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, *or*, sundry goods].

2. That the defendant promised to pay rupees for the said goods on delivery [*or* on the day of *some day before the plaint was filed*].

3. That he has not paid the same.

4. That the said *E. F.* in his lifetime made his will, whereby he appointed the plaintiff executor thereof.

5. That on the day of 187 the said *E. F.* died.

6. That on the day of probate of the said will was granted to the plaintiff by the Court of .

7. The plaintiff as executor as aforesaid [*Demand of judgment*].

[NOTE.—If a day was fixed for payment it should be stated as furnishing a date for the commencement of interest.]

No. 7

GOODS SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE AND DELIVERED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff sold and delivered to the defendant [*sundry articles of house furniture*] but no express agreement was made as to the price.

2. That the same were reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—The law implies a promise to pay so much as the goods are reasonably worth.]

No. 8.

FOR GOODS DELIVERED TO A THIRD PARTY AT DEFENDANT'S REQUEST AT A FIXED PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at plaintiff sold to the defendant [*one hundred barrels of flour*] and, at the request of the defendant, delivered the same to one *E. F.*

2. That the defendant promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees therefor.

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 9.

FOR NECESSARIES FURNISHED TO THE FAMILY OF DEFENDANT'S TESTATOR WITHOUT HIS EXPRESS REQUEST, AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff furnished to [*Mary Jones*] the wife of *James Jones* deceased, at her request, sundry articles of [*food and clothing*], but no express agreement was made as to the price.

2. That the same were necessary for her.

3. That the same were reasonably worth rupees.

4. That the said *James Jones* refused to pay the same.

5. That the defendant is the executor of the last will of the said *James Jones*.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 10.

FOR GOODS SOLD AT A FIXED PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff sold to *E. F.* of deceased [*all the crops then growing on his farm in*].

2. That the said *E. F.* promised to pay the plaintiff rupees for the same.

3. That he did not pay the same.

4. That the defendant is administrator of the estate of the said *E. F.*

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 11.

FOR GOODS SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , *E. F.* of sold to the defendant [*all the fruit growing in his orchard in*], but no express agreement was made as to the price.

2. That the same was reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

4. That on the day of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William duly adjudged the said *E. F.* to be a lunatic and appointed the plaintiff committee of his estate with the usual powers for the management thereof.

5. The plaintiff as committee as aforesaid [*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—When the lunatic's estate is not subject to the ordinary original jurisdiction of a High Court, for paragraphs 4 and 5 substitute the following:—]

4. That on the day of the Civil Court of duly adjudged the said *E. F.* to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs and appointed the plaintiff Manager of his estate.

5. The plaintiff as Manager as aforesaid [*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 12.

FOR GOODS MADE AT DEFENDANT'S REQUEST, AND NOT ACCEPTED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , *E. F.* of agreed with the plaintiff that the plaintiff should make for him [*six tables and fifty chairs*], and that the said *E. F.* should pay for the same upon delivery thereof rupees.

2. That the plaintiff made the said goods, and on the day of 18 offered to deliver the same to the said *E. F.*, and has ever since been ready and willing so to do.

3. That the said *E. F.* has not accepted the said goods or paid for the same.

4. That on the day of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William duly adjudged the said *E. F.* to be a lunatic and appointed the defendant committee of his estate.

5. The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees with interest from the day of , at the rate of per cent. per annum, to be paid out of the estate of the said *E. F.* in the hands of the defendant.

No. 13.

FOR DEFICIENCY UPON A RE-SALE [GOODS SOLD AT AUCTION].

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff put up at auction sundry [*articles of merchandise*], subject to the condition that all goods not paid for and removed by the purchaser thereof, within [*ten days*] after the sale, should be re-sold by auction on his account of which condition the defendant had notice.

2. That the defendant purchased [*one crate of crockery*] at the said auction at the price of rupees.

3. That the plaintiff was ready and willing to deliver the same to the defendant on the said day and for [*ten days*] thereafter, of which the defendant had notice.

4. That the defendant did not take away the said goods purchased by him, nor pay therefor, within [*ten days*] after the sale, nor afterwards.

5. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff re-sold the said [*crate of crockery*], on account of the defendant, by public auction, for rupees.

6. That the expenses attendant upon such re-sale amounted to rupees.

7. That the defendant has not paid the deficiency thus arising, amounting to rupees.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

NOTE to § 4 Unless the seller agreed to deliver, the purchaser must fetch the goods. See Act IX of 1872, sec. 93.]

No. 14.

FOR THE PURCHASE-MONEY OF LANDS CONVEYED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff sold [and conveyed] to the defendant [the house and compound No. , in the city of *or*, a farm known as , in *or*, a piece of land lying, *&c.*]

2. That the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff rupees for the said [house and compound, *or* farm, *or* land].

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

NOTE.—Where there has been no actual conveyance, say, in § 1, "sold to the defendant the house, &c., and placed him in possession of the same"]

No. 15.

FOR THE PURCHASE-MONEY OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY CONTRACTED TO BE SOLD, BUT NOT CONVEYED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant, and that the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff [the house No. in the town of , *or* one hundred bighás of land in , bounded by the East Indian railroad, and by other lands of the plaintiff] for rupees.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff tendered [*or*, was ready and willing, and offered to execute] a sufficient instrument of conveyance of the said property to the defendant, on payment of the said sum, and still is ready and willing to execute the same.

3. That the defendant has not paid the said sum.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 16.

FOR SERVICES AT A FIXED PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant [hired plaintiff as a clerk, at the salary of rupees per year].

2. That from the [said day] until the day of 18 ; the plaintiff served the defendant as his clerk].

3. That the defendant has not paid the said salary.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 17.

FOR SERVICES AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That between the day of 18 , and the day of 18 , at , plaintiff [executed sundry drawings, designs and diagrams] for the defendant, at his request; but no express agreement was made as to the sum to be paid for such services.

2. That the said services were reasonably worth rupees

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 18.

FOR SERVICES AND MATERIALS AT A FIXED PRICE

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at plaintiff [furnished the paper for and printed one thousand copies of a book called] for the defendant, at his request [and delivered the same to him].

2. That the defendant promised to pay rupees therefor.

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 19.

FOR SERVICES AND MATERIALS AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff built a house [known as No. , in], and furnished the materials therefor, for the defendant, at his request; but no express agreement was made as to the price to be paid for such work and materials.

2. That the said work and materials were reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 20.

FOR RENT RESERVED IN A LEASE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant entered into a covenant with the plaintiff, under their hands, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

[*Or state the substance of the agreement.*]

2. That the defendant has not paid the rent of the [month] ending on the day of 18 , amounting to rupees.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

Another Form.

1. That the plaintiff let to the defendant a house No. 27 Chowringhee for seven years to hold from the day of 187 at rupees a year, payable quarterly.

2. That of such rent quarters are due and unpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 21.

FOR USE AND OCCUPATION AT A FIXED RENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant hired from the plaintiff [the house No. , street] , at the rent of rupees, payable on the first days of

2. That the defendant occupied the said premises from the day of 18 to the day of 18 .

3. That the defendant has not paid rupees, being the part of said rent due on the first day of 18 .

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 22.

FOR USE AND OCCUPATION AT A REASONABLE RENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, executor of the will of *X. Y.*, deceased, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant occupied the [house No street], by permission of the said *X. Y.*, from the day of 18 , until the day of 18 and no agreement was made as to payment for the use of the said premises.

2. That the use of the said premises for the said period was reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

4. The plaintiff as such executor as aforesaid prays judgment for rupees.

No. 23.

FOR BOARD AND LODGING.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That from the day of 18 , until the day of 18 , the defendant occupied certain rooms in the house [No. , street], by permission of the plaintiff, and was furnished by the plaintiff, at his request, with meat, drink, attendance and other necessaries.

2. That in consideration thereof, the defendant promised to pay, [*or* that no agreement was made as to payment for such meat, drink, attendance or necessaries, but the same were reasonably worth] the sum of rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 24.

FOR FREIGHT OF GOODS.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at . , plaintiff transported in [his barge, *or otherwise*] [one thousand barrels of flour, *or* sundry goods], from to , at the request of the defendant.

2. That the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff the sum of [one rupee per barrel] as freight thereon. [*Or*, that no agreement was made as to payment for such transportation, but that such transportation was reasonably worth rupees.]

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 25.

FOR PASSAGE-MONEY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , plaintiff conveyed the defendant [in his ship, called the] from to at his request.

2. That the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff rupees therefor. [*or* that no agreement was made as to the price of the said passage ; but that the said passage was reasonably worth rupees.]

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 26.

ON AN AWARD.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant, having a controversy between them concerning [a demand of the plaintiff for the price of ten barrels of oil, which the defendant refused to pay], agreed to submit the same to the award of *E. F.* and *G. H.*, as arbitrators [*or*, entered into an agreement, a copy of which is hereto annexed.]

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the said arbitrators awarded that the defendant should [pay the plaintiff rupees.]

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—This will apply where the agreement to refer is not filed in Court.]

No. 27.

ON A FOREIGN JUDGMENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , in the State [*or* Kingdom] of , the Court of that State [*or* Kingdom], in a suit therein pending between the plaintiff and the defendant, duly adjudged that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff rupees, with interest from the said date.

2. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

PLAINTS UPON INSTRUMENTS FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY ONLY.

No. 28.

ON AN ANNUITY BOND.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant by his bond became bound to the plaintiff in the sum of rupees to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff, subject to a condition that if the defendant should pay to the plaintiff rupees half yearly on the day of and the day of in every year during the life of the plaintiff, the said bond should be void.

2. That afterwards, on the day of 187 , the sum of rupees for of the said half-yearly payments of the said annuity, became due to the plaintiff and is still unpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 29.

PAYEE AGAINST MAKER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of , 18 , at , the defendant by his promissory note now overdue, promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees [days] after date.

2. That he has not paid the same [except rupees, paid on the day of 18].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—*Where the note is payable after notice, for paras. 1 and 2 substitute*—]

1. That on the day of at the defendant by his promissory note promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees months after notice.

2. That notice was afterwards given by the plaintiff to the defendant to pay the same months after the said notice.

3. That the said time for payment has elapsed, but the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Where the note is payable at a particular place, say*—]

1.—That on the day of 187 at the defendant by his promissory note now overdue promised to pay to the plaintiff [at Messrs. *A. and Co.*, Madras] rupees months after date.

2.—That the said note was duly presented for payment [at Messrs. *A. and Co.*] aforesaid, but has not been paid.

Written statement of the Defendant.

In the Court, &c.

C. D., the above-named defendant, states as follows:—

1. The defendant made the note sued upon under the following circumstances: The plaintiff and defendant had for some years been in partnership as indigo manufacturers, and it had been agreed between them that they should dissolve partnership, that the plaintiff should retire from the business, that the defendant should take over the whole of the partnership assets and liabilities and should pay the plaintiff the value of his share in the assets after deducting the liabilities.

2. The plaintiff thereupon undertook to examine the partnership books and enquire into the state of the partnership assets and liabilities; and he did accordingly examine the said books and make the said enquiries, and he thereupon represented to the defendant that the assets of the firm exceeded Rs. 1,00,000 and that the liabilities of the firm were less than Rs. 30,000, whereas the fact was that the assets of the firm were less than Rs. 50,000 and the liabilities of the firm largely exceeded the assets.

3. The misrepresentations mentioned in the second para. of this statement induced the defendant to make the note now sued on, and there never was any other consideration for the making of such note.

No. 30.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST MAKER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the order of *E. F.* [*or* to *E. F.* or order] rupees [days after date].

2. That the said *E. F.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 31.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST MAKER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. [*As in the preceding form.*]

2. That the same was, by the indorsement of the said *E. F.* and of *G. H.* and *I. J.* [*or* and others] transferred to the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 32.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the defendant or order rupees months after date.

2. That the defendant indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

3. That on the day of 18 the same was duly presented for payment, but was not paid.

[*Or state facts excusing want of presentment.*]

4. That the defendant had notice thereof.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 33.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER; THE INDORSEMENT BEING SPECIAL.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant indorsed to one *E. F.* a promissory note, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *G. H.*, on the day of 18 , at , to the order of the defendant, for the sum of rupees [payable days after date].

2. That the same was by the indorsement of the said *E. F.*, [and others] transferred to the plaintiff. [*Or*, that the said *E. F.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.]

3, 4 *and* 5. [*Same as* 3, 4 *and* 5 *of the preceding form.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 34.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST HIS IMMEDIATE INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant indorsed to him a promissory note, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , to the order of one *G. H.*, for the sum of rupees [payable days after date], and indorsed by the said *G. H.* to the defendant.

2, 3 *and* 4. [*As in No.* 33.]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 35.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST INTERMEDIATE INDORSER.

(*Title*).

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That a promissory note, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , to the order of one *G. H.*, for the sum of rupees [payable days after date], and indorsed by the said *G. H.* to the defendant, was by the indorsement of the defendant [and others] transferred to the plaintiff.

2, 3 *and* 4. [*As in No* 33.]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 36.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST MAKER, FIRST AND SECOND INDORSER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

E. F. of

and

G. H. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, *C. D.*, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the order of the defendant, *E. F.*, rupees [months after date].

2. That the said *E. F.* indorsed the same to the defendant, *G. H.*, who indorsed it to the plaintiff.

3. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented [*or state facts excusing want of presentment*] to the said *C. D.* for payment, but was not paid.

4. That the said *E. F.* and *G. H.* had notice thereof.

5. That they have not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 37.

DRAWER AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , by his bill of exchange, now overdue, the plaintiff required the defendant to pay to him rupees [days after date, *or* sight thereof].

2. That the defendant accepted the said bill. [*If the bill is payable at a certain time after sight, the date of acceptance should be stated, otherwise it is not necessary.*]

3. That he has not paid the same.

4. That by reason thereof the plaintiff incurred expenses in and about the presenting and noting of the bill, and incidental to the dishonour thereof.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—Where the bill is payable to a third party, for paras. 1, 2, 3, say—]

1. That on &c., at &c, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant the plaintiff required the defendant to pay to *E. F.* or order rupees months after date.

2. That the plaintiff delivered the said bill to the said *E. F.* on

3. That the defendant accepted the said bill, but did not pay the same. whereupon the same was returned to the plaintiff.

No. 38.

PAYEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant accepted a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring the defendant to pay to the plaintiff rupees after sight thereof.

2. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 39.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant accepted a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring the defendant to pay to the order of one *G. H.* rupees after sight thereof.

2. That the said *G. H.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 40.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. [*As in the preceding form, to the end of art.* 1.]

2. That by the indorsement of the said *G. H.* [and others], the same was transferred to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 41.

PAYEE AGAINST DRAWER FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, by his bill of exchange, directed to *E. F.*, required the said *E. F.* to pay to the plaintiff rupees [days after sight].

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was duly presented to the said *E. F.* for acceptance, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—Notice of dishonour by non-acceptance must be given at once.]

No. 42.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant indorsed to the plaintiff a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at requiring one *G. H.* to pay to the order of the defendant rupees [days] after sight [*or* after date, *or* at sight] thereof, [and accepted by the said *G. H.* on the day of 18 .]

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *G. H.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 43.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER; THE INDORSEMENT BEING SPECIAL.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant indorsed to one *E. F.*, a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *G. H.*, on the day of 18 , at requiring one *I. J.* to pay to the order of the defendant rupees days after sight thereof [*or otherwise*], and accepted by the said *I. J.* on the day of 18 . [*This clause may be omitted, if not according to the fact.*]

2. That the same was, by the indorsement of the said *E. F.* [and others], transferred to the plaintiff.

3. That on the day of 18 the same was presented to the said *I. J.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

4. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 44.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST HIS IMMEDIATE INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant indorsed to plaintiff a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring one *G. H.* to pay to the order of *I. J.* rupees days after sight thereof [*or otherwise*], [accepted by the said *G. H.*] and indorsed by the said *I. J.* to the defendant.

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *G. H.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 45.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST INTERMEDIATE INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring one *G. H.*, to pay to the order of one *I. J.* rupees days after sight thereof [*or otherwise*], [accepted by the said *G. H.*] and indorsed by the said *I. J.* to the defendant, was, by the indorsement of the defendant [and others], transferred to the plaintiff.

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *G. H.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 46.

INDORSEE AGAINST DRAWER, ACCEPTOR AND INDORSER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of
against
C. D. of
E. F. of
G. H. of

A, B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, *C. D.*, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant *E. F.*, required the said *E. F.* to pay to the order of the defendant *G. H.*, rupees [days after sight thereof].

2. That on the day of 18 , the said *E. F.* accepted the same.

3. That the said *G. H.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

4. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *E. F.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

5. That the other defendants had due notice thereof.

6. That they have not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 47.

PAYEE AGAINST DRAWER FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE OF A FOREIGN BILL.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1 That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant by his bill of exchange drawn in Calcutta, required one *E. F.* to pay to the plaintiff in [London] pounds sterling, [sixty days] after sight thereof.

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *E F.* for acceptance, and was dishonoured, and was thereupon duly protested.

3 That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4 That he has not paid the same.

[5. That the value of pounds sterling, at the time of the service of notice of protest on the defendant, was rupees annas.]

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment against the defendant for rupees, with [ten per centum] compensation and interest from the day of 18

No. 48.

PAYEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(*Title*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:— .

1. That on the day of 18 , at , one *E. F.*, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the plaintiff rupees after date [*or* days after sight] thereof.

2 That on the day of 18 , the defendant accepted the said bill.

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—This form omits to state the delivery of the bill to the plaintiff or his title to sue. See *Churchill v Gardner*, 7 T. R. 596.]

No. 49.

ON A MARINE [OPEN] POLICY, ON VESSEL LOST BY PERILS OF THE SEA.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff was the owner of [*or*, had an interest in] the ship at the time of its loss, as hereafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendants, in consideration of rupees to them paid [*or*, which the plaintiff then promised to pay], executed to him a policy of insurance upon the said ship, a copy of which is hereto annexed; [*or*, whereby they promised to pay to the plaintiff, within days after proof of loss and interest, all loss and damage accruing to him by reason of the destruction or injury of the said ship, during its next voyage from to , whether by perils of the sea or by fire, or by other causes therein mentioned, not exceeding rupees].

3. That the said vessel, while proceeding on the voyage mentioned in the said policy, was on the day of 18 , totally lost by the perils of the sea [*or, otherwise*].

4. That the plaintiff's loss thereby was rupees.

5. That on the day of 18 , he furnished the defendants with proof of his loss and interest, and otherwise duly performed all the conditions of the said policy on his part.

6. That the defendants have not paid the said loss.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 50.

ON CARGO, LOST BY FIRE:—VALUED POLICY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff was the owner of [*or*, had an interest in] [one hundred bales of cotton] on board the ship at the time of its loss as hereafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, in consideration of rupees which the plaintiff then paid [*or*, promised to pay], executed to him a policy of insurance upon the said goods, a copy of which is hereto annexed; [*or*, whereby it promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees in case of the total loss, by fire or other causes mentioned, of the said goods before their landing at ; *or*, in case of partial loss, such damage as the plaintiff might sustain thereby, provided the same should exceed per centum of the whole value of the goods].

3. That on the day of 18 , at , while proceeding on the voyage mentioned in the said policy, the said goods were totally destroyed by fire.

4 *and* 5. [*As in paragraphs* 5 *and* 6 *of the last preceding Form.*]

Demand of judgment.]

No. 51.

ON FREIGHT:—VALUED POLICY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff had an interest in the freight to be earned by the ship [ ] on her voyage from to , at the time of her loss as hereafter mentioned, and that a large quantity of goods was shipped upon freight in her at that time.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant in consideration of rupees to it paid, executed to the plaintiff a policy of insurance upon the said freight, a copy of which is hereto annexed [*or state its tenor, as before*].

3. That the said vessel, while proceeding upon the voyage mentioned in the said policy, was, on the day of 18 , totally lost by [the perils of the sea].

4. That the plaintiff has not received any freight from the said vessel, nor did she earn any on the said voyage, by reason of her loss as aforesaid.

5 *and* 6. [*As in Form No.* 50.]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 52.

FOR A LOSS BY GENERAL AVERAGE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That plaintiff was the owner of [*or*, had an interest in] [one hundred bales of cotton] shipped on board a vessel called the *Y. Z.*, from to , at the time of the loss hereafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , in consideration of rupees [which the plaintiff then promised to pay], the defendant executed to the plaintiff a policy of insurance upon his said goods, a copy of which is hereto annexed [*or state its tenor, as before.*]

3. That on the day of 18 , while proceeding on the voyage mentioned in the said policy, the said vessel was so endangered by perils of the sea, that the master and crew thereof were compelled to, and did, cast into the sea a large part of her rigging and furniture.

4. That the plaintiff was, by reason thereof, compelled to, and did, pay a general average loss of rupees.

5. That on the day of 18 , he furnished the defendant with proof of his loss and interest, and otherwise duly performed all the conditions of the said policy on his part.

6. That the defendant has not paid the said loss.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 53.

FOR A PARTICULAR AVERAGE LOSS.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1 *and* 2. [*As in the preceding Form.*]

3. That on the day of 18 , while on the high seas, the sea-water broke into the said ship, and damaged the said [cotton] to the amount of rupees.

4 *and* 5. [*As in paragraphs* 5 *and* 6 *of the preceding Form.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 54.

ON A FIRE INSURANCE POLICY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That plaintiff [was the owner of, *or*] had an interest in a [dwelling-house, known as No. , street, in the city of ,] at the time of its destruction [*or*, injury] by fire as hereinafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , in consideration of rupees [to it paid], the defendant executed to the plaintiff a policy of insurance on the said [premises], a copy of which is hereto annexed [*or state its tenor*].

3. That on the day of 18 , the said [dwelling-house] was totally destroyed [*or*, greatly damaged] by fire.

4. That the plaintiff's loss thereby was rupees.

5. That on the day of 18 , he furnished the defendant with proof of his said loss and interest, and otherwise duly performed all the conditions of the said policy on his part.

6. That the defendant has not paid the said loss.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 55.

AGAINST SURETIES FOR PAYMENT OF RENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , one *E. F.* hired from the plaintiff, for the term of years, the [house No. street,], at the annual rent of rupees, payable [monthly].

2. That [at the same time and place] the defendant agreed, in consideration of the letting of the said premises to the said *E. F.*, to guarantee the punctual payment of the said rent.

3. That the rent aforesaid for the month of 18 , amounting to rupees, has not been paid.

[*If, by the terms of the agreement, notice is required to be given to the surety, add:*—]

4. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff gave notice to the defendant of the non-payment of the said rent, and demanded payment thereof.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

B.—PLAINTS FOR COMPENSATION FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

No. 56.

FOR BREACH OF AGREEMENT TO CONVEY LAND.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, under their hands, of which a copy is hereto annexed.

[*Or* That on, &c., the defendant agreed with the plaintiff that, in consideration of a deposit of rupees then paid, and of the further sum of ten thousand rupees payable as hereafter mentioned, he would, on the day of 18 , at , execute to the plaintiff a sufficient conveyance of [the house No. street, in the city of free from all incumbrances; and the plaintiff agreed to pay ten thousand rupees for the same on delivery thereof]

2. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded the conveyance of the said property from the defendant and tendered rupees to the defendant [*or*, that all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said agreement performed by the defendant on his part.]

3. That the defendant has not executed any conveyance of the said property to the plaintiff [*or* That there is a mortgage upon the said property, made by to , for rupees, registered in the office of , on the day of 18 , and still unsatisfied, *or any other defect of title*].

4. That the plaintiff has thereby lost the use of the money paid by him as such deposit as aforesaid and of other moneys provided by him for the completion of the said purchase, and has lost the expenses incurred by him in investigating the title of the defendant and in preparing to perform the agreement on his part, and has incurred expense in endeavouring to procure the performance thereof by the defendant.

The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees compensation.

No. 57.

FOR BREACH OF AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE LAND.

(*Title*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, under their hands, of which a copy is hereto annexed.

[*Or* that on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant, and that the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff, forty bighás of land in the village of

for rupees].

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff being then the absolute owner of the said property [and the same being free from all incumbrances, as was made to appear to the defendant], tendered to the defendant a sufficient instrument of conveyance of the same [*or*, was ready and willing, and offered to convey the same to the defendant by a sufficient instrument,] on the payment by the defendant of the said sum.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 58.

Another Form.

FOR NOT COMPLETING A PURCHASE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That by an agreement dated the day of 187 , it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant and the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff a house and land at the price of rupees, upon the terms and conditions following (that is to say)—

(*a*) That the defendant should pay the plaintiff a deposit of rupees in part of the said purchase-money on the signing of the said agreement, and the remainder on the day of 187 , on which day the said purchase should be completed.

(*b*) That the plaintiff should deduce and make a good title to the said premises on or before the day of 187 , and on payment of the said remainder of the said purchase-money as aforesaid should execute to the defendant a proper conveyance of the said premises, to be prepared at the defendant's expense.

2. That all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said agreement performed by the defendant on his part, yet the defendant did not pay the plaintiff the remainder of the said purchase-money as aforesaid on his part.

3. That the plaintiff has thereby lost the expense which he incurred in preparing to perform the said agreement on his part, and has been put to expense in endeavouring to procure the performance thereof by the defendant.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 59.

FOR NOT DELIVERING GOODS SOLD.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the defendant should deliver [one hundred barrels of flour] to the plaintiff [on the day of 18 ,] and that the plaintiff should pay therefor rupees on delivery.

2. That on the [said] day, the plaintiff was ready and willing, and offered, to pay the defendant the said sum upon delivery of the said goods.

3. That the defendant has not delivered the same, whereby the plaintiff has been deprived of the profits which would have accrued to him from such delivery.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 60.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TO EMPLOY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should serve the defendant as [an accountant, *or* in the capacity of foreman, *or as the case may be*], and that the defendant should employ the plaintiff as such, for the term of [one year], and pay him for his services rupees [monthly].

2. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff entered upon the service of the defendant as aforesaid, and has ever since been, and still is, ready and willing to continue in such service during the remainder of the said year, whereof the defendant always had notice.

3. That on the day of 18 , the defendant wrongfully discharged the plaintiff, and refused to permit him to serve as aforesaid, or to pay him for his services.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No 61.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TO EMPLOY, WHERE THE EMPLOYMENT NEVER TOOK EFFECT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. [*As in last preceding Form.*]

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff offered to enter upon the service of the defendant, and has ever since been ready and willing so to do.

3. That the defendant refused to permit the plaintiff to enter upon such service, or to pay him for his services.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 62.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TO SERVE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should employ the defendant at [an annual] compensation of rupees, and that the defendant should serve the plaintiff as [an artist] for the term of [one year.]

2. That the plaintiff has always been ready and willing to perform his part of the said agreement [and on the day of 18 offered so to do].

3. That the defendant [entered upon the service of the plaintiff on the above-mentioned day, but afterwards, on the day of 18 , he] refused to serve the plaintiff as aforesaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 63.

AGAINST A BUILDER FOR DEFECTIVE WORKMANSHIP.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, of which a copy is hereto annexed :

[*Or state the tenor of the contract.*]

[2. That the plaintiff duly performed all the conditions of the said agreement on his part.]

3. That the defendant [built the house referred to in the said agreement in a bad and unworkmanlike manner].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 64.

BY THE MASTER AGAINST THE FATHER OR GUARDIAN OF AN APPRENTICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant entered into an agreement, under his hand and seal,* a copy of which is hereto annexed :

[*Or state the tenor of these covenants.*]

2. That after the making of the said agreement the plaintiff received the said [*apprentice*] into his service as such apprentice for the term aforesaid, and has always performed and been ready and willing to perform all things in the said agreement on his part to be performed.

3. That on the day of 18 , the said [*apprentice*] wilfully absented himself from the service of the plaintiff, and continues so to do.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

* The form given in Act XIX of 1850 requires the seal of the father or guardian.

No. 65.

BY THE APPRENTICE AGAINST THE MASTER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant entered into an agreement with the plaintiff and his father, *E. F.*, under their hands and seals, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

2. That after the making of the said agreement the plaintiff entered into the service of the defendant with him after the manner of an apprentice to serve for the term mentioned in the said agreement, and has always performed all things in the said agreement contained on his part to be performed.

3. That the defendant has not [instructed the plaintiff in the business of , *or state any other breach, such as cruelty, failure to provide sufficient food, or other ill-treatment.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 66.

ON A BOND FOR THE FIDELITY OF A CLERK.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff employed one *E. F.* as a clerk.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant agreed with the plaintiff, that if the said *E. F.* should not faithfully perform his duties as a clerk to the plaintiff, or should fail to account to the plaintiff for all moneys, evidences of debt, or other property received by him for the use of the plaintiff, the defendant would pay to the plaintiff whatever loss he might sustain by reason thereof, not exceeding rupees.

[*Or*, 2. That at the same time and place, the defendant bound himself to the plaintiff, by a writing under his hand, in the penal sum of rupees, conditioned that if the said *E. F.* should faithfully perform his duties as clerk and cashier to the plaintiff, and should justly account to the plaintiff for all moneys, evidences of debt, or other property which should be at any time held by him in trust for the plaintiff, the same should be void, but not otherwise.]

[*Or*, 2. That at the same time and place, the defendant executed to the plaintiff a bond, a copy of which is annexed.]

3. That between the day of 18 and the day of 18 , the said *E. F.* received money and other property, amounting to the value of rupees, for the use of the plaintiff, for which he has not accounted to him, and the same still remains due and unpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 67.

BY TENANT AGAINST LANDLORD, WITH SPECIAL DAMAGE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, by an instrument in writing, let to the plaintiff [the house No. street,] for the term of years, covenanting with the plaintiff that he, the plaintiff, and his legal representatives should quietly enjoy possession thereof for the said term.

2. That all conditions were fulfilled and all things happened necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this suit.

3. That on the day of during the said term, one *E. F.*, who was the lawful owner of the said house, lawfully evicted the plaintiff therefrom, and still withholds the possession thereof from him.

4. That the plaintiff was thereby [prevented from continuing the business of a tailor at the said place, was compelled to expend rupees in moving, and lost the custom of *G. H.* and *I. J.* by such removal.]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 68.

FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY OF MOVEABLES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant warranted a steam-engine to be in good working order, and thereby induced the plaintiff to purchase the same of him, and to pay him rupees therefor.

2. That the said engine was not then in good working order, whereby the plaintiff incurred expense in having the said engine repaired, and lost the profits which would otherwise have accrued to him while the engine was under repair.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 69.

ON AN AGREEMENT OF INDEMNITY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant, being partners in trade under the firm of *A. B.* and *C. D.*, dissolved the said partnership, and mutually agreed that the defendant should take and keep all the partnership property, pay all debts of the firm, and indemnify the plaintiff against all claims that might be made upon him on account of any indebtedness of the said firm.

2. That the plaintiff duly performed all the conditions of the said agreement on his part.

3. That on the day of 18 [a judgment was recovered against the plaintiff and defendant by one *E. F.*, in the High Court of Judicature at upon a debt due from the said firm to the said *E. F.*, and on the day of 18] the plaintiff paid rupees [in satisfaction of the same].

4. That the defendant has not paid the same to the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 70.

BY SHIP-OWNER AGAINST FREIGHT OR FOR NOT LOADING.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

[*Or*, That on , at , the plaintiff and defendant agreed by charter party that the defendant should deliver to the plaintiff's ship at , on the day of 18 , five hundred tons of merchandise, which she should carry to , and there deliver, on payment of freight ; and that the defendant should have days for loading, days for discharge, and days for demurrage, if required, at rupees per day.]

2. That at the time fixed by the said agreement the plaintiff was ready and willing and offered to receive [the said merchandise, *or*, the merchandise mentioned in the said agreement] from the defendant.

3. That the period allowed for loading and demurrage has elapsed, but the defendant has not delivered the said merchandise to the said vessel.

Wherefore, the plaintiff demands judgment for rupees for demurrage and rupees additional for compensation.

C.—PLAINTS FOR COMPENSATION UPON WRONGS.

No. 71.

FOR TRESPASS ON LAND.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant entered upon certain land of the plaintiff, known as [and depastured the same with cattle, trod down the grass, cut the timber, and otherwise injured the same].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 72.

FOR TRESPASS IN ENTERING A DWELLING-HOUSE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant entered a dwelling-house of the plaintiff called , and made a noise and disturbance therein for a long time, and broke open the doors of the said dwelling-house, and removed, took and carried away the fixtures and goods of the plaintiff therein, and disposed of the same to the defendant's own use, and expelled the plaintiff and his family from the possession of the said dwelling-house, and kept them so expelled for a long time.

2. That the plaintiff was thereby prevented from carrying on his business, and incurred expense in procuring another dwelling-house for himself and family.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 73.

FOR TRESPASS ON MOVEABLES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant broke open ten barrels of rum belonging to the plaintiff, and emptied their contents into the street [*or* seized and took the plaintiff's goods, that is to say, iron, rice and household furniture, *or as the case may be*], and carried away the same and disposed of them to his own use:

[*or*, seized and took the plaintiff's cows and bullocks, and impounded them and kept them impounded for a long time.]

2. That the plaintiff was thereby deprived of the use of the cows and bullocks during that time, and incurred expense in feeding them and in getting them restored to him; and was also prevented from selling them at fair, as he otherwise would have done, and the said cows and bullocks are diminished in value to the plaintiff [*otherwise state the injury according to the facts*].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 74.

FOR THE CONVERSION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , plaintiff was in possession of certain goods described in the schedule hereto annexed [*or* of one thousand barrels of flour].

2. That on that day, at , the defendant converted the same to his own use, and wrongfully deprived the plaintiff of the use and possession of the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

The Schedule.

No. 75.

AGAINST A WAREHOUSEMAN FOR REFUSAL TO DELIVER GOODS.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, in consideration of the payment to him of rupees [*or*, rupees per barrel, per month, &c], agreed to keep in his godown [one hundred barrels of flour], and to deliver the same to the plaintiff on payment of the said sum.

2. That thereupon the plaintiff deposited with the defendant the said [hundred barrels of flour].

3. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff requested the defendant to deliver the said goods, and tendered him rupees [*or*, the full amount of storage due thereon], but the defendant refused to deliver the same.

4. That the plaintiff was thereby prevented from selling the said goods to *E. F.*, and the same are lost to the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 76.

FOR PROCURING PROPERTY BY FRAUD.

(*Title.*)

A. B, the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to sell him certain goods, represented to the plaintiff that [he, the defendant, was solvent, and worth rupees over all his liabilities].

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to sell [and deliver] to the defendant [dry goods] of the value of rupees.

3. That the said representations were false [*or, state the particular falsehoods*], and were then known by the defendant to be so.

4. That the defendant has not paid for the said goods [*Or, if the goods were not delivered*] That the plaintiff, in preparing and shipping the said goods and procuring their restoration, expended rupees.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 77.

FOR FRAUDULENTLY PROCURING CREDIT TO BE GIVEN TO ANOTHER PERSON.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant represented to the plaintiff, that one *E. F.* was solvent and in good credit, and worth rupees over all his liabilities [*or*, that *E. F* then held a responsible situation and was in good circumstances, and might safely be trusted with goods on credit].

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to sell to the said *E. F.* [rice] of the value of rupees [on month's credit].

3. That the said representations were false and were then known by the defendant to be so, and were made by him with intent to deceive and defraud the plaintiff [*or*, to deceive and injure the plaintiff].

4. That the said *E. F.* [did not pay for the said goods at the expiration of the credit aforesaid, *or*,] has not paid for the said rice, and the plaintiff has wholly lost the same by reason of the premises.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No 78.

FOR POLLUTING THE WATER UNDER THE PLAINTIFF'S LAND.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That he is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of certain land called and situate in , and of a well therein, and of water in the said well, and was entitled to the use and benefit of the said well and of the said water therein, and to have certain springs and streams of water which flowed and ran into the said well to supply the same to flow or run without being fouled or polluted.

2. That on the day of , 18 , the defendant wrongfully fouled and polluted the said well and the said water therein and the said springs and streams of water which flowed into the said well.

3. That by reason of the premises the said water in the said well became impure and unfit for domestic and other necessary purposes, and the plaintiff and his family are deprived of the use and benefit of the said well and water.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 79.

FOR CARRYING ON A NOXIOUS MANUFACTURE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of certain lands called situate in

2. That ever since the day of 18 , the defendant has wrongfully caused to issue from certain smelting works carried on by the defendant large quantities of offensive and unwholesome smoke and other vapours and noxious matter, which spread themselves over and upon the said lands, and corrupted the air, and settled on the surface of the said lands.

3. That thereby the trees, hedges, herbage and crops of the plaintiff growing on the said lands were damaged and deteriorated in value, and the cattle and live stock of the plaintiff on the said lands became unhealthy, and divers of them were poisoned and died.

4. That by reason of the premises the plaintiff was unable to depasture the said lands with cattle and sheep, as he otherwise might have done, and was obliged to remove his cattle, sheep and farming stock therefrom, and has been prevented from having so beneficial and healthy a use and occupation of the said lands as he otherwise would have had.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 80.

FOR OBSTRUCTING A WAY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff is, and at the time hereafter mentioned was, possessed of [a house in the town of].

2. That he was accustomed to pass [with vehicles, *or*, on foot] along a certain way leading from his said house to [the highway].

3. That on the day of 18 , the defendant obstructed the said way, so that the plaintiff could not pass [with vehicles, *or*, on foot, *or*, in any manner] along the said way [and has ever since obstructed the same].

4. [*State special damage, if any.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

Another Form.

1. That the defendant wrongfully dug a trench and heaped up earth and stones in the public highway leading from to so as to obstruct it.

2. That thereby the plaintiff, while lawfully passing along the said highway, fell over the said earth and stones [*or*, into the said trench] and broke his arm, and suffered great pain, and was prevented from attending to his business for a long time, and incurred expense for medical attendance.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 81.

FOR DIVERTING A WATER-COURSE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff is, and at the time hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of a mill situated on a [stream], known as the , in the village of district of

2. That by reason of such possession the plaintiff was entitled to the flow of the said stream for working the said mill.

3. That on the day of 18 , the defendant, by cutting the bank of the said stream, diverted the water thereof, so that less water ran into the plaintiff's mill.

4. That by reason thereof, the plaintiff has been unable to grind more than sacks per day, whereas, before the said diversion of water, he was able to grind sacks per day.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 82.

FOR OBSTRUCTING A RIGHT TO USE WATER FOR IRRIGATION.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the plaintiff is, and was at the time hereinafter mentioned, possessed of certain lands situate, *&c.*, and entitled to take and use a portion of the water of a certain stream for irrigating the said lands.

2. That on the day of the defendant prevented the plaintiff from taking and using the said portion of the said water as aforesaid, by obstructing and diverting the said stream.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 83.

FOR WASTE BY A LESSEE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant hired from him the [house No. street] for the term of

2. That the defendant occupied the same under such hiring.

3. That during the period of such occupation, the defendant greatly injured the premises [defaced the walls, tore up the floors, and broke down the doors ; *or otherwise specify the injuries as far as possible*].

The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees compensation.

No. 84.

FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant assaulted and beat him.

The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees compensation.

No. 85.

FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY, WITH SPECIAL DAMAGE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant assaulted and beat the plaintiff, until he became insensible.

2. That the plaintiff was thereby disabled from attending to his business for [six weeks thereafter], and was compelled to pay rupees for medical attendance, and has been ever since disabled [from using his right arm]. [*Or otherwise state the damage, as the case may be.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 86.

FOR ASSAULT AND FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant assaulted the plaintiff and imprisoned him for days [*or* hours]; [*state special damage, if any, thus*:—]

2. That by reason thereof the plaintiff suffered great pain of body and mind and was exposed and injured in his credit and circumstances, and was prevented from carrying on his business and from providing for his family by his personal care and attention, and incurred expense in obtaining his liberation from the said imprisonment, [*or otherwise as the case may be*].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 87.

FOR INJURIES CAUSED BY NEGLIGENCE ON A RAILROAD.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendants were common carriers of passengers by railway between and

2. That on that day the plaintiff was a passenger in one of the carriages of the defendants on the said road.

3. That while he was such passenger, at [*or*, near the station of ; *or*, between the stations of and], a collision occurred on the said railway, caused by the negligence and unskilfulness of the defendants' servants, whereby the plaintiff was much injured [having his leg broken, his head cut, &c., *and state the special damage, if any, as*], and incurred expense for medical attendance, and is permanently disabled from carrying on his former business as a salesman.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[*Or thus*:—2. That on that day the defendants by their servants, so negligently and unskilfully drove and managed an engine and a train of carriages attached thereto upon and along the defendants' railway which the plaintiff was then lawfully crossing, that the said engine and train were driven and struck against the plaintiff, whereby, *&c., as in* § 3.]

No. 88.

FOR INJURIES CAUSED BY NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. The plaintiff is a shoe-maker, carrying on business at
The defendant is a merchant of

2. On the [23rd May 1875], the plaintiff was walking eastward along Chowringhee, in the city of Calcutta, at about three o'clock in the afternoon. He was obliged to cross Harington street, which is a street running into Chowringhee at right angles. While he was crossing this street, and just before he could reach the foot-pavement on the further side thereof, a carriage of the defendant's drawn by two horses, under the charge and control of the defendant's servants, was negligently, suddenly, and without any warning, turned at a rapid and dangerous pace out of Harington Street into Chowringhee. The pole of the carriage struck the plaintiff, and knocked him down, and he was much trampled by the horses.

3. By the blow and fall and trampling the plaintiff's left arm was broken, and he was bruised and injured on the side and back, as well as internally, and in consequence thereof the plaintiff was for four months ill and in suffering, and unable to attend to his business, and incurred heavy medical and other expenses, and sustained great loss of business and profits.

The plaintiff claims rupees damages.

(*Title.*)

Written Statement of Defendant.

1. The defendant denies that the carriage mentioned in the plaint was the defendant's carriage, or that it was under the charge or control of the defendant's servants. The carriage belonged to [Messrs. *E. F.* and *G. H.*] of Street, Calcutta, livery stable-keepers, employed by the defendant to supply him with carriages and horses; and the person under whose charge and control the said carriage was, was the servant of the said Messrs. *E. F.* and *G. H.*

2. The defendant does not admit that the said carriage was turned out of Harington Street either negligently, suddenly, or without warning, or at a rapid or dangerous pace.

3. The defendant says, that the plaintiff might and could, by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence, have seen the said carriage approaching him, and avoided any collision with it.

4. The defendant does not admit the statements of the third paragraph of the plaint.

No. 89.

FOR LIBEL; THE WORDS BEING LIBELLOUS IN THEMSELVES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of . 18 , at , the defendant published in a newspaper, called the [*or*, in a letter addressed to *E. F.*], the following words concerning the plaintiff:—

[*Set forth the words used.*]

2. That the said publication was false and malicious.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

NOTE.—If the libel was in a language not the language of the Court, set out the libel *verbatim* in the foreign language in which it was published, and then proceed thus:—"Which said words, being translated into the language, have the meaning and effect following, and were so understood by the persons to whom they were so published, that is to say, [*here set out a literal translation of the libel in the language of the Court.*]

No. 90.

FOR LIBEL; THE WORDS NOT BEING LIBELLOUS IN THEMSELVES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff [is, and] was, on and before the day of 18 merchant, doing business in the city of

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant published in a newspaper, called the [*or*, in a letter addressed to *E. F.*, *or otherwise show how published*], the following words concerning the plaintiff:—

["*A. B.*, of this city, has modestly retired to foreign lands. It is said that creditors to the amount of rupees are anxiously seeking his address."]

3. That the defendant meant thereby that [the plaintiff had absconded to avoid his creditors, and with intent to defraud them].

4. That the said publication was false and malicious.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 91.

FOR SLANDER; THE WORDS BEING ACTIONABLE IN THEMSELVES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant falsely and maliciously spoke, in the hearing of *E. F.* [*or*, sundry persons], the following words concerning the plaintiff: "He is a thief"].

2. That, in consequence of the said words, the plaintiff lost his situation as in the employ of

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 92.

FOR SLANDER; THE WORDS NOT BEING ACTIONABLE IN THEMSELVES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant falsely and maliciously said to one *E. F.* concerning the plaintiff: ["He is a young man of remarkably easy conscience"].

2. That the plaintiff was then seeking employment as a clerk, and the defendant meant, by the said words, that the plaintiff was not trustworthy as a clerk.

3. That, in consequence of the said words, [the said *E. F.* refused to employ the plaintiff as a clerk].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 93.

FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 at , the defendant obtained a warrant of arrest from [a magistrate of the said city, *or, as the case may be,*] on a charge of , and the plaintiff was arrested thereon, and imprisoned for [days, *or,* hours, and gave bail in the sum of rupees to obtain his release

2. That in so doing, the defendant acted maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause.

3. That on the day of 18 , the said magistrate dismissed the complaint of the defendant, and acquitted the plaintiff.

4. That many persons, whose names are unknown to the plaintiff, hearing of the said arrest, and supposing the plaintiff to be a criminal, have ceased to do business with him; *or,* that, in consequence of the said arrest, the plaintiff lost his situation as clerk to one *E. F., or,* that by reason of the premises the plaintiff suffered pain of body and mind, and was prevented from transacting his business, and was injured in his credit, and incurred expense in obtaining his release from the said imprisonment and in defending himself against the said complaint.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

D.—PLAINTS IN SUITS FOR SPECIFIC PROPERTY.

No. 94.

BY THE ABSOLUTE OWNER FOR THE POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That *X. Y.* was the absolute owner of [the estate, *or,* the share of the estate, called , situate in the District of , the Government revenue of which is rupees and the estimated value rupees *or,* of the house No. street in the town of Calcutta, the estimated value of which is rupees].

2. That on the day of 18 , *Z* illegally dispossessed the said *X. Y.* of the said estate [*or* share *or* house].

3. That the said *X. Y.* has since died intestate, leaving the plaintiff the said *A. B.* his heir him surviving.

4. That the defendant withholds the possession of the estate [*or* share *or* house] from the plaintiff.

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) For the possession of the said premises;

(2) For rupees compensation for withholding the same.

Another Form.

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. On the day of , the plaintiff, by an instrument in writing let to the defendant a house and premises No. 52, Russell Street, in the for a term of five years from the day of , at the monthly rent of rupees 300.

2. By the said instrument the defendant covenanted to keep the said house and premises ingood and tenantable repair.

3. The said instrument also contained a clause of re-entry, entitling the plaintiff to re-enter upon the said house and premises, in case the rent thereby reserved, whether demanded or not, should be in arrear for twenty-one days, or in case the defendant should make default in the performance of any covenant upon his part to be performed.

4. On the day of 187 a month's rent became due, and on the day of 187 another month's rent became due; on the day of 187 both had been in arrear for twenty-one days, and both are still due.

5. On the same day of 187 the house and premises were not and are not now in good or tenantable repair, and it would require the expenditure of a large sum of money to re-instate the same in good and tenantable repair, and the plaintiff's reversion is much depreciated in value. The plaintiff claims :

(1) Possession of the said house and premises;
(2) Rupees for arrears of rent;
(3) Rupees compensation for the defendant's breach of his covenant to repair;
(4) Rupees for the occupation of the house and premises from the day of 187 to the day of recovering possession.

No. 95.

BY THE TENANT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That one *E. F.* is the absolute owner of [a piece of land in the town of Calcutta, , bounded as follows :], the estimated value of which is rupees

2. That on the day of 18 , the said *E. F.* let the said premises to the plaintiff for years, from

3. That the defendant withholds the possession thereof from the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 96.

FOR MOVEABLE PROPERTY WRONGFULLY TAKEN.

(*Title.*)

A B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , plaintiff owned [*or* was possessed of] one hundred barrels of flour, the estimated value of which is rupees

2. That on that day, at , the defendant took the same.

The plaintiff prays judgment :

(1) For the possession of the said goods, or for rupees in case such possession cannot be had;
(2) For rupees compensation for the detention thereof.

No. 97.

FOR MOVEABLES WRONGFULLY DETAINED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , plaintiff owned [*or, state facts showing a right to the possession*] the goods mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed [*or describe the goods*], the estimated value of which is rupees

2. That from that day until the commencement of this suit, the defendant has detained the same from the plaintiff.

3. That before the commencement of this suit, to wit, on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded the same from the defendant, but he refused to deliver them.

The plaintiff prays judgment :

(1) For the possession of the said goods, or for rupees, in case such possession cannot be had;
(2) For rupees compensation for the detention thereof.

The schedule.

No. 98.

AGAINST A FRAUDULENT PURCHASER AND HIS TRANSFEREE WITH NOTICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1 That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant [*C. D.*], for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to sell him certain goods, represented to the plaintiff that [he was solvent, and worth rupees over all his liabilities].

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to sell and deliver to the said *C. D.* [one hundred boxes of tea], the estimated value of which is rupees.

3. That the said representations were false, and were then known by the said *C. D.* to be so. [*Or*, That at the time of making the said representations, the said *C. D.* was insolvent, and knew himself to be so.]

4. That the said *C. D.* afterwards transferred the said goods to the defendant *E. F.*, without consideration [*or* who had notice of the falsity of the representation].

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) For the possession of the said goods, or for rupees, in case such possession cannot be had;

(2) For rupees compensation for the detention thereof.

E.—PLAINTS IN SUITS FOR SPECIAL RELIEF.

No. 99.

FOR RESCISSION OF A CONTRACT ON THE GROUND OF MISTAKE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant represented to the plaintiff that a certain piece of ground belonging to the defendant, situated at , contained [ten bighás].

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to purchase the same at the price of rupees in the belief that the said representation was true, and signed an instrument of agreement, of which a copy is hereto annexed. But no conveyance of the same has been executed to him.

3. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff paid the defendant rupees as part of such purchase-money.

4. That the said piece of ground contained in fact only [five bighás].

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) For rupees, with interest from the day of 18 ;

(2) That the said agreement of purchase be delivered up and cancelled.

No. 100.

FOR AN INJUNCTION RESTRAINING WASTE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That plaintiff is the absolute owner of [*describe the property*].

2. That the defendant is in possession of the same under a lease from the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has [cut down a number of valuable trees, and threatens to cut down many more for the purpose of sale] without the consent of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff prays judgment, that the defendant be restrained by injunction from committing or permitting any further waste on the said premises.

[*Pecuniary compensation might also be prayed.*]

No. 101.

FOR ABATEMENT OF A NUISANCE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That plaintiff is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, the absolute owner of [the house No. , street, Calcutta].

2. That the defendant is, and at all the said times was, the absolute owner of [a plot of ground in the same street].

3. That on the day of 18 , the defendant erected upon his said lot a slaughter-house, and still maintains the same; and from that day until the present time has continually caused cattle to be brought and killed there [and has caused the blood and offal to be thrown into the street opposite the said house of the plaintiff].

4. That [the plaintiff has been compelled, by reason of the premises, to abandon the said house, and has been unable to rent the same].

The plaintiff prays judgment, that the said nuisance be abated.

No. 102.

FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE DIVERSION OF A WATER-COURSE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

[*As in No.* 81.]

The Plaintiff prays judgment, that the defendant be restrained by injunction from diverting the water as aforesaid.

No. 103.

FOR RESTORATION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY, THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION, AND FOR AN INJUNCTION.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That plaintiff is, and at all times hereinafter mentioned was, the owner of [a portrait of his grandfather, which was executed by an eminent painter], and of which no duplicate exists [*or state any facts showing that the property is of a kind that cannot be replaced by money*].

2. That on the day of 18 , he deposited the same for safe-keeping with the defendant.

3. That on the day of 18 , he demanded the same from the defendant, and offered to pay all reasonable charges for the storage of the same.

4. That the defendant refuses to deliver the same to the plaintiff, and threatens to conceal, dispose of, cut or injure the same if required to deliver it up.

5. That no pecuniary compensation would be an adequate compensation to the plaintiff for the loss of the said [painting].

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) That the defendant be restrained by injunction from disposing of, injuring, or concealing the said [painting];

(2) That he return the same to the plaintiff.

No. 104.

INTERPLEADER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That before the date of the claims hereinafter mentioned, one *G. H.* deposited with the plaintiff [*describe the property*] for [safe keeping].

2. That the defendant, *C. D.*, claims the same [under an alleged assignment thereof to him from the said *G. H.*]

3. That the defendant, *E. F.*, also claims the same [under an order of the said *G. H.* transferring the same to him].

4. That the plaintiff is ignorant of the respective rights of the defendants.

5. That he has no claim upon the said property, and is ready and willing to deliver it to such persons as the Court shall direct.

6. That this suit is not brought by collusion with either of the defendants.

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) That the defendants be restrained, by injunction, from taking any proceedings against the plaintiff in relation thereto;

(2) That they be required to interplead together concerning their claims to the said property;

[(3) That some person be authorized to receive the said property pending such litigation];

(4) That upon delivering the same to such [person], the plaintiff be discharged from all liability to either of the defendants in relation thereto.

No. 105.

ADMINISTRATION BY CREDITOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. *E. F.*, late of , was at the time of his death, and his estate still is, indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of [*here insert nature of debt and security, if any*].

2. The said *E. F.* made his Will, dated the day of and thereof appointed *C. D.* executor [*or*, devised his estate in trust, *&c.*, *or*, died intestate, *as the case may be*].

3. The said Will was proved by the said *C. D.* [*or*, letters of administration were granted, *&c.*].

4. The defendant has possessed himself of the moveable [and immoveable, *or*, the proceeds of the immoveable] property of the said *E. F.*, and has not paid the plaintiff his said debt.

5. The said *E. F.* died on or about the day of

6. The plaintiff prays that an account may be taken of the moveable [and immoveable] property of the said *E. F.*, deceased, and that the same may be administered under the decree of the Court.

No. 106.

ADMINISTRATION BY SPECIFIC LEGATEES.

(*Title.*)

[*Alter Form* 105 *thus*:—]

[*Omit paragraph* 1 *and commence paragraph* 2] *E. F.*, late of , duly made his last Will, dated the day of and thereof appointed *C. D.* executor, and by such Will bequeathed to the plaintiff [*here state the specific legacy*].

For paragraph 4, *substitute*—

The defendant is in possession of the moveable property of the said *E. F.*, and, amongst other things, of the said [*here name the subject of the specific bequest*].

For the commencement of paragraph 6 *substitute*—

The plaintiff prays that the defendant may be ordered to deliver to him the said [*here name the subject of the specific bequest*] or that, &c.

No. 107.

ADMINISTRATION BY PECUNIARY LEGATEES.

(*Title.*)

[*Alter Form* 105 *thus*:—].

[*Omit paragraph* 1 *and substitute for paragraph* 2] *E. F.*, late of , duly made his last Will, dated the day of , and thereof appointed *C. D.* executor, and by such Will bequeathed to the plaintiff a legacy of rupees

In paragraph 4, *substitute* "legacy" *for* "debt."

Another Form.

Between *E. F.* ... . *Plaintiff,*

and

G. H. ... ... *Defendant.*

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. *A. B.* of *K* in the duly made his last Will, dated the [first day of March 1873], whereby he appointed the defendant and *M. N.* [who died in the testator's life-time] executors thereof, and bequeathed his property, whether moveable or immoveable, to his executors in trust, to pay the rents and income thereof to the plaintiff for his life; and after his decease, and in default of his having a son who should attain twenty-one, or a daughter who should attain that age or marry, upon trust as to his immoveable property for the person who would be the testator's heir-at-law, and as to his moveable property for the persons who would be the testator's next-of-kin if he had died intestate at the time of the death of the plaintiff, and such failure of his issue as aforesaid.

2. The testator died on the [first day of July 1873], and his Will was proved by the defendant on the [fourth of October 1873]. The plaintiff has not been married.

3. The testator was at his death entitled to moveable and immoveable property; the defendant entered into the receipt of the rents of the immoveable property and got in the moveable property; he has sold some part of the immoveable property.

The plaintiff claims—

(1) To have the moveable and immoveable property of *A. B.* administered in this Court, and for that purpose to have all proper directions given and accounts taken.

(2) Such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

Between *E. F.* ... ... *Plaintiff,*

and

G. H. ... ... *Defendant.*

Written Statement of Defendant.

1. *A. B's* Will contained a charge of debts; he died insolvent; he was entitled at his death to some immoveable property which the defendant sold, and which produced the nett sum of rupees and the testator had some moveable property which the defendant got in, and which produced the nett sum of rupees .

2. The defendant applied the whole of the said sums and the sum of rupees which the defendant received from rents of the immoveable property in the payment of the funeral and testamentary expenses and some of the debts of the testator.

3. The defendant made up his accounts and sent a copy thereof to the plaintiff on the [tenth of January 1875], and offered the plaintiff free access to the vouchers to verify such accounts, but he declined to avail himself of the defendant's offer.

4. The defendant submits that the plaintiff ought to pay the costs of this suit.

No. 108.

EXECUTION OF TRUSTS.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of ... *Plaintiff,*

against

C. D. of the beneficiary [*or*, one of the beneficiaries], ... *Defendant.*

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That he is one of the trustees under an instrument of settlement bearing date on or about the day of made upon the marriage of the said *E. F.* and *G. H.* the father and mother of the defendant [*or*, an instrument of assignment of the estate and effects of *E. F.* for the benefit of *C. D.*, the defendant, and other the creditors of *E. F.*].

2. The said *A. B.* has taken upon himself the burden of the said trust, and is in possession of [*or*, of the proceeds of] the moveable and immoveable property conveyed [*or* assigned] by the before-mentioned deed.

3. The said *C. D.* claims to be entitled to a beneficial interest under the before-mentioned deed.

4. The plaintiff is desirous to account for all the rents and profits of the said immoveable property [and the proceeds of the sale of the said, *or* of part of the said, immoveable property, *or* moveable, *or* the proceeds of the sale of, *or* of part of, the said moveable, property, *or* the profits accruing to the plaintiff as such trustee in the execution of the said trust] ; and he prays that the Court will take the accounts of the said trust, and also that the whole of the said trust estate may be administered in the Court for the benefit of the said *C. D.*, the defendant, and all other persons who may be interested in such administration, in the presence of the said *C. D.* and such other persons so interested as the Court may direct, or that the said *C. D.* may shew good cause to the contrary.

N. B.—Where the suit is by a beneficiary, the plaint may be modelled, mutatis mutandis, *on the plaint by a legatee.*]

No. 109.

FORECLOSURE OR SALE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. By an instrument of mortgage bearing date on or about the day of 18 , a house with the garden and appurtenances, situated within the jurisdiction of this Court, were conveyed [*or* assigned] by the defendant to him the plaintiff, his heirs [*or* executors, administrators,] and assigns, for securing the principal sum of Rs. together with interest thereon after the rate of Rs. per centum per annum, subject to redemption upon payment by the said defendant of the said principal and interest at a day long since past.

2 There is now due from the defendant to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. for principal and interest on the said mortgage.

3. The plaintiff prays (*a*) that the Court will order the defendant to pay him the said sum of Rs. , with such further interest as may accrue between the filing of the plaint and the day of payment, and also the costs of this suit, on some day to be named by the Court, and in default that the equity of redemption of the said mortgaged premises may be foreclosed and the plaintiff placed in possession of the same premises; or (*b*) that the said premises may be sold, and the proceeds applied in and towards the payment of the amount of the said principal, interest and costs; and (*c*) that if such proceeds shall not be sufficient for the payment in full of such amount, the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the amount of the deficiency with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum until realization ; and (*d*) that for that purpose all proper directions may be given and accounts taken by the Court.

No. 110.

REDEMPTION.

(*Title.*)

[*Alter Form* 109 *thus* :—]

Transpose parties and also the facts in paragraph 1.

or paragraph 2, *substitute*—

2. There is now due from the plaintiff to the defendant, for principal and interest on the said mortgage, the sum of Rs. which the plaintiff is ready and willing to pay to the defendant, of which the defendant, before filing this plaint, had notice.

For paragraph 3, *substitute*—

The plaintiff prays that he may redeem the said premises and that the defendant may be ordered to re-convey [*or* re-assign] the same to him upon payment of the sum of Rs. and interest, with such costs (if any), as the Court may order upon a day to be named by the Court, and that the Court will give all proper directions for the preparation and execution of such re-conveyance [*or* assignment], and doing such other acts as may be necessary to put him into possession of the said premises, freed from the said mortgage.

No. 111.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE. (No. 1).

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. By an agreement dated the day of and signed by the above-named defendant, *C. D.*, he the said *C. D.* contracted to buy of [*or* sell to] him certain immoveable property, therein described and referred to, for the sum of Rs.

2. He has applied to the said *C. D.* specifically to perform the said agreement on his part, but he has not done so.

3. The said *A. B.* has been and still is ready and willing specifically to perform the agreement on his part, of which the said *C. D.* has had notice.

4. The plaintiff prays that the Court will order the said *A. B.* specifically to perform the said agreement, and to do all acts necessary to put the said *A. B.* in full possession of the said property [*or* to accept a conveyance and possession of the said property] and to pay the costs of the suit.

[*N. B.—In suit for delivery up, to be cancelled, of any agreement, omit paragraphs* 2 *and* 3, *and substitute a paragraph stating generally the grounds for requiring the agreement to be delivered up to be cancelled, such as that the plaintiff signed it by mistake, under distress, or by the fraud of the defendant, and alter the prayer according* to the *relief sought.*]

No. 112.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE. (No. 2).

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant was absolutely entitled to certain immoveable property described in the agreement hereto annexed.

2. That on the same day, the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, under their hands, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

3. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff tendered rupees to the defendant, and demanded a conveyance of the said property.

4. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff again demanded such conveyance. [*Or*, that the defendant refused to convey the same to the plaintiff.]

5. That the defendant has not executed such conveyance.

6. That the plaintiff is still ready and willing to pay the purchase-money of the said property to the defendant.

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) That the defendant execute to the plaintiff a sufficient conveyance of the said property [*following the terms of the agreement*]

(2) For rupees compensation for withholding the same.

No. 113.

PARTNERSHIP.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. He and the said *C. D.*, the defendant, have been for the space of years [*or* months] last past carrying on business together at within the jurisdiction of this Court, under certain articles of partnership in writing, signed by them respectively, [*or*, under a certain deed sealed and executed by them respectively, *or*, under a verbal agreement between them, the said plaintiff and defendant].

2. Divers disputes and differences have arisen between the plaintiff and defendant as such partners, whereby it has become impossible to carry on the said business in partnership with advantage to the partners.

3. The plaintiff desires to have the said partnership dissolved, and he is ready and willing to bear his share of the debts and obligations of the partnership according to the terms of the said articles [*or* deed, *or* agreement].

4. The plaintiff prays the Court to decree a dissolution of the said partnership, and that the accounts of the said partnership trading may be taken by the Court, and the assets thereof realized, and that each party may be ordered to pay into Court any balance due from him upon such partnership-account, and that the debts and liabilities of the said partnership may be paid and discharged, and that the costs of the suit may be paid out of the partnership-assets, and that any balance remaining of such assets, after such payment and discharge, and the payment of the said costs, may be divided between the plaintiff and defendant, according to the terms of the said articles [*or* deed, *or* agreement], or that, if the said assets shall prove insufficient, he the plaintiff and the said defendant may be ordered to contribute in such proportions as shall be just to a fund to be raised for the payment and discharge of such debts, liabilities and costs. And to give such other relief as the Court shall think fit.

This plaint was filed by of

Pleader for the plaintiff, *or* by

[*N. B.—In suits for winding-up of any partnership, omit the prayer for dissolution: but instead thereof insert a paragraph stating the fact of the partnership having been dissolved.*]

No. 114.

FORMS OF CONCISE STATEMENTS.

[Code of Civil Procedure, section 58.]

Money lent.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for money lent [and interest].
Several demands.	The plaintiff's claim is goods sold, and	rs., whereof rs. is for the price of rs. for money lent, and rs. for interest.
Rent.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for arrears of rent.
Salary, &c.	The plaintiff's claim is *may be*].	rs. for arrears of salary as a clerk [*or, as the case*
Interest.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for interest upon money lent.
General average.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a general average contribution.
Freight, &c.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for freight and demurrage.
Banker's balance.	The plaintiff's claim is banker.	rs. for money deposited with the defendant as a
Fees, &c., as pleader.	The plaintiff's claim is money expended] as a pleader.	rs. for fees for work done [and rs.
Commission.	The plaintiff's claim is auctioneer, cotton-broker, *&c.*].	rs. for commission earned as [*state character, as*
Medical attendance, &c.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for medical attendances.
Return of premium.	The plaintiff's claim is of insurance.	rs. for a return of premiums paid upon policies
Warehouse rent.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for the warehousing of goods.
Carriage of goods.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for the carriage of goods by railway.
Use and occupation of houses.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for the use and occupation of a house.
Hire of goods.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for the hire of [furniture].
Work done.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for work done as a [surveyor].
Board and lodging.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for board and lodging.
Schooling.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for the [board, lodging and] tuition of *X. Y.*
Money received.	The plaintiff's claim is [*or* factor, *or* collector, *or*, *&c.*] of the plaintiff.	rs. for money received by the defendant as pleader
Fees of office.	The plaintiff's claim is of the office of	rs. for fees received by the defendant under colour
Money overpaid.	The plaintiff's claim is riage of goods by railway.	rs. for a return of money overcharged for the car-
	The plaintiff's claim is ant as	rs. for a return of fees overcharged by the defend-
Return of money by stake-holder.	The plaintiff's claim is ant as stake-holder.	rs. for a return of money deposited with the defend-
Money won from stake-holder.	The plaintiff's claim is holder, and become payable to plaintiff.	rs. for money entrusted to the defendant as stake-
Money entrusted to agent.	The plaintiff's claim is as agent of the plaintiff.	rs. for a return of money entrusted to the defendant
Money obtained by fraud.	The plaintiff's claim is tiff by fraud.	rs. for a return of money obtained from the plain-
Money paid by mistake.	The plaintiff's claim is mistake.	rs. for a return of money paid to the defendant by
Money paid for consideration which has failed.	The plaintiff's claim is [work to be done, *or* work left undone; *or*, a bill to be taken up, *or*, a bill not taken up, *or*, *&c.*]	rs. for a return of money paid to the defendant for
	The plaintiff's claim is shares to be allotted.	rs. for a return of money paid as a deposit upon
Money paid by surety for defendant.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for money paid for the defendant as his surety.
Rent paid.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for money paid for rent due by the defendant.
Money paid on accommodation-bill.	The plaintiff's claim is for the defendant's accommodation.	rs. upon a bill of exchange accepted [*or* indorsed]
Contribution by surety.	The plaintiff's claim is the plaintiff as surety.	rs. for a contribution in respect of money paid by
By co-debtor.	The plaintiff's claim is the plaintiff and the defendant, paid by the plaintiff.	rs. for a contribution in respect of a joint debt of
Money paid for calls.	The plaintiff's claim is which the defendant was bound to indemnify the plaintiff.	rs. for money paid for calls upon shares, against
Money payable under award.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for money payable under an award.
Life-policy.	The plaintiff's claim is deceased.	rs. upon a policy of insurance upon the life of *X. Y.*,
Money-bond.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. and interest.	rs. upon a bond to secure payment of
Foreign judgment.	The plaintiff's claim is [the Empire of Russia].	rs. upon a judgment of the Court in
Bills of exchange, &c.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. upon a cheque drawn by the defendant.
	The plaintiff's claim is indorsed] by the defendant.	rs. upon a bill of exchange accepted [*or* drawn, *or*
	The plaintiff's claim is the defendant.	rs. upon a promissory note made [*or* indorsed] by
	The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant, *C. D.*, as drawer [*or* indorser] of a bill of exchange.	rs. against the defendant, *A. B.*, as acceptor, and
Surety.	The plaintiff's claim is goods sold.	rs. against the defendant as surety for the price of

The plaintiff's claim is rs. against the defendant, *A. B.*, as principal, and against the defendant, *C. D.*, as surety, for the price of goods sold [*or* for arrears of rent, *or* for money lent, *or* for money received by the defendant, *A. B.*, as traveller for the plaintiff, *or, &c.*].

Calls. The plaintiff's claim is rs. for calls upon shares.

Indorsement for costs, &c.

[*Add to the above Forms*] and rs. for costs; and if the amount claimed be paid to the plaintiff or his pleader within days [*or, if the summons is to be served out of the jurisdiction, insert the time for appearance limited by the order*] from the service hereof, further proceedings will be stayed.

Damages and other claims.

Agent, &c. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to employ the plaintiff as traveller.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongful dismissal from the defendant's employment as traveller [and rs. for arrears of wages].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the defendant's wrongfully quitting the plaintiff's employment as manager.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of duty as factor [*or, &c.*,] of the plaintiff [and rs. for money received as factor, *or &c.*]

Apprentices. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of the terms of a deed of apprenticeship of *X. Y.* to the defendant [*or* plaintiff].

Arbitration. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for non-compliance with the award of *X. Y.*

Assault, &c. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for assault [and false imprisonment, and for malicious prosecution].

By husband and wife. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for assault and false imprisonment of the plaintiff, *C. D.*

Against husband and wife. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for assault by the defendant, *C. D.*

Pleader. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury by the defendant's negligence as pleader of the plaintiff.

Bailment. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for negligence in the custody of goods [and for wrongfully detaining the same].

Pledge. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for negligence in the keeping of goods pawned [and for wrongfully detaining the same].

Hire. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for negligence in the custody of furniture [*or*, a carriage] lent on hire, [and for wrongfully, *&c.*].

Banker. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully neglecting [*or* refusing] to pay the plaintiff's cheque.

Bill. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to accept the plaintiff's drafts.

Bond. The plaintiff's claim is upon a bond conditioned not to carry on the trade of a

Carrier. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for refusing to carry the plaintiff's goods by railway.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for refusing to carry the plaintiff by railway.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of duty in and about the carriage and delivery of coals by railway.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of duty in and about the carriage and delivery of machinery by sea.

Charter-party. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of charter-party of ship [*Mary*].

Claim for return of goods; damages. The plaintiff's claim is for return of household furniture, [*or, &c.*,] or their value, and for damages for detaining the same.

Damages for depriving of goods. The plaintiff's claim is for wrongfully depriving plaintiff of goods, household furniture, &c.

Defamation. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for libel.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for slander.

Wrongful distress. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for improperly distraining.

[*This Form shall be sufficient whether the distress complained of be wrongful or excessive, or irregular.*]

Ejectment. The plaintiff's claim is to recover possession of a house, No. in Street, or of a farm called Blackacre, situate in the of in the of

To establish title and recover rents. The plaintiff's claim is to establish his title to [*here describe property*] and to recover the rents thereof.

[*The two previous Forms may be combined*].

Fishery. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for infringement of the plaintiff's right of fishing.

Fraud. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for fraudulent misrepresentation on the sale of a horse [*or* a business, *or* shares, *or, &c.*].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for fraudulent misrepresentation of the credit of *A. B.*

Guarantee. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract of guarantee for *A. B.*

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to indemnify the plaintiff as the defendant's agent to distrain.

Insurance. The plaintiff's claim is for a loss under a policy upon the ship [*Royal Charter*], and freight of cargo [*or* for return of premiums].

[*This Form shall be sufficient whether the loss claimed be total or partial.*]

The plaintiff's claim is for a loss under a policy of fire insurance upon house and furniture.

Fire insurance The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to insure a house.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to keep a house in repair.

Landlord and tenant. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breaches of covenants contained in a lease of a farm.

Medical man. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff from the defendant's negligence as a medical man.

Mischievous animal.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury by the defendant's dog.

Negligence.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff by the negligent driving of the defendant or his servants.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff while a passenger on the defendant's railway by the negligence of the defendant's servants.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff at the defendant's railway-station from the defective condition of the station.

Act XIII of 1855.

The plaintiff's claim is as executor of *A. B.* deceased, for damages for the death of the said *A. B.*, from injuries received while a passenger on the defendant's railway, by the negligence of the defendant's servants.

Promise of marriage.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of promise of marriage.

Sale of goods.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of contract to accept and pay for goods.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for non-delivery [*or* short delivery, *or* defective quality, *or other breach of contract of sale*] of cotton [*or, &c.*].

Sale of goods.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of warranty of a horse.

Sale of land.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to sell [*or* purchase] land.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to let [*or* take] a house.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to sell [*or* purchase] the lease, with good-will, fixtures, and stock-in-trade of a public-house.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of covenant for title [*or* for quiet enjoyment, *or, &c.*] in a conveyance of land.

Trespass on land.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully entering the plaintiff's land and drawing water from his well [*or* cutting his grass, *or* felling his timber, *or* pulling down his fences, *or* removing his gate, *or* using his road or path, *or* crossing his field, *or* depositing sand there, *or* carrying away gravel from thence, *or* carrying away stones from his river].

Support.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully taking away the support of plaintiff's land [*or* house, *or* mine].

Way.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully obstructing a way [public highway, *or* private, way].

Water-course, &c.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully diverting [*or* obstructing, *or* polluting, *or* diverting water from] a water-course.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully discharging water upon the plaintiff's land [*or* into the plaintiff's mine].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully obstructing the plaintiff's use of a well.

Pasture.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the infringement of the plaintiff's right of pasture.

[*This Form shall be sufficient whatever the nature of the right to pasture be.*]

Patent.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for obstructing the access of light to plaintiff's house.

Copy-right.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the infringement of the plaintiff's patent.

Trade-mark.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the infringement of the plaintiff's copy-right.

Work.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully using [*or* imitating] the plaintiff's trade-mark.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to build a ship [*or* to repair a house, *&c.*].

Nuisance.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to employ the plaintiff to build a ship, &c.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages to his house, trees, crops, &c., caused by noxious vapours from the defendant's factory [*or, &c.*].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages from nuisance by noise from the defendant's works [*or* stables, *or, &c.*].

Injunction.

[*Add to indorsement*]:—and for an injunction.

Mesne profits.

[*Add to indorsement where claim is to land, or to establish title, or both*]:—and for mesne profits.

Arrears of rent.

and for an account of rents or arrears of rent.

Breach of covenant.

and for breach of covenant for [repairs].

1. *Creditor to administer Estate.*

The plaintiff's claim is as a creditor of *X.Y.*, of deceased, to have the moveable and immoveable property of the said *X.Y.* administered. The defendant, *C. D.*, is sued as the administrator of the said *X.Y.*, [and the defendants, *E. F.* and *G. H.*, as his coheirs at law.]

2. *Legatee to administer Estate.*

The plaintiff's claim is as a legatee under the will dated the day of 18 , of *X. Y.*, deceased, to have the moveable and immoveable property of the said *X. Y.* administered. The defendant, *C. D.*, is sued as the executor of the said *X. Y.* [and the defendants, *E. F.* and *G. H.*, as his devisees].

3. *Partnership.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have an account taken of the partnership dealings between the plaintiff and defendant [under articles of partnership dated the day of], and to have the affairs of the partnership wound up.

4. *By mortgagee.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have an account taken of what is due to him for principal, interest and costs on a mortgage dated the day of , made between [*parties*] [*or*, by deposit of title-deeds], and that the mortgage may be enforced by foreclosure or sale.

5. *By mortgagor.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have an account taken of what, if anything, is due on a mortgage dated and made between [*parties*], and to redeem the property comprised therein.

6. *Raising Portions.*

The plaintiff's claim is that the sum of rs. which by an indenture of settlement, dated , was provided for the portions of the younger children of may be raised.

7. *Execution of Trusts.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have the trusts of an indenture dated and made between [*parties*] carried into execution.

8. *Cancellation, or Rectification.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have a deed dated and made between [*parties*] set aside or rectified.

9. *Specific Performance.*

The plaintiff's claim is for specific performance of an agreement dated the day of for the sale by the plaintiff to the defendant of certain [freehold] hereditaments at

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No. 115.

PROBATE.

1. *By an executor or legatee propounding a will in solemn form.*

The plaintiff claims to be executor of the last will dated the day of of *C. W.* late of deceased, who died on the day of and to have the said will established. This summons is issued against you as one of the next-of-kin of the said deceased [*or, as the case may be*].

2. *By an executor or legatee of a former will, or a next-of-kin, &c., of the deceased seeking to obtain the revocation of a probate granted in common form.*

The plaintiff claims to be executor of the last will dated the day of of *C.D.*, late of deceased, who died on the day of and to have the probate of a pretended will of the said deceased, dated the day of revoked. This summons is issued against you as the executor of the said pretended will [*or, as the case may be*].

3. *By an executor or legatee of a will when letters of administration have been granted as in an intestacy.*

The plaintiff claims to be executor of the last will of *C. D*, late of deceased, who died on the day of dated the day of .

The plaintiff claims that the grant of letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased obtained by you should be revoked, and probate of the said will granted to him.

4. *By a person claiming a grant of administration as a next-of-kin of the deceased, but whose interest as next-of-kin is disputed.*

The plaintiff claims to be the brother and sole next-of-kin of *C.D.* of deceased, who died on the day of intestate, and to have as such a grant of administration to the personal estate of the said intestate. This writ is issued against you because you have entered a caveat, and have alleged that you are the sole next-of-kin of the deceased [*or, as the case may be*].

Indorsements of character of Parties.

The plaintiff's claim is as executor [*or* administrator] of *C.D*, deceased, for, *&c.*

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant, *A. B.*, as executor [*or, &c.*] of *C.D.*, deceased, for, *&c.*

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant, *A.B.*, as executor of *X. Y.* deceased, and against the defendant, *C.D*, in his personal capacity, for, *&c.*

By husband and wife-executrix. The claim of the plaintiff, *C D.*, is as executrix of *X. Y.*, deceased, and the claim of the plaintiff, *A.B.*, as her husband, for

Trustees. The plaintiff's claim is as [*or*, the plaintiff's claim is against the defendant as] trustee under the will of *A.B.* [*or* under the settlement upon the marriage of *A.B.* and *X. Y.* his wife].

Public officer. The plaintiff's claim is as public officer of the Bank, for

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant as public officer of the Bank, for

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant, *A.B.*, as principal, and against the defendant, *C.D.*, as public officer, of the Bank, as surety, for

Heir and devisee. The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant as heir-at-law of *A.B.*, deceased.

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant, *C.D.*, as heir-at-law, and against the defendant, *E.F.*, as devisee, of lands under the will of *A.B.*

F.—MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 116.

Section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

COURT of the of holden at

REGISTER OF CIVIL SUITS in the year 18 .

Date of presentation of plaint.	No. of Suit.	PLAINTIFF.			DEFENDANT.			CLAIM.			APPEARANCE.			JUDGMENT.			APPEAL.		EXECUTION.					RETURN OF EXECUTION.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Particulars.	Amount or value.	When the Cause of Action accrued.	Day for parties to appear.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Date.	For whom.	For what, or amount.	Date of Appeal.	Judgment in Appeal.	Date of application.	Date of Order.	Against whom.	For what, and amount if money.	Amount of Costs.	Amount paid into Court.	Arrested.	Minute of other Return than payment of Arrest, and date of every Return.

No. 117.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT,

Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

dwelling at

WHEREAS

has instituted a suit against you for

you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized Pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the day of 18 , at o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the above-named plaintiff; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you, or send by your Pleader , which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of . 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

NOTICE.—1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have subpœnas from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing their necessary subsistence-money.

2. If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.

NOTE.—*If written statements are required, say*—You are (*or* such a party is, *as the case may be*) required to put in a written statement by the day of

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No. 118.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

dwelling at

WHEREAS

has instituted a suit against you for

you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized Pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the day of 18 , at o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the above-named plaintiff; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence; and you will bring with you, or send by your Pleader , which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

NOTICE.—1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have subpœnas from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing their necessary subsistence-money.

2. If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.

NOTE.—*If written statements are required, say*—You are (*or* such a party is, *as the case may be*) required to put in a written statement by the day of

No. 119.

SUMMONS TO APPEAR.

Section 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

NO. OF SUIT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

To (*Name, description and address.*)

WHEREAS [*here enter the name, description and address of the plaintiff*] has instituted a suit in this Court against you [*here state the particulars of the claim as in the register*]: you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the day of at in the forenoon [*If not specially required to appear in person, state*—"in person or by a pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions"] to answer the above-named plaintiff. [*If the summons be for the final disposal of the suit, this further direction shall be added here;* "and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day"]: and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your agent) [*here mention any document the production of which may be required by the plaintiff*] which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

No. 120.

ORDER FOR TRANSMISSION OF SUMMONS FOR SERVICE IN THE JURISDICTION OF ANOTHER COURT.

Section 85 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

The day of 18 .

WHEREAS it is stated in the plaint that , the defendant in the above suit is at present residing in , but that the right to sue accrued within the jurisdiction of this Court: it is ordered that a summons returnable on the day of 18 be forwarded for service on the said defendant, to the Court of with a duplicate of this proceeding.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 121.

TO ACCOMPANY RETURN OF SUMMONS OF ANOTHER COURT.

Section 85 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil suit No. of 18 .

The day of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

Read proceeding from the forwarding for service on in Civil No. of that Court.

Read bailiff's endorsement on the back of the process stating that the and proof of the above having been duly taken by me on the [oath *or*] affirmation of and it is ordered that the be returned to the with a copy of this proceeding.

L. S.

Judge.

NOTE.—This form will be applicable to process other than summons, the service of which may have to be effected in the same manner.

No. 122.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

Section 110 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

I, the undersigned defendant [*or* one of the defendants], disclaim all interest under the will of the said *E. F.* in the plaint named [*or*, as heir-at-law of, *or*, as next-of-kin, *or* one of the next-of-kin, of *E. F.*, deceased, in the said plaint named].

Or, I the undersigned defendant state, that I admit [*or* deny] [*here repeat in the language of the plaint the statements admitted or denied*].

Or, I the undersigned defendant submit that, upon the facts stated in the plaint, it does not appear that there is any agreement which can be legally enforced [*or*, that it appears upon the said plaint that I am jointly liable with one *E. F.*, who is not a party to the suit, and not severally liable as by the plaint appears, *or*, that it appears by the said plaint that *G. H.* should have been a joint plaintiff with the said *A. B.* in the said suit, *or*, *as the case may be*].

Or, that the plaintiff has conveyed [*or* assigned] his interest in the said mortgage [*or* equity of redemption] to one *I. J.* [*or*, that I have conveyed or assigned to *H. L.* by way of further charge for securing the sum of Rs. , the equity of redemption in the property sought by the suit to be foreclosed].

Or, that since the dissolution of the partnership the plaintiff has executed an instrument, whereby the plaintiff covenants to discharge all debts and liabilities of the partnership, and generally to release me from all claims and liabilities either by or to himself and others in respect of the said partnership trading [*or*, *as the case may be*].

(*Signed*) *C. D.*,
Defendant.

No. 123.

INTERROGATORIES.

Section 121 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B.
against
C. D., *E. F.* and *G. H.*

Interrogatories on behalf of the above-named *A. B.* [*or C. D.*] for the examination of the above-named [*E. F.* and *G. H.*, *or A. B.*].

1. Did not &c.

2. Has not &c.

The defendant *E. F.* is required to answer the interrogatories numbered

The defendant *G. H.* is required to answer the interrogatories numbered

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No. 124.

FORM OF NOTICE TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS.

Section 131 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B.
against
C. D.

Take notice that the plaintiff [*or* defendant] requires you to produce for his inspection the following documents referred to in your plaint [*or* written statement, *or* affidavit], dated the day of 18

Describe documents required.

X. Y. Pleader for the plaintiff [*or* the defendant].

To *Z.*

Pleader for the defendant [*or* plaintiff].

No. 125.

SUMMONS TO ATTEND AND GIVE EVIDENCE.

Sections 159 and 163 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS your attendance is required to on behalf of the in the above cause, you are hereby required [personally to appear before this Court] on the day of 18 , at the hour of A. M. [and] to bring with you or to send to this Court

A sum of Rs. , being your travelling and other expenses and subsistence-allowance for one day, is herewith sent. If you do not comply with this order, you will be subject to the consequence of non-attendance laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, section 170.

Notice—(1). If you are summoned only to produce a document and not to give evidence, you shall be deemed to have complied with the summons if you cause such document to be produced in this Court on the day and hour aforesaid.

(2). If you are to be detained beyond the day aforesaid, a sum of Rs. will be tendered to you for each day's attendance beyond the day specified.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 126.

SUMMONS TO ATTEND AND GIVE EVIDENCE.

Sections 159 and 163 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Another Form.

No. OF SUIT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Plaintiff.
Defendant.

To (*Name, description and address.*)

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the day of at in the forenoon, to give evidence on behalf of the plaintiff [*or* the defendant] in the above-mentioned suit, and to produce [*here describe with convenient certainty any document the production of which may be required. If the summons be only to give evidence, or if it be only to produce a document, it must be expressed accordingly*] and you are not to depart thence until you have been examined [*or* have produced the document] and the Court has risen, or unless you have obtained the leave of the Court.

FORMS OF DECREES.

No. 127.

SIMPLE MONEY-DECREE.

(*Title.*)

Claim for

THIS cause coming on for final disposal before in the presence of , on the part of the plaintiff, and on the part of the defendant, it is ordered that the do pay to the the sum of Rs. , with interest thereon at the rate of per cent. per from to the date of realization of the said sum, and do also pay to the the costs of this suit as taxed by the officer of the Court, with interest thereon at the rate aforesaid from the date of taxation to the date of realization.

Costs of suit.

PLAINTIFF.	Rs.	A.	P.	DEFENDANT.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Stamp for plaint ...				Stamp for power ...			
2. Do. for power ...				Do. petition ...			
3. Do. exhibits ...				Pleader's fee			
4. Pleader's fees on Rs. ...				Subsistence for witnesses ...			
5. Translation fee ...				Service of process ...			
6. Subsistence for witness for attendance ...				Translation fee ...			
7. Commissioner's fee ...				Commissioner's fee ...			
8. Service of process ...							
9. &c.							
TOTAL ...				TOTAL ...			

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 128.

DECREE FOR SALE IN A SUIT BY A MORTGAGEE OR PERSON ENTITLED TO A LIEN.

(*Title.*)

It is ordered that it be referred to the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] to take an account of what is due to the plaintiff for principal and interest on the mortgage [*or* lien] mentioned in the plaint, and to tax the plaintiff's costs of this suit, and that the Registrar do certify to the Court on the day of what he shall find to be due for principal and interest as aforesaid, and for costs; And upon the defendant paying into Court what shall be certified to be due to the plaintiff for principal and interest as aforesaid, together with the said costs, within six months after the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] shall have presented his certificate; it is ordered that the plaintiff do reconvey the said mortgaged premises free and clear from all incumbrances done by him, or any claiming by, from, or under him, and do deliver up to the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] all deeds and writings in his custody or power relating thereto, and that upon such reconveyance being made, and deeds and writings being delivered up, the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] shall pay out to the plaintiff the said sum so paid in as aforesaid for principal, interest and costs; but in default of the defendant paying into Court such principal, interest and costs as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, then it is ordered that the said mortgaged premises [*or* the premises subject to the said lien] be sold with the approbation of the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer]. And it is ordered that the money to arise by such sale be paid into Court, to the end that the same may be duly applied in payment of what shall be found due to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid, and that the balance (if any) shall be paid to the defendant.

No. 129.

FINAL DECREE FOR FORECLOSURE.

(*Title.*)

Whereas it appears to the Court that the defendant has not paid into Court the sum which was on the day of last certified by the Registrar to be due to the Plaintiff for principal and interest upon the mortgage in the plaint mentioned, and for costs, pursuant to the order made in this suit on the day of last, and that the period of six months has elapsed since the said day of

It is ordered that the Defendant do stand absolutely debarred and foreclosed of and from all equity of redemption of, in, and to, the said mortgaged premises.

No. 130.

PRELIMINARY ORDER—ADMINISTRATION SUIT.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

It is ordered that the following accounts and inquiries be taken and made; that is to say:—

In creditor's suit—

1. That an account be taken of what is due to the Plaintiff and all other the creditors of the deceased.

In suits by legatees—

2. An account be taken of the legacies given by the testator's will.

In suits by next-of-kin—

An inquiry be made and account taken of what, or of what share, if any, the plaintiff is entitled to as next-of-kin [*or* one of the next-of-kin] of the intestate.

[*After the first paragraph, the Order will, where necessary, order, in a creditor's suit, inquiry and accounts for legatees, heirs-at-law, and next-of-kin. In suits by claimants other than creditors, after the first paragraph, in all cases, an order to inquire and take an account of creditors, will follow the first paragraph, and such of the others as may be necessary will follow, omitting the first formal words. The form is continued as in a creditor's suit.*]

3. An account of the funeral and testamentary expenses.

4. An account of the moveable property of the deceased come to the hands of the Defendant, or to the hands of any other person by his order or for his use.

5. An inquiry what part (if any) of the moveable property of the deceased is outstanding and undisposed of.

6. And it is further ordered, that the Defendant do, on or before the day of next, pay into Court all sums of money which shall be found to have come to his hands, or to the hands of any person by his order or to his use.

7. And that if the *Registrar* shall find it necessary for carrying out the objects of the suit to sell any part of the moveable property of the deceased, that the same be sold accordingly, and the proceeds paid into Court.

8. And that Mr. *E. F.* be Receiver in the suit [*or* proceeding], and receive and get in all outstanding debts and outstanding moveable property of the deceased, and pay the same into the hands of the Registrar [and shall give security by bond for the due performance of his duties to the amount of rupees].

9. And it is further ordered, that if the moveable property of the deceased be found insufficient for carrying out the objects of the suit, then the following further inquiries be made, and accounts taken, that is to say,—

(*a*) an inquiry what immoveable property the deceased was seised of or entitled to at the time of his death;

(*b*) an inquiry what are the incumbrances (if any) affecting the immoveable property of the deceased, or any part thereof;

(*c*) an account, so far as possible, of what is due to the several incumbrancers, and to include a statement of the priorities of such of the incumbrancers as shall consent to the sale hereinafter directed.

10. And that the immoveable property of the deceased, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to make up the fund in Court sufficient to carry out the object of the suit, be sold with the approbation of the Judge, free from incumbrances (if any) of such incumbrancers as shall consent to the sale, and subject to the incumbrances of such of them as shall not consent.

11. And it is ordered, that *G. H.* shall have the conduct of the sale of the immoveable property, and shall prepare the conditions and contracts of sale subject to the approval of the Registrar, and that in case any doubt or difficulty shall arise the papers shall be submitted to the Judge to settle.

12. And it is further ordered, that, for the purpose of the inquiries hereinbefore directed, the Registrar shall advertise in the newspapers according to the practice of the Court, or shall make such inquiries in any other way which shall appear to the Registrar to give the most useful publicity to such inquiries.

13. And it is ordered, that the above inquiries and accounts be made and taken, and that all other acts ordered to be done be completed, before the day of and that the Registrar do certify the result of the inquiries, and the accounts, and that all other acts ordered are completed, and have his certificate in that behalf ready for the inspection of the parties on the day of

14. And, lastly, it is ordered, that this suit [*or* matter] stand adjourned for making final decree to the day of

[*Such part only of this order is to be used as is applicable to the particular case.*]

No. 131.

FINAL DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION SUIT BY A LEGATEE.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1. It is ordered that the defendant do on or before the day of pay into Court the sum of Rs. , the balance by the said certificate found to be due from the said defendant on account of the estate of , the testator, and also the sum of Rs. for interest, at the rate of Rs. per centum per annum, from the day of to the day of amounting together to the sum of Rs.

2. Let the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] of the said Court tax the costs of the plaintiff and defendant in this suit, and let the amount of the said costs, when so taxed, be paid out of the said sum of Rs. ordered to be paid into Court as aforesaid, as follows :—

(*a.*)—The costs of the plaintiff to Mr. , his attorney [*or* pleader], and the costs of the defendant to Mr. , his attorney [*or* pleader].

(*b.*)—And (*if any debts are due*), with the residue of the said sum of Rs. after payment of the plaintiff's and defendant's costs as aforesaid, let the sums found to be owing to the several creditors mentioned in the schedule to the Registrar's certificate, together with subsequent interest on such of the debts as bear interest, be paid; and after making such payments, let the amount coming to the several legatees mentioned in the schedule, together with subsequent interest (to be verified as aforesaid), be paid to them.

3. And if there should then be any residue, let the same be paid to the residuary legatee.

DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION SUIT BY A LEGATEE, WHERE AN EXECUTOR IS HELD PERSONALLY LIABLE FOR THE PAYMENT OF LEGACIES.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1. Declare that the defendant is personally liable to pay the legacy of Rs. bequeathed to the plaintiff;

2. And it is ordered, that an account be taken of what is due for principal and interest on the said legacy;

3. And it is also ordered, that the defendant do within weeks after the date of the Registrar's certificate, pay to the plaintiff the amount of what the Registrar shall certify to be due for principal and interest;

4. And it is ordered, that the defendant do pay the plaintiff his costs of suit, the same to be taxed in case the parties differ.

FINAL DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION SUIT BY NEXT-OF-KIN.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1. Let the Registrar of the said Court tax the costs of the plaintiff and defendant in this suit, and let the amount of the said plaintiff's costs, when so taxed, be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff out of the sum of Rs. , the balance by the said certificate found to be due from the said defendant on account of the personal estate of *E. F.*, the intestate, within one week after the taxation of the said costs by the said Registrar, and let the defendant retain for her own use out of such sum her costs, when taxed.

2. And it is ordered, that the residue of the said sum of Rs. , after payment of the plaintiffs' and defendant's costs as aforesaid, be paid and applied by defendant as follows :—

(*a.*)—Let the defendant, within one week after the taxation of the said costs by the Registrar as aforesaid, pay one-third share of the said residue to the plaintiffs, *A. B.*, and *C.*, his wife, in her right, as the sister and one of the next-of-kin of the said *E. F.*, the intestate.

(*b.*)—Let the defendant retain for her own use one other third share of the said residue, as the mother, and one other of the next-of-kin of the said *E. F.*, the intestate.

(*c.*)—And let the defendant, within one week after the taxation of the said costs by the Registrar as aforesaid, pay the ramaining one-third share of the said residue to *G. H.*, as the brother and the other next-of-kin of the said *E. F.*, the intestate.

No. 132.

ORDER—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Section 215 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

It is declared that the partnership in the plaint mentioned between the plaintiff and defendant ought to stand dissolved as from the day of , and it is ordered that the dissolution thereof as from that day be advertised in the *Gazette, &c.*

And it is ordered that be the Receiver of the partnership-estate and effects in this suit, and do get in all the outstanding book-debts and claims of the partnership.

And it is ordered that the following accounts be taken :—

1. An account of the credits, property and effects now belonging to the said partnership;

2. An account of the debts and liabilities of the said partnership;

3. An account of all dealings and transactions between the plaintiff and defendant, from the foot of the settled account exhibited in this suit and marked (A), and not disturbing any subsequent settled accounts.

And it is ordered that the goodwill of the business heretofore carried on by the plaintiff and defendant as in the plaint mentioned, and the stock-in-trade, be sold on the premises, and that the Registrar may, on the application of any of the parties, fix a reserved bidding for all or any of the lots at such sale, and that either of the parties is to be at liberty to bid at the sale.

And it is ordered that the above accounts be taken and all the other acts required to be done be completed before the day of , and that the Registrar do certify the result of the accounts, and that all other acts are completed, and have his certificate in that behalf ready for the inspection of the parties on the day of

And, lastly, it is ordered that this suit stand adjourned for making a final decree to the day of

No. 133.

PARTNERSHIP. FINAL DECREE.

Section 215 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

It is ordered that the fund now in Court, amounting to the sum of Rs. be applied as follows :—

1. In payment of the debts due by the partnership set forth in the Registrar's certificate amounting in the whole to Rs.

2. In payment of the costs of all parties in this suit, amounting to Rs.
[*These costs must be ascertained before the decree is drawn up*].

3. In payment of the sum of Rs. to the plaintiff as his share of the partnership-assets, of the sum of Rs. , being the residue of the said sum of Rs. now in Court to the defendant as his share of the partnership-assets.

[*Or*, And that the remainder of the said sum of Rs. be paid to the said plaintiff (*or* defendant) in part payment of the sum of Rs. certified to be due to him in respect of the partnership-accounts.

And that the defendant (*or* plaintiff) do on or before the day of pay to the plaintiff (*or* defendant) the sum of Rs. being the balance of the said sum of Rs. due to him, which will then remain due].

No. 134.

CERTIFICATE OF NON-SATISFACTION OF DECREE.

Section 224 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D of

CERTIFIED that no [*or* partial, *as the case may be, and if partial, state to what extent*] satisfaction of the decree of this Court, in Civil Suit No. of 18 a copy of which is hereunto attached, has been obtained by execution within the jurisdiction of this Court.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 135.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY EXECUTION SHOULD NOT ISSUE.

Section 248 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .
Miscellaneous No. of 18 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS
has made application to this Court for execution of decree in Civil Suit No. 18 , this is to give you notice that you are to appear before this Court on the day of 18 , either in person or by a Pleader of this Court, or agent duly authorized and instructed to show cause, if any, why execution should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 136

WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY IN DEFENDANT'S POSSESSION IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE FOR MONEY.

Section 254 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS was ordered, by decree of this Court, passed on the day of 18 , in Suit No. of 18 , to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. as noted in the margin; and whereas the said sum of Rs. has not been paid

DECREE.			
Principal			
Interest			
Costs			
Costs of decree . .			
Interest thereon . .			
Total of attachment			
TOTAL . .			

THESE ARE TO COMMAND YOU to attach the moveable property of the said as set forth in the list hereunto annexed, or which shall be pointed out to you by the said , and unless the said shall pay to you the said sum of Rs. together with Rs. , the costs of this attachment, to hold the same until further orders from this Court.

YOU ARE FURTHER COMMANDED to return this Warrant on or before the day of 18 , with an endorsement certifying the date and manner in which it has been executed, or why it has not been executed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

SCHEDULE.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 137.

WARRANT TO THE BAILIFF TO GIVE POSSESSION OF LAND, &c.

Section 263 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS , in the occupancy of has been decreed to , the plaintiff in this suit: you are hereby directed to put the said in possession of the same, and you are hereby authorized to remove any person who may refuse to vacate the same.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 138.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY TO BE ATTACHED CONSISTS OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY, TO WHICH THE DEFENDANT IS ENTITLED SUBJECT TO A LIEN OR RIGHT OF SOME OTHER PERSON TO THE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION THEREOF.

Section 268 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS has failed to satisfy a decree passed against on the day of 18 in favour of for Rs. it is ordered that the defendant be, and is hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from

receiving from the following property in the possession of the said that is to say, to which the defendant is entitled, subject to any claim of the said , and the said is hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from delivering the said property to any person or persons whomsoever.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 139.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF DEBTS NOT SECURED BY NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

Section 268 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS has failed to satisfy a decree passed against on the day of 18 , in Civil Suit No. of 18 , in favour of for Rs. : it is ordered that the defendant be, and hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from receiving from you a certain debt alleged now to be due from you to the said defendant, namely, and that you, the said , be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from making payment of the said debt, or any part thereof, to any person whomsoever.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 140.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF SHARES IN A PUBLIC COMPANY, &c.

Section 268 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

Defendant, and to , Manager of Company

WHEREAS has failed to satisfy a decree passed against on the day of 18 , in Civil Suit No. of 18 in favour of for Rs. it is ordered that you, the defendant, be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from making any transfer of shares in the aforesaid Company, namely, or from receiving payment of any dividends thereof; and you , the Manager of the said Company, are hereby prohibited and restrained from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 141.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY

Section 274 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

Defendant.

WHEREAS you have failed to satisfy a decree passed against you on the day of 18 , in Civil Suit No. of 18 , in favour of for Rs. : it is ordered that you, the said , be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from alienating the property specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, by sale, gift, or otherwise, and that all persons be, and that they are hereby prohibited from receiving the same by purchase, gift, or otherwise.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

SCHEDULE.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 142.

ATTACHMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF MONEY OR OF ANY SECURITY IN THE HANDS OF A COURT OF JUSTICE OR OFFICER OF GOVERNMENT.

Sections 272 and 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

SIR,

THE plaintiff having applied, under section of the Code of Civil Procedure, for an attachment of certain money now in your hands (*here state how the money is supposed to be in the hands of the person addressed, on what account, &c.*), I request that you will hold the said money subject to the further order of this Court.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

L. S.

Dated the day of 18 *Judge.*

No. 143.

ORDER FOR PAYMENT TO THE PLAINTIFF, &C., OF MONEY, &C., IN THE HANDS OF A THIRD PARTY.

Section 277 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

Miscellaneous No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT AND TO

WHEREAS the following property has been attached in execution of a decree in Civil Suit No. of 18 , passed on the day of 18 , in favour of for Rs. : it is ordered

that the property so attached, consisting of Rs. in money, and Rs. in Bank Notes, or a sufficient part thereof to satisfy the said decree, shall be paid over by you the said , to , and that the said property, so far as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, shall be sold by you, the Bailiff of the Court, by public auction in the manner prescribed for sale in execution of decrees, and that the money which may be realized by such sale, or a sufficient part thereof to satisfy the said decree, shall be paid over to the said , and the remainder, if any, shall be paid to you, the said

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 144.

NOTICE TO ATTACHING CREDITOR.

Section 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .
Miscellaneous No. of 18 .
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS has made application to this Court for the removal of attachment on placed at your instance in execution of the decree in Civil Suit No. of 18 this is to give you notice to appear before this Court on , the day of , 18 , either in person or by a Pleader of the Court duly instructed, to support your claim as attaching creditor.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 145.

WARRANT OF SALE OF PROPERTY IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE FOR MONEY.

Section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .
Miscellaneous No. of 18 .
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

THESE ARE TO COMMAND YOU to sell by auction, after giving days' previous notice, by affixing the same in this Court-house, and after making due proclamation,* the property attached under a Warrant from this Court dated the of 18 in execution of a decree in favour of in suit No. of 18 or so much of the said property as shall realize the sum of Rs. , being the of the said decree and costs still remaining unsatisfied.

YOU ARE FURTHER COMMANDED to return this Warrant on or before the day of 18 with an endorsement certifying the manner in which it has been executed, or the reason why it has not been executed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

* This proclamation shall specify the time, the place of sale, the property to be sold, the revenue assessed, should the property consist of land paying revenue to Government, and the amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered.

No. 146.

NOTICE TO PERSON IN POSSESSION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY SOLD IN EXECUTION.

Section 300 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

WHEREAS

has been the purchaser at a sale by auction in execution of the decree in the above suit of now in your possession, you are hereby prohibited from delivering possession of the said to any persons except the said

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 147.

PROHIBITORY ORDER AGAINST PAYMENT OF DEBTS SOLD IN EXECUTION TO ANY OTHER THAN THE PURCHASER.

Section 301 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B of

against

C. D. of

To

and to

WHEREAS

has become the purchaser at a public sale in execution of the decree in the above suit o certain debt due from you to you , that is to say , it is ordered that you be and you are hereby prohibited from receiving, and you from making payment of, the said debt to any person or persons except the said

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of

L. S.

Judge.

No. 148.

PROHIBITORY ORDER AGAINST THE TRANSFER OF SHARES SOLD IN EXECUTION.

Section 301 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

and Manager of Company.

WHEREAS has become the purchaser at a public sale in execution of the decree in the above suit of certain shares in the above Company, that is to say of standing in the name of you it is ordered

that you be, and you are hereby, prohibited from making, any transfer of the said shares to any person except the said the purchaser aforesaid, or from receiving any dividends thereon: and you , Manager of the said Company, from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment to any person except the said , the purchaser aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 149.

ORDER CONFIRMING SALE OF LAND, &C.

Section 312 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

WHEREAS the following land (or immoveable property) was on the day of 18 sold by the Bailiff of this Court in execution of the decree in this suit; and whereas thirty days have elapsed and no application has been made (*or* objection allowed) to the said sale, it is ordered that the said sale be, and the said sale is hereby, confirmed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

SCHEDULE.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 150.

CERTIFICATE OF SALE OF LAND.

Section 316 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

THIS is to certify that has been declared the purchaser at a sale by public auction on the day of 18 of the in execution of decree in this suit, and that the said sale has been duly confirmed by the Court.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 151.

ORDER FOR DELIVERY TO CERTIFIED PURCHASER OF LAND AT A SALE IN EXECUTION.

Section 318 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS has become the certified purchaser of at a sale in execution of decree in Civil Regular No. of 18 , and whereas such land is in the possession of you are hereby ordered to put the said , the certified purchaser, as aforesaid, into possession of the said and if need be, to remove any person who may refuse to vacate the same.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of

L. S.

Judge.

No. 152.

AUTHORITY TO THE COLLECTOR TO STAY PUBLIC SALE OF LAND ON SECURITIES BEING GIVEN.

Section 326 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

Collector of

SIR,

In answer to your communication No. , dated representing that the sale in execution of decree in this suit of land, lying within your district, paying revenue to Government, is objectionable, I have the honour to inform you that you are authorized, on security to the amount of Rs. decreed to the in the above suit, being given to your satisfaction, to make provision for the satisfaction of the said decree in the manner recommended by you instead of proceeding to a public sale of

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your obedient Servant,

L. S.

Judge.

No. 153.

ORDER FOR COMMITTAL FOR RESISTING, &C., EXECUTION OF DECREE FOR LAND.

Section 329 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS it appears to the Court that has without just cause resisted (*or* obstructed) the execution of the decree of the Court

passed against on the day of 18
in Civil Suit, No. of 18 , whereby certain land or immoveable property
was adjudged to , it is ordered that the said
be committed to custody for a period of days.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 154.

WARRANT OF ARREST IN EXECUTION.

Section 337 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18
Miscellaneous No. of 18
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS was adjudged by a decree of the Court, in No. of 18 , dated 18 , to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. as noted in the margin, and whereas the said sum of Rs. has not been paid to the said plaintiff in satisfaction of the said decree, these are to command you to arrest the said defendant, and unless the said defendant shall pay to you the said sum of Rs. , together with Rs. for the costs of executing this process, to bring the said defendant before the Court with all convenient speed. You are further commanded to return this warrant on or before the day of 18 , with an endorsement certifying the day and manner in which it has been executed, or the reason why it has not been executed.

Principal			
Interest			
Costs			
Execution			
TOTAL .			

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 155.

NOTICE OF PAYMENT INTO COURT.

Section 377 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE 187

B. No.

A. B. v. *C. D.*

TAKE notice that the defendant has paid into Court Rs. and says that that sum is enough to satisfy the plaintiff's claim [*or* the plaintiff's claim for, *&c.*].

To Mr. *X. Z.*,
the Plaintiff's Pleader,
Z.,
Defendant's Pleader.

No. 156.

COMMISSION TO EXAMINE ABSENT WITNESSES.

Section 386 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS the evidence o is required by the in the above suit; and whereas you are requested to take the

examination on interrogatories [*or* vivâ voce] of such witnesses and you are hereby appointed a Commissioner for that purpose, and you are further requested to make return of such examination so soon as it may be taken [Process to require the attendance of the witness will be issued by this Court on your application.]*

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of

L. S.

Judge.

Not necessary where the commission goes to another Court.

No. 157.

COMMISSION FOR A LOCAL INVESTIGATION, OR TO EXAMINE ACCOUNTS.

Sections 392 and 395 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

WHEREAS it is deemed requisite, for the purposes of this suit, that a commission for should be issued; you are hereby appointed Commissioner for the purpose of [process to compel the attendance before you of any witnesses, or for the production of any documents which you may desire to examine or inspect, will be issued by this Court on your application.]†

A sum of Rs. , being your fee in the above, is herewith forwarded.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

† Not necessary where the commission goes to another Court.

No. 158.

WARRANT OF ARREST BEFORE JUDGMENT.

Section 478 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS , the plaintiff in the above suit, has proved to the satisfaction of the Court that there is probable cause for believing that the defendant is about to these are to command you to take the said into custody, and to bring before the Court, in order that he may show cause why he should not furnish security to the amount of rupees for personal appearance before the Court, until such time as the said suit shall be fully and finally disposed of, and until execution or satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against in the suit.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 159.

ORDER FOR COMMITTAL.

Section 481 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

WHEREAS , Plaintiff in this suit, has made application to the Court that security be taken for the appearance of the Defendant to answer any judgment that may be passed against in the suit; and whereas the Court has called upon the Defendant to furnish such security, or to offer a sufficient deposit in lieu of security, which has failed to do; it is ordered that the said Defendant be committed to custody until the decision of the suit; or if judgment be given against . until the execution of the decree.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 160.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT, WITH ORDER TO CALL FOR SECURITY FOR FULFILMENT OF DECREE.

Section 484 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS has proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in the above suit these are to command you to call upon the said Defendant on or before the day of either to furnish security for the sum of rupees to produce and place at the disposal of this Court when required or the value thereof, or such portion of the value as may be sufficient to fulfil any decree that may be passed against or to appear and show cause why should not furnish security; and you are further ordered to attach the said and keep the same under safe and secure custody until the further order of the Court, and in what manner you shall have executed this warrant make appear to the Court immediately after the execution hereof, and have you here then this Warrant.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 161.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT, ON PROOF OF FAILURE TO FURNISH SECURITY.

Section 485 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS , the Plaintiff in this suit, has applied to the Court to call upon the Defendant, to furnish security to fulfil any decree that may be passed against in the suit, and whereas the Court has called upon

the said to furnish such security which has failed to do ; these are to command you to attach the property of the said and keep the same under safe and secure custody until the further order of the Court, and in what manner you shall have executed this warrant make appear to this Court immediately after the execution hereof, and have you here then this Warrant.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 162.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY TO BE ATTACHED CONSISTS OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY, TO WHICH THE DEFENDANT IS ENTITLED, SUBJECT TO A LIEN OR RIGHT OF SOME OTHER PERSONS TO THE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION THEREOF.

Section 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

Defendant.

IT is ordered that you the said be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained until the further order of this Court from receiving from the following property in the possession of the said that is to say to which the defendant is entitled, subject to any claim of the said and the said is hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from delivering the said property to any persons whomsoever.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge

No. 163.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Section 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

Defendant.

IT is ordered that you the said be, and you are hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from alienating the property specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, by sale, gift, or otherwise, and that all persons be, and that they are hereby, prohibited from receiving the same by purchase, gift, or otherwise.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

SCHEDULE.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 164.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF MONEY IN THE HANDS OF OTHER PERSONS, OR OF DEBTS NOT BEING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

Section 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

IT is ordered that the defendant be, and he is hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from receiving from the [money now in hands belonging to the said defendant *or* debts, *as the case may be, describing them*] and that the said be and hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from making payment of the said [money, *&c.*], or any part thereof, to any person whomsoever.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 165.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF SHARES IN A PUBLIC COMPANY, &C.

Section 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To Defendant and to

Manager of Company.

It is ordered that , the defendant, be and hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of the Court, from making any transfer of shares being in the aforesaid Company, or from receiving payment of any dividends thereof, and you Manager of the said Company, are hereby prohibited and restrained from permitting any such transfer, or making any such payment.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 166.

TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS.

Section 492 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Upon motion made unto this Court by Pleader of (*or* Counsel for) the plaintiff *A. B.*, and upon reading the petition of the said plaintiff in this matter filed (this day) [*or* the plaint filed in this cause on the day of , *or* the written statement of the said plaintiff filed on the day of] and upon hearing the evidence of and in support thereof, [*if after notice and defendant not appearing, add,* and also the evidence of as to service of notice of this motion upon the defendant *C.D.*] This Court doth order that an injunction be awarded to restrain the

defendant *C. D.*, his servants, workmen and agents from pulling down, or suffering to be pulled down the house in the plaint in the said suit of the plaintiff mentioned [*or* in the written statement *or* petition of the plaintiff and evidence at the hearing of this motion mentioned] being No. 9, Oilmongers Street, Hindúpur, in the Taluq of and from selling the materials whereof the said house is composed, until the hearing of this cause or until the further order of this Court.

Dated this day of 187 .

Civil Judge.

[*Where the injunction is sought to restrain the negotiation of a bill, note or security, the ordering part of the order may run thus :—*] to restrain the defendants and from parting with out of the custody of them or any of them, or endorsing, assigning or negotiating the promissory note in question, dated on or about the *&c.*, mentioned in the plaintiff's plaint [*or* petition] and the evidence heard at this motion, until the hearing of this cause, or until the further order of this Court.

[*In copyright cases*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his servants, agents, or workmen from printing, publishing, or vending a book, called , or any part thereof, until the, *&c.*

[*Where part only of a book is to be restrained*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his servants, agents, or workmen, from printing, publishing, selling, or otherwise disposing of such parts of the book in the plaint [*or* petition and evidence, *&c.*,] mentioned to have been published by the defendant as hereinafter specified, namely, that part of the said book which is entitled and also that part which is entitled (*or* which is contained in p. to p. both inclusive) until the *&c.*

[*In patent cases*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his agents, servants and workmen, from making or vending any perforated bricks (*or, as the case may be*) upon the principle of the inventions in the plaintiff's plaint [*or* petition, *&c.*, *or* written statement, *&c.*,] mentioned, belonging to the plaintiffs, or either of them, during the remainder of the respective terms of the patents in the plaintiff's plaint (*or, as the case may be*) mentioned, and from counterfeiting, imitating or resembling the same inventions, or either of them, or making any addition thereto, or subtraction therefrom, until the hearing, &c.

[*In cases of trade-marks*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his servants, agents or workmen, from selling, or exposing for sale, or procuring to be sold, any composition or blacking (*or, as the case may be*) described as or purporting to be blacking manufactured by the plaintiff, *A. B.*, in bottles having affixed thereto such labels as in the plaintiff's plaint [*or* petition, *&c.*] mentioned, or any other labels so contrived or expressed as, by colorable imitation or otherwise, to represent the composition or blacking sold by the defendant to be the same as the composition or blacking manufactured and sold by the plaintiff, *A. B.*, and from using trade-cards so contrived or expressed as to represent that any composition or blacking sold or proposed to be sold by the defendant is the same as the composition or blacking manufactured or sold by the plaintiff, *A. B.*, until the, &c.

[*To restrain a partner from in any way, interfering in the business*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his agents and servants, from entering into any contract, and from accepting, drawing, endorsing or negotiating any bill of exchange, note or written security, in the name of the partnership firm of *B. & D.*, and from contracting any debt, buying and selling any goods, and from making or entering into any verbal or written promise, agreement or undertaking, and from doing or causing to be done, any act, in the name or on the credit of the said partnership firm of *B. & D*, or whereby the said partnership firm can or may in any manner become or be made liable to or for the payment of any sum of money, or for the performance of any contract, promise or undertaking, until the, &c.

No. 167.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION.

Section 494 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

Take notice that I, *A. B.*, intend to apply at the sitting of the Court at aforesaid, on the day of for an injunction to restrain *C. D.* from further prosecuting a suit which he has commenced against me in to recover damages for the breach of the contract for the specific performance of which this suit was commenced [*or* to restrain him from receiving and giving discharges for any of the debts due to the partnership in the matter of the partnership between us for the winding up of which the suit was commenced, *or* from digging the turf from the land which was agreed to be sold by him to me by the agreement, the specific performance of which this suit is commenced to enforce, *or, as the case may be*].

Dated this day of 18 .

To *C.D.* *A. B.*

[*N. B.—Where the injunction is to be applied for against a party whose name and address does not appear upon any proceeding already filed in the suit, it must be stated in full to enable the proper officer to serve the notice.*]

No. 168.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

Section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS has been attached in execution of a decree passed in the above suit on the day of 18 , in favour of : you are hereby (subject to your giving security to the satisfaction of the Registrar) appointed Receiver of the said property under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure, with full powers under the provisions of that section.

YOU are required to render a due and proper account of your receipts and disbursements in respect of the said property on . You will be entitled to remuneration at the rate of per cent. upon your receipts under the authority of this appointment

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 169.

BOND TO BE GIVEN BY RECEIVER.

Section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT .

Civil Suit No. of

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

KNOW all men by these presents, that we, *A. B.* of, &c., and *C. D.* of, &c., and *E. F.* of, &c., are jointly and severally bound to *G. H.*, Registrar of the Court of in Rs. , to be paid to the said *G. H.* or his attorney, executors, administrators or assigns. For which payment to be made we bind ourselves, and each of us, in the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents.

Dated this day of 18 .

And whereas a plaint has been filed in this Court by *A. B.* against *C. D.* for the purpose of (*here insert object of suit*).

And whereas the said *A. B.* has been appointed, by order of the above-mentioned Court, to receive the rents and profits of the immoveable property, and to get in the outstanding moveable property of *C. D.*, the testator in the said plaint named.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-bounden *A. B.* shall duly account for all and every the sum and sums of money which he shall so receive on account of the rents and profits of the immoveable property, and in respect of the moveable property of the said *C. D.* [*or, as may be*] at such periods as the said Court shall appoint, and shall duly pay the balances which shall from time to time be certified to be due from him as the said Court hath directed or shall hereafter direct, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force.

A. B.
C. D.

Signed and delivered by the above-bounden in the presence of

NOTE.—*If deposit of money be made, the memorandum thereof should follow the terms of the condition of the bond.*

No. 170.

ORDER OF REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION UNDER AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.

Section 508 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS the above-mentioned plaintiff and defendant have agreed to refer the matters in difference between them in the above suit to your arbitration and award, you are hereby appointed accordingly to determine all the said matters in difference between the parties, and with power, by consent of the parties, to determine which party shall pay the costs of this reference.

You are required to deliver your award in writing to this Court on or before the day of 18 , or such other day as this Court may further fix.

Process to compel the attendance before you of any witnesses, or for the production of any documents which you may desire to examine or inspect, will be issued by this Court on our application, and you are empowered to administer to such witnesses oath or affirmation.

A sum of Rs. , being your fee in the above suit, is herewith forwarded.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 171.

ORDER OF REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION BY COURT, WITH CONSENT.

Section 508 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(Title.)

UPON reading a petition of the plaintiff, filed this day, and on the consent of for the defendant, and upon hearing for the plaintiff and for the defendant, it is ordered, by and with the consent of all the parties, that all matters in difference in this suit, including all dealings and transactions between all parties, be referred to the final determination of , who is to make his award in writing and submit the same to this Court, together with all proceedings, depositions, and exhibits in this suit, within one month from the date hereof. And it is ordered further, by and with the like consent, that the said arbitrator is to be at liberty to examine the parties and their witnesses upon oath or affirmation, which he is empowered to administer, and that the said arbitrator shall have all such powers or authorities as are vested in arbitrators under the Code of Civil Procedure, including therein power to call for all books of account that he may consider necessary. And it is further ordered, by and with the like consent, that the costs of this suit, together with the costs of reference to arbitration, up to and including the award of the said arbitrator, and the enforcement thereof, do abide the result of the finding of the said arbitrator. And it is further ordered, by and with the like consent, that the said arbitrator be at liberty to appoint a competent accountant to assist him in the investigation of the several matters referred to him as aforesaid, and that the remuneration of such accountant and other charges attending thereto be in the discretion of the said arbitrator.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 172.

SUMMONS IN SUMMARY SUIT ON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT.

Section 532 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

No. OF SUIT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Plaintiff.
Defendant.

To [*Here enter the defendant's name, description and address.*]

Whereas [*here enter the plaintiff's name, description and address*] has instituted a suit in this Court against you under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure for Rs. principal and interest [*or* Rs. balance of principal and interest] due to him as the payee [*or* indorsee] of a bill of exchange [*or* hundí *or* promissory note], of which a copy is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to obtain leave from the Court within seven days from the service hereof, inclusive of the day of such service, to appear and defend the suit, and within such time to cause an appearance to be entered for you. In default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such seven days to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. [*here state the sum claimed*] and the sum of Rs. for costs.

Leave to appear may be obtained on an application to the Court supported by affidavit or declaration showing that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to appear in the suit.

[*Here copy the bill of exchange, hundí or promissory note, and all endorsements upon it.*]

No. 173.

MEMORANDUM OF APPEAL.

Section 540 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

MEMORANDUM OF APPEAL.

(*Name, &c., as in Register.*) Plaintiff—Appellant.
(*Name, &c., as in Register.*) Defendant—Respondent.

[*Name of Appellant*] [plaintiff *or* defendant] above-named appeals to the High Court at [*or* District Court at , *as the case may be*] against the decree of in the above suit, dated the day of , for the following reasons, namely [*here state the grounds of objection*].

No. 174.

REGISTER OF APPEALS.

Section 550 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

COURT (*OR* HIGH COURT) AT

REGISTER OF APPEALS FROM DECREES in the year 18

Date of Memorandum.	No. of appeal	APPELLANT.			RESPONDENT.			DECREE APPEALED FROM.				APPEARANCE.			JUDGMENT.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Of what Court.	No. of Original Suit.	Particulars.	Amount or Value.	Day for parties to appear.	Appellant.	Respondent.	Date.	Confirmed, reversed or altered.	For what, or Amount.

No. 175.

NOTICE TO RESPONDENT OF THE DAY FIXED FOR THE HEARING OF THE APPEAL.

Section 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

, *Appellant*, v. , *Respondent*.

APPEAL from the of the Court of dated the day of 18 .

Respondent.

To

Take notice that an appeal from the decree of in this case has been presented by and registered in this Court, and that the day of 18 has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this appeal.

IF no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided *ex parte* in your absence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

NOTE.—If a stay of execution has been ordered, intimation should be given of the fact on this notice.]

No. 176.

DECREE ON APPEAL.

Section 579 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

, *Appellant*, v. , *Respondent*.

Appeal from the of the Court of dated the day of 18 .

Memorandum of Appeal.

, *Plaintiff*.
, *Defendant*.

Plaintiff [*or* defendant] above-named appeals to the Court at against the decree of in the above suit, dated the day of 18 , for the following reasons, namely;

[*here state the reasons*]

This appeal coming on for hearing on the day of 18 before , in the presence of for the Appellant, and of for the Respondent, it is ordered—

[*here state the relief granted*]

The costs of this appeal, amounting to , are to be paid by The costs of the original suit are to be paid by

GIVEN under my hand, this day of 18 .

Judge.

No. 177.

REGISTER OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

Section 587 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

HIGH COURT AT

REGISTER OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

Date of Memorandum.	No. of Appeal.	APPELLANT.			RESPONDENT.			DECREE APPEALED FROM.				APPEARANCE.			JUDGMENT.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Of what Court.	No. of Original suit and of Appeal.	Particulars.	Amount or Value.	Day for parties to appear.	Appellant.	Respondent.	Date.	Confirmed, reversed or altered.	For what, or Amount.

No. 178.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY A REVIEW SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED.

Section 626 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

, *Plaintiff*, v. , *Defendant*.

To

TAKE notice that has applied to this Court for a review of its judgment passed on the day of 18 in the above case. The day of 18 is fixed for you to show cause why the Court should not grant a review of its judgment in this case.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 179.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF PLEADER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE COURT.

TAKE notice that I, *A. B.* [*or C. D.*], have hitherto employed as my pleader *G. H.* of in the above-mentioned cause, but that I have ceased to employ him, and that my present pleader is *J. K.* of

A. B. [*or C D.*]

No. 180.

MEMORANDUM TO BE PLACED AT FOOT OF EVERY SUMMONS, NOTICE, DECREE, OR ORDER OF COURT, OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OF THE COURT.

Hours of attendance at the office of the Registrar [*place of office*] from *ten* till *four*, except on [*here insert the day on which the office will be closed*], when the office will be closed at *one*.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st March 1877:—

No. 8 OF 1877.

A Bill to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the admission of European Military Lunatics into Asylums, and to amend the law now in force with regard to the admission thereto of Native Military Lunatics; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the "Military Lunatics Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Native Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof:

Repeal of Act XXI of 1872.

2. Act XXI of 1872 (*to facilitate the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums*) shall be repealed.

Procedure in respect of European officer or soldier declared lunatic.

3. Whenever any European officer, Warrant-officer, Non-commissioned officer, soldier or other person subject to the provisions of the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters for the time being in force has been declared a lunatic, in accordance with the provisions of the military regulations of the Presidency to which he belongs, and has been ordered to be forwarded to any one of the Presidency-towns, and it appears to one of the Surgeons General, either of the British Forces or of the Indian Medical Service, according to the Presidency and the service to which the said lunatic belongs, that it is inexpedient that he should be removed to England, or that he should be detained in military custody until he can be conveniently sent to England, such Surgeon General may, if he think fit, make an order under his hand for the reception of the said lunatic into the Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipur, Madras, or Bombay, or such other Lunatic Asylum as may be duly authorized for the purpose by the Governor-General in Council;

and the officer in charge of such asylum shall receive the lunatic in the asylum, and detain him therein until he is discharged therefrom, in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being, or until the Surgeon General applies for his transfer to the military authorities in view to his removal to England.

Report in case of Native officer or soldier appearing to be insane.

4. Whenever any Native officer, Non-commissioned officer or soldier appears to be insane, the officer commanding the regiment or detachment to which he belongs shall report the case to the general officer commanding the division or district or force in which such regiment or detachment is serving.

Examination of Native by committee.

5. Such general officer shall thereupon cause the said Native to be examined by a committee composed of at least two medical officers, or (if this be impracticable) by a regimental committee comprising the officer in command of the wing or squadron to which the Native

belongs and the medical officer in charge of the corps or detachment of which such wing or squadron forms part.

Procedure on Native being found by committee to be insane.

6. If the said committee or regimental committee (as the case may be) are satisfied that the Native is insane, the officer commanding the division or district or force may, if he thinks fit, make an order under his hand for the reception of the said Native into a Lunatic Asylum, and shall then send him thither under military escort; and the officer in charge of such asylum shall receive the Native into the asylum and detain him therein until he is discharged therefrom in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being.

Procedure for discharge of European or Native military lunatic.

7. Whenever it appears to the officer in charge of a Lunatic Asylum that the discharge of a military lunatic, whether European or Native, is necessary either on account of his recovery, or for any other purpose, such person shall be brought before the visitors of the asylum, and on the visitors recording their opinion that the discharge should be made, the general officer commanding the division, district or force, or other officer authorized to order the admission of military lunatics into asylums, shall forthwith direct him to be discharged, and such discharge shall take place in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being.

Payment of expenses of lunatic.

8. The Paymaster of the military circle within which any such asylum is situate shall pay to the officer in charge of such asylum the expense of the lodging, maintenance, clothing and medicine of every lunatic, whether European or Native, received and detained under this Act.

Legalization of past receptions in asylum.

9. All military lunatics heretofore received into Lunatic Asylums shall be deemed to have been so received in accordance with law.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It appears that at present there is no law whatever under which British soldiers afflicted with mental disease can be admitted into, or (when cured) discharged from, Lunatic Asylums in this country; and the primary object of this Bill is to legalize such admission and discharge.

At the same time the opportunity has been taken to amend the law as to the discharge of Native military lunatics. The Bill proposes to repeal Act XXI of 1872 (*to facilitate the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums*) and re-enact it with the necessary addition.

H. W. NORMAN.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd March 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th March 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 10 OF 1877.

A Bill to provide for the execution of emergent works in connection with embankments in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the execution of emergent works in connection with embankments in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Embankment Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma; but nothing herein contained applies to embankments belonging to private persons;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

"Embankment."

"Embankment" means any embankment constructed for the purpose of excluding, regulating or retaining water, and includes all earthen walls, dams, canals, drains, piers, groins, sluices, buildings, water-gauges, bench-marks and other works subsidiary to any such embankment; and

"Embankment-officer."

"Embankment-officer," used with reference to an embankment, means the officer appointed by the Chief Commissioner to carry out this Act in respect of such embankment.

Circumstances under which this Act may be put in operation.

3. Whenever it appears probable to the embankment-officer that unless some work is quickly executed in connection with an embankment, loss of life or extensive damage to property will ensue, and that the labourers or materials required for the execution of such work cannot be obtained in the ordinary course in time to enable him to execute such work with the expedition necessary in order to avert such loss or damage, he may, by order under his hand, direct that the provisions of this Act shall be put into operation for the execution of such work; and thereupon

Power to impress labour.

(*a*) every able-bodied male person belonging to any class of labourers, and residing in the neighbourhood of such embankment, shall, if required to do so by such officer or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, be bound to assist such officer in the execution of such work by labouring thereon, after the manner of his class or trade, as such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may direct; and

Power to take materials.

(*b*) such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter upon any immoveable property in the said neighbourhood and take possession of, appropriate and remove, any trees or bamboos, whether standing or not, and any

timber, mats, rope or other materials found on such property, and use the same for the purposes of such work.

Payment for labour impressed and materials taken.

4. All persons labouring in compliance with a requisition made under section three, or whose materials may be taken under that section, shall as soon as may be reasonably practicable be paid by the embankment-officer for their labour or for such materials (as the case may be) at such rates not being less than fifteen per cent. above the market-rates for similar labour or materials for the time being prevailing in the said neighbourhood as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by written order direct.

Compensation for damage done in taking materials.

5. When from the removal of any trees, bamboos or other materials under section three, any damage over and above the price payable for such materials under section four, results directly to any person, the embankment-officer shall pay to such person such sum as may be agreed upon as compensation for such damage, or in case of dispute as to the amount so to be paid, as the Deputy Commissioner of the district may award.

Penalties for trespass on embankments, &c.

6. Where an embankment-officer has been appointed for any embankment, any person who, without the permission of such officer—

(a) grazes any cattle or allows any cattle under his charge to trespass on such embankment, or

(b) cuts or roots out any trees, shrubs or grass growing on such embankment, or

(c) obstructs any drain or sluice connected with such embankment,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Certain persons to be deemed public servants.

7. Every embankment-officer and every officer authorized by an embankment-officer to act under section three, shall be deemed to be a "public servant" within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to legalize and regulate the levying of labour when sudden danger threatens embankment-works in floods, and when such labour cannot be hired. The necessity for provisions of this kind became apparent in the Irrawaddy floods of 1875, when some of the embankments were breached and others overflowed. In some cases the people whose property was threatened with injury came forward cheerfully and prevented further disaster; but in others, where the danger was equally real and of greater extent, but not so immediately apparent, great difficulty was experienced in getting the people whose lives and property were jeopardized to assist in any way in saving the works.

The great losses of life and property that have occurred during the last few years all over the world prove that the works esteemed the most perfect are liable to such sudden and unforeseen failures, and almost universal experience proves that the only remedy possible to apply in such cases consists in the labour of the persons most interested being concentrated on the weaker spots under proper direction.

This Bill will therefore legalize a practice which already obtains imperfectly in Burma, and which is general where embankment-works exist.

In drawing up the details of the Bill, attention has been given to Act No. I of 1858 relating to similar works in Madras.

CALCUTTA;
The 12th March 1877.

A. CLARKE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 14.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877. {Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC, IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE, DELHI.

Nos. 932—50 R, dated Fort William, March 27, 1877.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 2902—19R of 24th October 1876.

Read also—

Note on the Railway Traffic Arrangements for the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

In accordance with instructions received from Sir Andrew Clarke, some of which were afterwards embodied in the Government of India Public Works Department Resolution No. 2902—19 R, dated Simla, 24th October 1876, a forecast was made of the accommodation required by the several Princes, Governors, high Officials, Chiefs and Nobles who intended proceeding to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi by rail, and the earliest intimation was given to the Agents and Managers of the several Railways concerned, whose cordial co-operation was invited; programmes were then prepared, in communication with the Railway authorities, with a view to meeting the wants of the distinguished travellers as far as possible, and utilizing the available rolling-stock to the utmost, care being taken to avoid interfering with the downwards traffic in grain, which was very heavy in December.

2. The preparation of these programmes was troublesome, entailing a good deal of correspondence and frequent references by telegram, chiefly regarding alterations of dates and details of accommodation, but business was greatly facilitated by my being in direct communication with the various Administrations concerned, and complete programmes were drawn up and agreed to by the beginning of December. In this important preliminary work, valuable assistance was rendered by Mr. P. Wagstaff of the Agent's Office, East Indian Railway, and by Mr. W. Allen, Assistant to the Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway. The latter Officer willingly undertook, and executed with ability and patience, the difficult task of fitting in and timing, on a single line, all these ever-changing special trains, without disturbing the regular train service or the important grain traffic already referred to.

3. From Appendix A it will be seen that fifty-five special passenger trains, of from 10 to 25 vehicles each, were run into Delhi for the undermentioned personages—

Escort, &c., of H. H. the Nizam, 10 Trains.	Chiefs of the Central Provinces.	Rajah of Dewas.	H. H. the Lieut.-Governor of N. W. P.
Government Carriages and Horses.	H. H. Maharana of Oodeypore.	Rajah of Dhar.	H. H. Jam of Nowanuggur.
Suite and Escort of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, 2 Trains.	Nawab of Tonk.	Nizam's Suite.	Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur.
Maharana of Rajpepla.	Chief Commissioner, and H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore.	H. H. Maharajah, Holkar.	H. E. the Viceroy.
H. H. the Gaicowar of Baroda.	H. H. Maharajah of Jeypore.	Maharao of Ulwar.	The Maharajah of Punnah.
The Maharajah of Ajigurh.	H. H. Maharajah of Rewah.	Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and Suite.	H. H. the Khan of Khelat.
H. H. Nawab of Joonaghur.	Rajah of Nabha.	H. H. Maharajah, Scindia, with remainder of his Followers.	H. E. the Governor of Madras.
The Maharajah of Chirkaree.	H. H. the Begum of Bhopal.	Chief Commissioner of Oudh.	H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Talookdars of Oudh.	Maharajah of Jodhpur.	H. H. Maharajah of Cashmere.	Madras Governor's Horses, &c.
H. H Thakore of Bhownuggur.	The Hon'ble the President and Members of Council, Secretaries to Govt., &c.	H. H. the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.	
The Maharajah of Orcha.	Half the Escort and Followers of H. H. Maharajah, Scindia.	H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.	
The Maharajah of Duttia.		H. H. the Maharajah of Benares.	
H. H. Princess of Tanjore.			
Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar.			
Rana of Dholpore.			

The greater number of these trains were brought in between the 14th and 22nd December, eighteen arriving on the 19th, 20th and 21st, prior to the entry of His Excellency the Viceroy on the 23rd. Of the total number, six trains were furnished by the Madras Railways, twenty by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, one by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, two by the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, four by the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, five by the Rajpootana State Railway, and the remainder by the East Indian Railway; but the whole of these trains, except the five by the Rajpootana State Railway, had to run over the East Indian Railway to Delhi from the several junctions at Jubbulpore, Allygurh and Ghazeeabad; and, with the further exception of the four trains from the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway had all to be received and discharged in the East Indian Railway yard. This threw an enormous amount of work upon the East Indian Railway Traffic Staff; and the satisfactory manner in which the sudden and continued strain was met, without hitch or accident of any kind, is highly creditable to the Department generally, and especially to the District Superintendent, Mr. J. Dyer, and his subordinates.

4. To accommodate this traffic, two temporary platforms were constructed at Delhi; additional lines of rail were laid down in the East Indian Railway station yard to provide standing room for the sudden influx of rolling-stock from all parts of the country; and a siding for passing trains was put in at Shadera, midway between Ghazeeabad and Delhi, thereby practically doubling the carrying capacity of that most important length of the line. These and other necessary works were promptly and efficiently executed by Mr. N. M. Cummins, District Engineer, East Indian Railway.

5. A temporary line of telegraph was laid from the East Indian Railway Station at Delhi to the vicinity of the Viceroy's Camp, and was most useful in affording direct communication with the Traffic Managers of all the Railways in India, and in obtaining early information regarding the running of special and other trains carrying distinguished persons. By previous arrangement these trains were all signalled from Alligurh, which is about four hours' run from Delhi, and thus timely notice was given to the Executive Committee if any change in the reception arrangements became necessary; but it may be here mentioned that the special trains were run with the most praiseworthy punctuality, and it was only when the rush of traffic was at its height that the ordinary passenger trains on the East Indian Railway failed to keep time.

6. Besides the above-mentioned special trains, reserved accommodation, varying in amount from a single compartment to eight vehicles, was provided in the mail and ordinary trains to Delhi during December for the undermentioned—

Sir A. Clarke.	H. H. Maharajah of Jodhpoor.	Rajah of Sirmoor.	The Calcutta Volunteers.
Jaghirdar of Paldeo.	Rajah of Faridkot.	Rajah of Chamba.	H. E. the C. in C.
Maharajah of Cooch Behar.	Rajah of Suket.	Rajah of Bilaspur.	Agent to the G. G. for Rajpootana.
The Maharajah of Bijawar.	Chief of Kalsia.	Rajah of Durbungah.	Rajah of Bamra.
Rajah of Bansi.	Nawab of Jowrah.	Chief Commissioner, Assam.	Sir Jamsetjee Jheejeebhoy.
Rajah Sumbursa.	Rajah of Rutlam.	Nawab of Bhawalpore.	Rajah Narendra Krishna.
Maharajah of Hutwah.	Rajah of Mandi.	Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.	H. H. Maharajah of Doomraon.
Rajah of Sumpthur.	Nawab of Malerkotla.	Maharajah of Kishenghur.	Rajah of Busti.
Rajah Kalkar Persad.	Jaghirdar of Piploda.	Nipalese Ambassador and Suite with Residency Surgeon.	Thakur of Morvi.
The Maharajah of Punnah, with the Jaghirdar of Jignee.	Sir Joy Mongul Singh.	Prince of Arcot.	Rajah of Tehri.
H. H. the Lieut. Govr., Punjab.	Prince Mahomed Unwar Shah.	Siamese Ambassador and Suite.	H. E. the Governor of Goa.
Maharajah of Keraoli.	Resident, Hyderabad.		
Agent to the G. G. for Central India.	Rajah of Mahson.		
	Rajah of Jhind.		

7. For the increased numbers of the general public travelling to and from Delhi, the regular train service on both the East Indian Railway and Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway was supplemented by the addition of ordinary passenger trains during December and January.

8. From the following approximate statements, relating to the coaching traffic on the three Railways having their termini in Delhi, it appears that the total number of passengers carried to Delhi during the month of December 1876, and from Delhi during the first three weeks of January 1877, exceeded the average for similar periods of previous years by 95,569, the corresponding increase of receipts (coaching only) having amounted to Rs. 10,26,560; and it must be borne in mind that the preceding year was an abnormal one, when, owing to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Delhi passenger traffic earnings on the East Indian Railway and Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway were far above the average for similar periods of previous years.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

DELHI STATION.

Comparative Statement of inward coaching traffic during the month of December.

	1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		Increase in 1876 over average of previous years.	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1st class passengers ...	128	1,513	149	2,456	189	3,568	1,893	65,883	1,738	63,373
2nd ditto ditto ...	177	860	203	1,058	318	2,794	2,143	32,163	1,910	30,592
Intermediate ditto ditto ...	149	392	183	353	194	816	4,622	40,526	4,447	40,006
3rd ditto ditto ...	10,122	13,702	10,525	13,410	9,105	16,078	27,656	84,974	17,739	70,577
Parcels	...	767	.	881	...	1,767	...	7,161	...	6,023
Horses, carriages and dogs ...	...	433	...	237	..	7,197	...	1,05,881*	...	1,03,259
Luggage, including sundries ...	...	1,182	..	730	...	1,707	...	82,284	...	81,078
Total ...	10,576	18,849	11,060	19,125	9,806	33,922	36,314	4,18,872	25,834	3,94,908

* This represents about 2,200 horses and 400 carriages.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

DELHI STATION.

Comparative Statement of outwards coaching traffic during the first three weeks of January.

	1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		Increase in 1877 over average of previous years.	
	Three weeks ended 24th January.		Three weeks ended 23rd January.		Three weeks ended 22nd January.†		Three weeks ended 20th January.			
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1st class	24	343	73	1,336	190½	3,465	2,083	65,170	1 987	63,465
2nd „	69	266	68	303	528½	2,603	2,479	30,561	2,257	29,504
Intermediate class ...	75	362	80	166	200	557	721	6,813	603	6,451
3rd class	4,938	8,263	5,303½	8,258	8,837	16,328	27,589	1,10,652	21,230	99,702
Parcels	...	311	...	416	..	352	...	94,784	...	93,144
Luggage and sundries ...	...	704		418	...	2,720	...			
Horses, carriages and dogs ...	...	173	...	11	...	4,784	...	79,411*	...	77,755
Extra troop-train ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	6,650	...	6,650
Total ...	5,106	10,422	5,524	10,908	9,756	30,809	32,872	3,94,041	26,077	3,76,661

* This represents 1,792 horses and 348 carriages.
† Period of H. R H. the Prince of Wales' visit.

SINDH, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

DELHI STATION.

Comparative Statement of inward coaching traffic during the month of December.

	1874.		1875.		1876.		INCREASE IN 1876 OVER AVERAGE OF PREVIOUS YEARS.	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
First class passengers ...	29	352	230	2,891	741	16,844	612	15,223
Second " " ...	49	347	321	1,668	1,340	13,535	1,155	12,528
Intermediate " " ...	77	293	188	582	778	3,171	646	2,734
Third " " ...	2,551	5,705	8,064	14,564	22,477	61,632	17,170	51,498
Parcels and luggage	...	621	...	2,296	...	22,158	...	20,700
Horses and carriages	...	80	...	4,200	...	15,247*	...	13,107
Total ...	2,706	7,398	8,803	26,201	25,336	1,32,587	19,583	1,15,790

* This represents 455 horses and 66 carriages.

SINDH, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

DELHI STATION.

Comparative Statement of outwards coaching traffic during the first three weeks of January

	1875.		1876.		1877.		INCREASE IN 1877 OVER AVERAGE OF PREVIOUS YEARS.	
	Three weeks ended 23rd January.		Three weeks ended 22nd January.		Three weeks ended 20th January.			
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
First class passengers ...	74	1,145	393	9,990	513	12,754	280	7,187
Second " "	62	345	645	4,122	830	8,089	477	5,856
Intermediate " "	94	222	244	922	389	1,115	220	543
Third " "	2,906	6,266	12,833	32,568	17,092	47,459	9,223	28,042
Parcels and luggage	...	893	...	7,999	..	27,901	...	28,455
Horses and carriages	...	...	..	7,409	...	11,152*	...	7,448
Total	3,136	8,871	14,115	63,010	18,824	1,08,470	10,200	72,531

* This represents 25 carriages and 261 horses.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Statement of Coaching Traffic to and from Delhi in connection with the Imperial Assemblage, together with a comparison with the traffic of corresponding period of previous years.

	Passengers			Passengers			Horses		Carriages	
	To Delhi.			From Delhi.			To Delhi.	From Delhi.	To Delhi.	From Delhi.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.				
1875-76	63	183	15,962	18	59	4,562	9	11	14	19
1876-77	307	502	21,930	211	558	11,214	612	591	106	113
Excess	144	319	5,968	193	499	6,652	603	580	92	94

AGRA;
1st February 1877.

R. B. DUNCAN,
Examiner of Accounts.

EXTRA RECEIPTS.

	Rs.
Coaching	66,670
Goods	26,480
Total ...	93,150

9. The number of horses and carriages carried to and from Delhi during December and the first three weeks of January was as under—

	Horses		Carriages	
	To.	From.	To.	From.
By East Indian Railway	2,200	1,792	400	348
„ Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway ...	455	261	66	25
„ Rajpootana State Railway ...	612	591	106	113
Total ...	3,267	2,644	572	486

10. For the return traffic all the foreign rolling-stock that arrived just before the Imperial Assemblage commenced, and that could not therefore be utilized for a second trip, was detained at Delhi or one of the adjacent stations until required for the return journey. This greatly facilitated operations when the rush commenced, as it did immediately after the Viceroy's departure on the evening of the 5th January.

11. The outwards traffic from Delhi, as regards the number of passengers, horses, carriages, &c., was very much the same as the inwards, with this important difference, that, while the latter came up from various stations, thus dividing the work among many, the outwards traffic had to be dealt with at the termini alone, and within a much shorter period.

12. The preliminary work was also very similar: programmes were drawn up allotting reserved accommodation by the ordinary trains, detailing the composition of the special trains, and fixing the dates and hours of departure in accordance, as nearly as possible, with the wishes of the personages concerned: *vide* Appendices B and C.

13. From the appended Statements it will be seen that sixty special trains were run out of Delhi between the 3rd and 20th of January, and that two-thirds of these had to be despatched between the 5th and 12th idem. Of the total number eight were dealt with in the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway Station, five in the Rajpootana State Railway Station, and the remaining forty-seven in the East Indian Railway Station; the brunt of the work had of course again to be borne by the last named line, but the pressure upon all three was excessive, and the manner in which the traffic staff of each performed their arduous duties was most praiseworthy, and calls for substantial recognition in the shape of liberal bonuses to all those whom the local officers may have recommended. When traffic is heavy, Guards and Drivers are of course often worked very hard, but their overtime is paid for at certain fixed rates. It is not so however with Station Masters and their subordinates, who get no overtime, and are, perhaps, the hardest worked of all Railway employés on occasions of extreme pressure, such as the late exodus from Delhi.

14. All the railways co-operated freely and worked harmoniously and well. Mr. Batchelor, Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, and Mr. Ross, Traffic Manager of the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, being present, were personally thanked by His Excellency the Viceroy, on his departure from Delhi, for the services they rendered in connection with the Imperial Assemblage.

15. The East Indian Railway, by virtue of its position, had, as already stated, to bear the brunt of the pressure both to and from Delhi; but the Locomotive and Traffic Departments proved equal to the occasion, and performed their parts most creditably. Towards the close of the year, when arrangements for the return traffic had to be commenced, Mr. Batchelor and Mr. Allen moved up to Delhi with part of their Office; and, after the former Officer left to accompany the Viceroy's train, Mr. Allen remained helping Mr. Dyer, the District Traffic Superintendent, till the departing crowds had been satisfactorily dealt with. I was throughout in constant communication with these two Officers; and, having had ample opportunity of observing the ability, energy and patience with which they discharged their arduous duties, I desire to record my opinion that the success of the railway transport operations in connection with the Imperial Assemblage was, in a large measure, due to their exertions.

CALCUTTA,
20th February 1877.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India,
P. W. D., Railway Branch.

APPENDIX A.

Programme of Special Trains to Delhi as actually carried out during December 1876 on account of the Imperial Assemblage.

	1	2	3		4	5		6	7							8
	Personages.	Station of departure.	Time of Departure.		Breaks of Journey	Time of Arrival at Delhi.		Details of passengers, baggage, &c., requiring accommodation in the train.	Number and Description of Vehicles required.							Remarks.
			Date.	Hour.		Date	Hour		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Class.	3rd Class.	Horse Boxes.	Carriage Trucks.	Luggage Vans.	
10	Escort, &c., of H. H. the Nizam, 10 Trains.	Hyderabad	...	...	... ...	Nov. 24 to Dec 13.	...	... ...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	8 Specials for Nizam's camp equipage, troops, horses followers, &c., and 2 specials for the Hyderabad Contingent.
11	Government Carriages and Horses ...	Howrah ...	Nov. 23 ...	4 P. M	... ...	Nov. 26 .	..	75 Horses and 17 Carriages.	.	..	Cattle Trucks	..	...	...	...	
12	Suite and Escort of H. H the Maharajah of Mysore	Bangalore ...	„ 24 .	8 „	Poona, Deolah, Jubbulpore, Allahabad and Etawah.	Dec. 5 ...	6 A. M.	... ...	1	...	5	5	5	3	3	Two through Trains from Madras Railway.
13		Ditto .	„ 26 .	..		„ 7 .	6 „	.. ...	1	.	4	5	5	3	3	
14	Maharana of Rajpepla	Bombay ...	Dec. 3 .	10 A. M	Jubbulpore, Allahabad & Agra.	„ 13	3 P. M.	... ...	1	1	...	5	1	1	1	Through Train from G. I. P. Railway.
15	H. H. the Gaicowar of Baroda ...	Baroda, Parel Junction.	„ 8 ...	5-30 „	Jubbulpore, 10th to 11th; Allahabad, 11th to 12th; Etawah, 12th to 13th	„ 14 ...	7 A. M	... ...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	Through Train from B. B. & C. I. Railway.
16	The Maharajah of Ajugurh ...	Mugowan ...	„ 12 ..	8 P M.	Cawnpoor, 13th ...	„ 14 .	9 „	... ..	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	
17	H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur ...	Bombay ...	„ 9	9-10 A. M	Nasik, Khandwa and Jubbulpore, 11th to 12th.	„ 14 ...	4 P. M.	... ...	2	2	...	2	...	.	3	Through Train from G. I. P. Railway.
18	The Maharajah of Chirkaree ...	Etawah ...	„ 10 .	...	None . .	„ 15 ...	...	3 Carriages ...	1	2	...	6	1	3	2	Special to Hattrass only—marched into Delhi.
19	Talookdars of Oudh	Lucknow ...	„ 13 .	11 A. M.	Shajehanpur and Allyghur	„ 15 ...	3 P. M.	50 Upper class, 700 Lower Class.	7	..	...	15	...	...	4	Via O. & R. Ry to Allyghur.
20	H. H. the Thakore of Bhownuggur ...	Bombay ...	„ 11 ...	3-15 P M.	Jubbulpore, 12th to 13th .	„ 15 ..	4-45 „	... ...	2	...	...	2	3 Single.	1	3	Through Train from G. I. P. Railway.
21	The Maharajah of Orcha	Agra ...	„ 15 ..	...	None	„ 16	6-30 A. M.	2 Horses ...	1	1	...	2	1	..	...	One Special.
	The Maharajah of Duttia	Ditto ...	„ 15 ...	...	None	„ 16	...	... ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
22	H. H. the Princess of Tanjore ...	Tanjore ...	...	...	Kalyan, Khandwa .. ; Jubbulpore, 8th Dec. .. ; Allahabad, 9th „ ...	„ 16	8 A. M	... ...	1	1	...	2	2	1	2	Through Train from Madras Railway.
23	Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar ...	Ajmere ...	„ 15 ..	12-35 P. M.	None	„ 16	8 „	... ...	2	1	...	4	3	1	2	By R. S. Railway.
24	Rana of Dholpore	Agra ...	„ 17 ..	11 A. M.	None	„ 17 .	3 P. M.	.. ...	2	...	...	2	6	3	1 B Vans	
25	Chiefs of the Central Provinces ...	Jubbulpore ...	„ 16 .	9 „	None	„ 17 ..	6 „	... ...	4	2	...	6	2	3	2	One open wagon for goods.
26	H. H. the Maharana of Oodeypoor ...	Ajmere ...	„ 17 ..	12-35 P. M	12 Hours at Bandikui ...	„ 18 .	4-20 „	... ...	4	3	...	12	...	..	5	By R. S. Railway
27	Nawab of Tonk	Basi .	„ 18 ..	6 A. M.	12 Hours at Bandikui ...	„ 18 ...	5-5 „	. ...	1	..	...	3	...	...	..	By R. S. Railway
28	Chief Commissioner, and H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore ..	Bangalore ...	„ 11 .	...	Allahabad, 24 hours ...	„ 19 ...	6 A. M.	... ...	4	1	...	2	...	1	3	Through Train from Madras Railway
		Raichore ...	„ 12 ...													
		Jubbulpore ...	„ 16 ..	8 P M.												
29	H H. Maharajah of Jeypore ...	Jeypore .	„ 18 ..	7-30 „	... .	„ 19 .	8-30 „	... ...	1	2	...	5	...	..	2	By R. S. Railway
30	H H the Maharajah of Rewah ...	Sutna ...	„ 17 ...	1 „	Cawnpore and Allyghur ..	„ 19	9 „	... ...	1	1	Composite. .	3	..	2	1	
31	Rajah of Nabha	Sirhind ..	„ 18 ..	10 „	... .	„ 19 ..	9-30 „	.. ...		.	...		Single.	.	...	Through Train from S P & D Railway
32	H. H. the Begum of Bhopal ...	Itarsi ...	„ 17 ...	...	... ...	„ 19	10-45 „	18 First, 25 Second, and 123 Third Class and 3 horses.	2½	2½	...	3	1	1	1	Through Train from G. I. P. Railway.
33	Maharajah of Jodhpur	Agra ...	„ 18 ..	...	Gazeeabad ...	„ 19	2 P. M.	. ..	..	.	...	Long.	Single.	..	...	
34	The Hon'ble the President and Members of Council, Secs. to Govt., &c	Howrah ...	„ 17 ...	9 P. M	None	„ 19 ...	3 „	. .	9	1	...	3	1	...	2	One extra 1st Class from Allahabad.

APPENDIX A.——Programme of Special Trains to Delhi as actually carried out during December 1876,—*concluded.*

	1	2	3		4	5		6	7							8
	Personages.	Station of departure.	Time of departure.		Breaks of Journey.	Time of arrival at Delhi.		Details of passengers, baggage, &c., requiring accommodation in the train.	Number and description of vehicles required.							Remarks.
			Date.	Hour.		Date.	Hour.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Class.	3rd Class.	Horse boxes.	Carriage Trucks.	Luggage Vans.	
35	Half the Escort and Followers of H. H. the Maharajah Scindia ...	Agra ..	Dec. 19 ...	10-30 P. M.	None	Dec. 20 ..	6 A. M.	Escort, 2 Guns, 1 Company of Infantry and 27 Troopers, 47 Horses and 14 Bullocks. Total 500 Third class passengers.	...	...	...	5	6*	4	2	3 Cattle trucks. * Boxes for 24 horses.
36	Rajah of Dewas	Khundwa ...	...	...	Jubbulpore, Nynee and Cawnpore.	„ 20 .	8 „	6 Horses, 1 Palki and 1 Carriage.	2	2	...	4	1	1	6	Through Train from G. I. P. Railway.
	Rajah of Dhar	Khundwa ...	Dec. 13 ...	...	...	„ 20 .										
37	Nizam's Suite	Goolburgah ...	„ 9 ...	8-30 P. M.	Always 24 hours in advance of Nizam.	„ 20	2 P. M.	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Through Train from G. I. P Railway.
38	H. H. the Maharajah, Holkar ...	Hurda ...	„ 12 ...	9-15 A. M.	Jubbulpore 1 day, Allahabad 2 days, Cawnpore 1 day and Allyghur 1 day.	„ 20 ...	3-30 „	... ...	3½	2½	...	8	...	3	3	Through Train from G. I. P. Railway.
39	Maharao of Ulwar	Ulwar ...	„ 20 ...	10	None	„ 20 ...	4-30 „	... ...	3	1	...	6	5	4	2	By R. S. Railway.
40	Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and Suite.	Jubbulpore ...	„ 19 ...	11 P. M.	None	„ 21 ...	6 „	... ...	5	1	...	2	2	2	2	One open wagon for goods.
41	H. H. the Maharajah, Scindia, with remainder of his Followers.	Agra ...	„ 20 ...	10-30 „	None	„ 21 ...	6-30 A. M.	H. H. and Suite ...	2	...	...	5	6*	4	2	* Boxes for 24 horses.
42	Chief Commissioner of Oudh ...	Lucknow ...	„ 20 ...	10 A. M.	None	„ 21 ...	9 „	20 Upper class, 200 Servants, 24 Horses & 8 Carriages.	7	..	...	5	5	8	2	Via O. & R. Ry. to Allyghur.
43	H. H. the Maharajah of Cashmere ...	Lahore ...	„ 20 ...	11-15 „	None	„ 21 ...	3 P. M.	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Through Train from S. P. & D. Railway.
44	H. H. the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal	Howrah ...	„ 19 ...	8 P. M.	None	„ 21 ...	4 „	... ...	5	1	...	Long 2	Double 3	2	2	
45	H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad ...	Hyderabad ...	„ 8 ...	6-45 A. M.	Poona 12th ...	„ 21 ...	4-45 „	177 Noblemen and gentlemen. 145 Sowars ... 341 Armed men ... 1,163 Menials ... 269 Horses ... 5 Palanquins 10 Raths or native carriages. 12 or 15 four-wheeled European carriages.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Through Train from G. I. P. Railway.
		Goolburgah ...	„ 10 ...	9-30 „	Nandgaon 13th .. Khundwa 14th ... Jubbulpore 16th ... Allahabad 18th ... Agra 21st											
46	H. H. the Maharajah of Benares ...	Hattras ...	„ 20 ...	11-0 P. M.	... ...	„ 22 ...	6-30 A. M.	.. ...	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	
47	H. H the Lieut.-Governor of N. W. P.	Allahabad ...	„ 21 ...	3 „	None	„ 22 ...	9 „	... ...	6	2	...	3	1	1	2	The President's Train furnished these Carriages.
48	H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur ...	Bombay ...	„ 15 ...	6-30 „	Bhosawal, Hurda, Jubbulpore, Allahabad and Etawah.	„ 22 .	4 „	... ...	2	3	...	8	...	2	3	Through Train from G. I. P. Railway.
49	Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur ...	Mooltan ...	„ 21 ...	8 „	... ...	„ 23 ..	7-39 „	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	By S. P. & D. Railway.
50	H. E. the Viceroy ...	Bombay ...	„ 21 ...	...	None	„ 23 ...	2 P. M.	... ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	Special consisting of the Prince of Wales' Carriages, &c.
51	The Maharajah of Punnah ...	Allyghur ...	„ 24 ...	7 A. M.	... ...	„ 24 ...	11 A. M.	... ...	1	...	..	3	...	1	1	
52	H. H. the Khan of Khelat ...	Mooltan ...	„ 26 ...	8 P. M.	.. ...	„ 28 ...	7-3 „	... ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Through Train from S. P. & D. Railway.
53	H. E. the Governor of Madras ...	Howrah ...	„ 25 ...	7 A. M.	Bankipore, Allahabad and Agra.	„ 29 ..	3-30 P. M.	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	The Governor's train was sent from Madras to Howrah.
54	H. E. the Governor of Bombay ...	Bombay ...	...	...	None	„ 30 ...	8-30 A. M.	... ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	Through Train from G. I. P. Railway.
55	Madras Governor's horses, &c. ...	Madras ...	...	...	Raichore	...	...	... ...	...	Composite. 1	...	1	10	6	2	Through train from Madras Railway.

W. A. J. WALLACE, Captain, R. E.,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. D., Railway Branch.

APPENDIX B.

List of Special Trains from Delhi in January 1877, after the close of the Imperial Assemblage.

1. Personages.	2. Time of departure. Date.	Hour.	3. Intended breaks of journey	4. Destination.	5 Remarks.
His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	Jan. 3	1-0	None ...	Bombay ...	E. I. R. & G. I. P. R.
Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jeypore and Jodhpore.	„ 5	17-30	... ...	Jeypore ...	Rajpootana S. Railway.
Viceroy's household ...	„ 5	19-0	None ...	Howrah ..	E. I. R.
His Excellency the Viceroy ...	„ 5	21-45	Rajpoorah, Umballa, Allyghur, Agra and Benares.	Ditto ...	S. P. & D. R. & E. I. R.
His Highness the Maharaja of Benares	„ 5	23-30	Etawah & Allahabad	Benares ...	E. I. R.
H. E. the Governor of Madras ...	„ 6	9-0	Bareilly, Lucknow ...	Madras ...	E. I., G. I. P., & M. R.
Maharao of Ulwar ...	„ 6	9-3	None .	Ulwar ...	Rajpootana S. Railway.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cashmere ...	„ 6	12-50	Saharunpore ...	Lahore ...	S. P. & D. R.
Members of Council and Secretaries to Government.	„ 6	13-35	None ...	Howrah ...	E. I. R.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	„ 6	15-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Viceroy's Body Guard ...	„ 6	18-5	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Viceroy's Stud ...	„ 6	18-5	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
His Highness Maharaja Sindia ...	„ 6	22-0	Ditto ...	Agra ...	Ditto.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces and Suite.	„ 6	23-15	Ditto ...	Jubbulpore.	Ditto.
Nizam's Servants, &c. ...	„ 7	8-0	Allahabad, Jubbulpore &c.	Hyderabad.	E. I. R. & G. I. P. R.
H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur ...	„ 7	9-0	Etawah, Allahabad Jubbulpore.	Bombay ...	Ditto ditto.
H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad ...	„ 7	11-0	Allahabad, Jubbulpore, &c.	Hyderabad.	Ditto ditto.
H. H. the Thakur of Bhowanuggur.	„ 7	17-0	Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jubbulpore.	Bombay ...	Ditto ditto.
H. H. the Maharana of Oodeypore ...	„ 7	...	... ...	Nassirabad.	Rajpootana S. Railway.
Nawab of Tonk ...	„ 7	...	... ...	Basi ...	Ditto ditto.
Chief Commissioner, Oudh and Suite	„ 8	10-30	None ...	Lucknow ..	E. I. R. & O. & R. R. *vid* Allyghur.
H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur ...	„ 8	22-0	Ditto ...	Agra ...	E. I. R.
Raja of Mandi ...	„ 8	-	Saharunpore ...	...	S. P. & D. R.
Police special ...	„ 8	...	None ...	Lahore ...	Ditto.
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore ...	„ 9	12-0	Agra, Cawnpore, Benares, &c.	Bangalore	E. I. R., G. I. P. R. & M. R.
Talookdars of Oudh and General Chamberlain.	„ 9	14-0	Bareilly ...	Lucknow ...	E. I. R. & O. & R. R. *vid* Allyghur.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rewah ...	„ 9	15-0	Cawnpore, Allahabad	Sutna ...	E. I. R.
H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda ...	„ 9	20-0	Agra, Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares.	Baroda ...	E. I. R., G. I. P. R., & B. B.& C. I. R.
Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur ...	„ 9	...	Lahore ...	Mooltan ...	S. P. & D. R.
H. H. Maharaja Holkar ...	„ 10	10-0	Allahabad ...	Hurda ...	E. I. R. & G. I. P. R.
Chief Commissioners, Assam and British Burmah.	„ 10	13-0	None ...	Howrah ...	E I. R.
Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore.	„ 10	15-0	Cawnpore, Nynee, Jubbulpore, &c.	Tanjore ...	E. I. R., G. I. P. R., M. R. & S. I. R.
Madras and Bombay Body Guards ..	„ 10	18-5	Jubbulpore ...	Madras and Bombay.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Maharana of Rajpepla ...	„ 10	...	... ...	Ajmere ...	Rajpootana S. Railway.
Troops special ...	„ 10	...	... ...	Mean Meer	S. P. & D. R.
Ditto ditto ...	„ 11	...	.. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Rajas of Dhar and Dewas	„ 11	10-0	... ...	Hattrass ...	E. I. R.
H. H. the Khan of Khelat ...	„ 11	11-0	Lahore ...	Mooltan	S. P. & D. R.
Maharajas of Cooch Behar and Durbhanga with Sir Joy Mungal Sing.	„ 11	16-0	None ...	Mokamah...	E. I. R.
Nizam's equipage train No. 1 ...	„ 11	18-5	... ...	Hyderabad	E. I. R. & G. I. P. R.
Madras Governor's Stud ...	„ 11	20-0	... ...	Madras ...	Ditto ditto & M. R.
Nizam's equipage train No. 2 ...	„ 12	18-5	... ...	Hyderabad	E. I. R. & G. I. P. R.
Nizam's equipage train No. 3 ...	„ 14	18-5	... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Maharaja of Mysore's Escort ...	about Jan. 15	18-5	... ...	Bangalore	E. I. R., G. I. P. R. & M. R.
Hyderabad Contingent ...	„ 16	18-5	... ...	Hyderabad	E. I. R. & G. I. P. R.
Ditto ditto 2nd train ...	„ 17	18-5	... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Raja of Chirkaree ...	„ 18	1-0	... ...	Hattrass ...	E. I. R.
Nizam's Escort ...	„ 18	18-5	... ...	Hyderabad	E. I. R. & G. I. P. R.
Ditto ditto ...	„ 19	18-5	... ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ditto ...	„ 20	18-5	... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Maharaja of Dhar ...	„ 21	...	... ...	Lucknow from Agra.	E. I. R. & O. & R. R.
Horse and Carriage Special ...	„ 12	16-0	... ...	Allahabad...	E. I. R.
Ditto ditto ditto ...	„ 13	16-0	... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto ...	„ 14	16-0	.. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto ...	„ 15	16-0	... ...	Ditto .	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto ...	„ 16	16-0	... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto ...	„ 17	16-0	... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto ...	„ 18	16-0	... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto ...	„ 19	16-0	... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto ...	„ 20	16-0	.. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA; January 1877.

W. A. J. WALLACE, Captain, R. E.,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. D., Railway Branch.

APPENDIX C.

Personages provided with special accommodation in the Regular Railway Trains from Delhi during January 1877, after the close of the Imperial Assemblage.

1. Personages.	2. Time of Departure. Date.	Hour.	3. Destination.	4 Remarks.
The Hon'ble Mr. Maudlik ...	Jan. 1	22-50 ...	Bombay ...	E. I. R & G. I. P. R.
Raja of Kashipore ..	„ 2	...	Umritsur ...	S. P. & D. R.
Raja Narendra Kristna ...	„ 3	11-30 ...	Howrah ...	E. I. R.
Siamese Ambassador ...	„ 3	11-30 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Six Members of the Press ...	„ 3	11-30 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Raja of Nabha ...	„ 3	...	Sirhind ...	S. P. & D. R.
Raja of Jhind ...	„ 3	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
The Lord Bishop of Madras ...	„ 4	9-30 ...	Allahabad ..	E. I. R.
Prince Unwah Shah ..	„ 4	11-30 ...	Howrah ...	Ditto.
Muscat Deputation ...	„ 4	22-50 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay ...	„ 5	9-30 ...	Bombay ...	Ditto & G. I. P. R.
Sir Dinkur Rao ..	„ 5	11-30 ...	Howrah ...	Ditto.
Sir R. Temple ...	„ 5	...	Bombay ..	Ditto & G. I. P. R.
Raja of Faridkot ...	„ 5	...	Loodiana ...	S. P. & D. R.
Raja of Bhurtpore ...	„ 5	...	Rajpoora ...	Ditto.
Calcutta Volunteers ...	„ 6	22-50 ...	Howrah ...	E. I. R.
Maharaja of Kishengarh ...	„ 6	...	Kishengarh ...	R. S. R.
Nawab of Bahawulpore ...	„ 6	...	Mooltan .	S. P. & D. R.
Raja of Chamba ...	„ 6	...	Umritsur ...	Ditto.
Bangalore Volunteers ..	„ 7	9-30 ...	Bangalore ...	E. I. R., G. I. P. R. & M. R.
Raja of Nagpore ...	„ 7	11-30 ...	Jubbulpore	Ditto.
East Indian Railway Volunteers ...	„ 7	22-50 ...	Allahabad, Jamalpore & Howrah ...	Ditto.
Raja of Bilaspore ...	„ 7	...	Sirhind ...	S. P. & D. R.
Raja of Nahun ...	„ 7	..	Burrara ...	Ditto.
Nepalese Ambassador ...	„ 7		Umballa Cantonment ...	Ditto.
Madras Volunteers ...	„ 8	9-30	Madras .	E. I. R., G. I. P. R. & M. R.
Governor General of Portugese India	„ 8	9-30 ...	Bombay ...	Ditto ditto.
Prince of Arcot ...	„ 8	11-30 ...	Madras ..	Ditto ditto.
Mr. Rivers Thomson ...	„ 8	11-30	Allahabad ..	Ditto.
Raja of Rutlam ...	„ 8	..	Saharunpore ...	S. P. & D. R.
Maharaja of Duttia ...	„ 8	...	Kurtarpore ..	Ditto.
Sir Richard Meade ...	„ 9	11-30 ..	Allahabad ..	E. I. R.
Maharaja Hutwah ...	„ 9	18-55 ...	Etawah ...	Ditto.
Raja Hur Bilas Sing ...	„ 9	22-50 ...	Gidhour ..	Ditto.
Rana of Dholepore ...	„ 9	...	Rajpoora ..	S. P. & D. R.
Dewan Muttra Dass and Suite .	„ 9	...	Kurtarpore	Ditto.
Maharaja of Orcha ...	„ 10	9-30 ...	Agra ..	E. I. R.
Archdeacon Baly ...	„ 10	11-30 ...	Howrah	Ditto.
Venayek Wassoodeen ...	„ 10	11-30 .	Allahabad ...	Ditto.
Maharaja Rana of Jhallawar ...	„ 10	...	Ajmere ...	R. S. R.
Raja of Suket ...	„ 10	...	Umballa Cantonment ...	S. P. & D. R.
Nawab of Malerkotla ...	„ 10	...	Loodiana	Ditto.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff ...	„ 10	...	Lahore ..	Ditto.
Raja Sambursa ...	„ 11	9-30 ...	Monghyr ..	E. I. R.
Madras Governor's Band .	„ 11	9-30 ...	Madras ...	Ditto G. I. P. R. & M. R.
Jam of Nawanuggur's Suite ...	„ 11	11-30 ...	Allahabad ..	Ditto.
Thakur of Morvi ...	„ 11	22-50 ...	Bombay ...	Ditto & G. I. P. R.
Maharaja of Ajigurh ...	„ 11	...	Allahabad ...	Ditto.
Maharaja of Punna ...	„ 11	..	Jullundur ..	S., P. & D. R.
Raja of Myhere ...	„ 12	22-50 ..	Myhere ...	E. I. R.
Sir H. Daly ...	„ 13	11-30 ...	Khundwa ...	Ditto & G. I. P. R.
Nawab of Jowra ...	„ 15	22-50 ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Sir H. Daly's horses, &c. ...	„ 15	22-50 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Prince of Arcot's horses, &c. ...	„ 15	...	Arcot ...	Ditto ditto & M. R.
Nepalese Ambassador ...	„ 16	9-30 ...	Patna ...	Ditto ditto.
Maharaja of Mysore, carriages, &c...	„ 16	9-30	Madras ..	Ditto, G. I. P. R. & M. R.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejheboy ...	„ 16	11-30 .	Bombay ...	Ditto ditto.
Raja of Khurond ...	„ 16	11-30 ...	Agra ...	Ditto.
Nawab of Joonaghur ...	„ 16	22-50 .	Cawnpore ...	Ditto.
Rana of Dholepore ...	„ 18	9-30	Agra ...	Ditto.
Begum of Bhopal's Suite ...	„ 18	22-50 ...	Etarsi ..	Ditto & G. I. P. R.
Raja of Hurhinsing ...	„ 20	...	Lahore	S., P. & D. R.
Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal	„ 22	22-50 ...	Agra ..	E. I. R.

CALCUTTA:
January 1877.

W. A. J. WALLACE, Captain, R. E.,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. D., Railway Branch.

RESOLUTION.—Anticipating that a severe pressure of traffic would arise in connection with the Imperial Assemblage on the railways concentrating on Delhi, the Governor General in Council was pleased to direct that special measures should be taken to assist the railway authorities in obtaining the earliest and fullest information of the demands upon them, so that they might apply their resources with judgment, and perform the service with convenience.

2. The Imperial Assemblage is now a matter of history, and the success of the arrangements for the railway traffic was witnessed by all who visited Delhi on the occasion. Without the railways, in fact, such a gathering of high personages, as well as of persons of all classes, would only have been possible at the sacrifice of much time and money, and of great personal inconvenience and discomfort.

3. Captain Wallace, R. E., who was specially deputed by the Government to facilitate communications between the different railway managements and the public, has now submitted a report in which the work done by the several lines is brought together in a succinct shape. A traffic, unprecedented in India, was carried without disturbing the ordinary train service, and without interrupting the transport of grain towards the districts of Southern and Western India.

4. During the month of December, 55 special passenger trains were run into Delhi, of which all but nine were received into the East Indian Railway station, and passed over the metals of that line from Allyghur or points beyond. In addition, special accommodation was provided in the ordinary trains for about 50 high personages, &c., the accommodation so given varying from a single compartment to eight vehicles.

The return traffic during the month of January brought even a severer strain upon the railways. It had to be dealt with at the termini alone, and within a much shorter period, owing to the anxiety of travellers to get away as quickly as possible. No less than 60 special trains—two-thirds of which were despatched by the 12th January—were run out of Delhi between the 3rd and 20th January. And special accommodation for upwards of 60 personages, &c., was given in the ordinary trains.

Thirty-six special trains passed up the East Indian Railway from Allahabad, or from points more remote, to Delhi, of which 27 passed over part of the Great Indian Peninsula Company's system. Forty-one special trains passed down to Allahabad, or points beyond, and 21 of these passed on to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Thus the brunt of the pressure fell on the East Indian Railway, but the special traffic over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was also very heavy.

The Imperial Assemblage is estimated to have caused a traffic in excess of the corresponding period of the previous year (an abnormal period, owing to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales), of nearly 100,000 passengers, 6,000 horses and 1,000 carriages in and out of Delhi; the receipts from coaching alone are estimated to have been augmented by about £ 100,000.

5. These figures are a measure of the strain brought upon the railways. The true magnitude of the task will be understood by a consideration of the distances over which the service had to be performed on lines having no reserve of stock, or of station-staff, and laid for the most part with only a single track of rails. From Delhi the distances are to Calcutta 954 miles, Bombay 1,234 miles, Baroda 1,480 miles, Hyderabad 1,665 miles, Madras 2,026 miles, Bangalore 2,158 miles, and Tanjore 2,305 miles.

6. The train service was conducted throughout without complaints on the part of the public, and in a manner highly creditable to all concerned. The absolute freedom from accident which obtained may be attributed in a very great measure to the line-clear and block system of working the traffic.

7. The Viceroy and Governor General in Council records with gratification his sense of the obligation of the Government, of the Princes, Chiefs and Nobles, and of the Public in general, to the several Railway managements for the successful result with which the efforts of themselves, of the Heads

of Departments and other Officers, and of the Subordinate Staff, have been crowned. Only by great personal devotion, untiring energy, unflagging attention and harmonious co-operation, could this result have been attained. On the other hand, the patience and consideration exhibited by travellers of all classes under the pressure of so severe a traffic cannot, and should not, be allowed to pass without acknowledgment. His Excellency in Council also desires that the special thanks of the Government of India be offered to Captain Wallace, R E., for his exertions on the occasion.

8. The gathering together at Delhi of the Administrative Officers from all parts of India rendered special arrangements necessary to meet the requirements in telegraphic communication.

The establishment of the Delhi Telegraph Office was strengthened for day and night work. A special Office was opened also for day and night work in the Imperial Assemblage Camp, connected with the Delhi Office by a treble line of wire. These Offices were in direct communication with each other, and each with Agra and Lahore.

Although the strain was at times severe, the service was throughout rapid, regular and efficient; and the Governor General in Council has pleasure in recording his satisfaction.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments, Administrations and Officers marginally noted for information, and to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Madras.	Assam.
Bombay.	Hyderabad.
Bengal.	Central India.
North-Western Provinces.	Rajpootana.
Punjab.	Director General of Telegraphs.
Oudh.	Director of State Railways.
Central Provinces.	Consulting Engineers, Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow.
Mysore.	
British Burmah.	

Ordered also, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

W. A. CROMMELIN, Major-Genl., R. E.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

No. 787.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Fort William, the 31st March 1877.

READ again—

Public despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, No. 5, dated the 21st January 1875, requesting the submission of annual reports shewing the progress made in each Province in India towards the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes.

Home Department Nos 9—695 to 705, dated the 23rd April 1875, forwarding a copy of the above despatch to the Local Governments and Administrations, and directing that a very brief annual report showing the results of the measures taken to exterminate wild beasts and snakes may be regularly submitted at the close of each calendar year.

Home Department Nos. 1102 to 1113, dated the 3rd July 1875.

Read also the following replies from the Local Governments and Administrations :—

From Government of Madras, No. 2108, dated the 20th December 1876.
From ditto Bombay, No. 1270, dated the 22nd April 1876.
From ditto Bengal, No. 733T, dated the 10th June 1876.
To ditto ditto, No. 1137, dated the 12th July 1876.
From ditto ditto, No. 2763, dated the 30th August 1876.
From ditto North-Western Provinces, No. 855 A, dated the 29th May 1876.
From Government of the Punjab, No. 1693, dated the 12th May 1876.
From Chief Commr., Oudh, No. 2228, dated the 15th May 1876.
From ditto, Central Provinces, No. 1422—65, dated the 17th April 1876.
From ditto, British Burma, No. 767—165, dated the 16th March 1876.
From ditto, Mysore and Coorg, No. 1477—8, dated the 23rd May 1876.
From ditto, Assam, No. 110J R, dated the 19th May 1876.
From Resident at Hyderabad, No. 136, dated the 9th March 1876.
From Foreign Department, No. 617G, dated the 20th March 1876.

RESOLUTION.

THE Government of India observe that some of the Local Governments have simply forwarded the returns submitted by District Officers, whereas it is desirable that every Local Government and Administration should briefly review the year's operations and express an opinion on the result.

2. Moreover, the figures of some of the returns have been found to be inaccurate, and have been as far as possible corrected.

* * * * * *

3. The net result of the measures in force in the different Provinces towards exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes is that upwards of 21,000 persons and 48,000 head of cattle were destroyed during one year by wild animals and venomous snakes; that 22,357 wild animals and 270,185 venomous snakes have been killed; and that Rs. 1,20,015 have been expended in rewards. These figures deserve the careful consideration of Local Governments and Administrations in view to such measures being adopted in each Province as seem best calculated to diminish with the greatest efficiency and at the smallest expense, the loss of life and property which these statistics record.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution with the appended table be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information; and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Statement showing the results of the measures adopted in British India with

1	2									3								
	Number of persons killed by									Number of cattle killed by								
	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number of persons killed.	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number of cattle killed.
Madras	7	137	44	16	9	1	54	1,268	1,536	...	3,430	4,399	20	2,873	340	582	290	11,934
Bombay	1	32	10	...	1	...	39	989	1,072	...	2,168	514	33	1,775	38	60	207	4,796
Bengal	8	363	89	27	160	8	866	8,807	10,914	...	1,958	1,487	93	876	886	1,209	697	8,14
		*17									*941							
N W. Provinces ..	3	40	14	12	721	56	252	2,835	3,933	3	719	3,693	201	1,022	431	356	804	7,229
Punjab	3	1	2	1	4	1	39	672	723	...	...	2,366	126	431	2	127	108	3,1
Oudh	10	1	.	1	153		75	1,496	1,736	1	46	...	..	397	6	104	45	599
Central Provinces		55	20	3	3	...	39	497	617	...	1,612	909	15	239	168	192	401	3,536
British Burma	2	26	.	1	.		29	71	129	1	381	96	8	6	...	56	66	614
Assam	26	152	5	21	...	...	47	169	420	1	968	167		45	2	61	34	1,278
Mysore and Coorg	1	7	1	2	...	...	3	112	126	...	943	2,399	...	646	154	211	116	4,4
Hyderabad	...	14	2	...	10	...	2	122	150		191	68	33	1,045	89	41	400	2,35
Ajmere and Mhairwara	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	32	35	...	7	59	..	52	...	2	...	12
TOTAL ...	61	828	187	84	1,061	68	1,446	17,070	21,301†	6	12,423	16,157	529	9,407	2,116	3,001	3,166	48,23
		*17									*941							

* These figures denote the total number killed by tigers and leopards in Chittagong.

† This figure is arrived at by (1) adding 17 persons killed by tigers and leopards in Chittagong, and

‡ In both of these figures are included 488 cattle destroyed in the Buldana District of the Hyderabad

the view of exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes during the year 1875.

Number of animals and snakes destroyed and amount of reward paid for their destruction.																		
Elephants.	Amount of reward.	Tigers.	Amount of reward.	Leopards.	Amount of reward.	Bears.	Amount of reward.	Wolves.	Amount of reward.	Hyenas.	Amount of reward.	Other animals.	Amount of reward.	Snakes.	Amount of reward.	Total number excluding snakes destroyed.	Total amount of reward including snakes.
	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
...	.....	238	9,932 0 0	918	16,686 2 8	154	867 8 0	39	90 0 0	139	534 0 0	5,302	918 7 0	3,075	3 1 0	6,790	29,031 2 8
...	.....	209	2,712 0 0	122	1,270 0 0	6	42 0 0	201	764 0 0	5	.....	201	.....	83,912	3,235 8 0	741	8,023 8 0
1	5 0 0	331	5,802 0 0	815	3,424 4 0	251	574 8 0	497	3,075 8 0	392	779 0 0	1,329	99 6 0	32,391	7,807 13 6	3,616	21,567 7 6
...	.....	94	695 0 8	394	1,673 8 0	337	1,102 8 0	2,525	4,320 2 0	428	1,164 12 0	229	48 14 0	1,466	.....	4,007	9,004 12 8
...	.....	4	48 0 0	202	1,226 0 0	17	.....	1,355	4,285 0 0	2	.....	136	31 12 0	1,44,542	5,407 7 0	1,716	10,998 3 0
...	.....	18	.....	11	.....	2	.....	864	1,769 2 0	83	243 0 0	...	.....	184	22 10 0	978	2,034 12 0
...	.....	198	5,350 0 0	635	5,716 0 0	275	1,279 0 0	148	632 0 0	271	528 8 0	182	0 14 0	649	4 0 0	1,709	13,510 6 0
4	.....	78	1,455 0 0	46	356 0 0	25	230 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	275	1,792 8 0	1,084	.....	428	3,833 8 0
...	.....	458	10,249 8 0	150	740 0 0	68	157 8 0	3	.....	1	.....	92	221 4 0	267	.....	772	11,368 4 0
...	.....	100	4,050 0 0	159	3,765 0 0	1	.....	2	16 0 0	10	88 0 0	1,053	138 5 0	2,615	68 4 0	1,325	8,125 9 0
...	.....	57	905 0 0	52	890 0 0	45	200 0 0	49	234 0 0	54	265 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	257	2,494 0 0
...	.....	4	14 0 0	8	10 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	15	24 0 0
5	5 0 0	1,789	41,212 8 8	3,512	35,756 14 8	1,181	4,453 0 0	5,683	15,185 12 0	1,386	3,602 4 0	8,801	3,251 6 0	2,70,185	16,548 11 6	22,357	1,20,015 8 10

(2) by adding 569 persons killed by wild animals in the Jessore District, details of which are not given.

Assigned Districts, details not being given.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	13 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 3	10 2	10 2	14 7	16 2	17 3	24 8	17 8	18 8	27 7
	Godavery	11 7	11 7	13 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	20 8	9 7	10 2	22 0	14 8	15 4	...	...	14 2	...
	Kistna	8 1	10 3	14 7	...	...	...	8 9	9 2	19 4	9 4	9 8	20 8	11 7	.	23 4	...	...	...
	Nellore	6 3	6 3	11 7	...	...	...	7 7	7 4	14 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 1	9 6	25 7	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	7 3	6 6	11 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	8 3	7 9	12 9	9 5	9 5	22 1	8 7	8 7	23 2
	Bellary	9 1	8 6	13 4	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 2	8 1	8 1	13 0	9 3	8 5	20 6	9 9	9 9	22 6
	Kurnool	6 9	6 9	14 6	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 2	6 8	6 8	15 0	8 9	8 6	30 1	8 4	7 8	27 5
	Madras	8 4	8 4	11 0	...	...	...	6 9	7 1	11 2	9 1	9 1	12 0	12 1	11 9	18 9	10 6	10 6	17 9
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	9 1	9 4	12 8	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	5 9	6 8	9 3	...	...	...	6 9	7 5	12 1	7 5	7 9	13 2	10 0	9 7	20 0	8 2	8 2	18 1
	South Arcot	...	...	9 4	...	...	...	8 7	8 3	12 6	9 2	9 2	14 0	...	. .	20 2	10 4	9 2	20 0
	Tanjore	5 1	4 8	8 8	...	...	...	8 3	7 9	13 7	...	9 2	...	11 5	11 1	28 4	9 8	10 1	25 9
	Trichinopoly	6 6	6 6	9 2	...	...	...	7 6	7 9	14 4	8 0	8 0	14 9	...	...	18 2	10 2	10 3	22 9
	Madura	4 3	4 1	9 4	...	...	...	8 4	7 6	13 6	9 3	8 4	14 4	8 9	...	25 9	11 0	10 3	27 9
	Tinnevelly	8 0	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 5	7 9	7 9	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	21 0
	Coimbatore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nilgiris	6 4	5 7	9 2	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 2	7 6	7 6	9 6	10 0	10 0	16 9	9 1	9 8	16 8
	Salem	5 9	5 6	10 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 0	7 5	7 5	14 6	8 7	9 2	20 7	8 0	8 0	23 2
	South Canara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	10 1	10 1	10 8	...	...	...	10 1	9 7	12 1	10 5	10 1	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	9 12	9 12	12 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	6 15	6 15	8 7	10 7	10 7	11 13	13 12	13 12	20 7	13 7	13 0	17 3
	Ahmedabad	11 6	13 0	16 8	...	...	20 0	7 12	7 12	7 4	9 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	19 0	25 0	13 8	14 0	22 0
	Kaira	11 14	10 0	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 14	10 0	10 0	10 11	16 0	16 0	22 14	13 15	13 5	19 11
	Surat	11 6	11 6	12 5	12 5	13 6	14 1	7 0	7 0	7 13	8 0	7 14	11 6	12 2	12 5	17 6	11 14	12 5	14 13
	Broach	13 5½	12 5	13 5	..	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 6	16 0	16 0	17 12	13 5½	13 5½	16 0
	Tanna	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	8 3	8 3	8 0	10 4	10 4	11 0	11 5	11 5	17 0	10 9	10 9	16 0
	Kolaba	8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	15 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 14	12 14	17 10	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	17 3	15 0	29 7	14 4	13 5½	22 6
	Násik	12 9	12 14	19 11	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	10 6	10 6	13 6	15 6	15 6	28 0	12 11	12 11	20 2
	Ahmednagar	11 5	11 8	20 4½	...	...	...	7 0	7 3	8 13½	8 5	8 5	9 13½	11 13½	11 11	28 14	11 11	11 11	22 19½
	Poona	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	11 15	11 15	21 12	11 8	11 8	18 6
	Sholapur	10 14	10 6	19 15	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	12 9	9 7	9 7	13 7	9 15	9 8	28 0	11 0	10 9	25 12
	Kaládgi	6 0	7 1	20 3	...	...	...	5 13	6 6	11 11	6 7	7 0	12 15	7 11	8 3	28 11	...	...	26 15
	Satara	9 6	9 6	14 11	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	9 9	9 5	9 5	12 3	11 5	11 15	19 15	10 6	10 6	16 3
	Belgaum	8 15	9 2	16 12	...	...	...	7 6	7 12	14 8	8 6	8 8	15 6	10 0	10 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	21 12
	Dharwar	7 14	8 9	21 11	...	...	...	6 14	7 7	13 11	8 9	8 9	18 8	10 8	10 12	26 6	10 8	11 8	27 11
	Ratnágiri	9 1	9 1	11 10	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	10 12	10 1	10 1	13 10	11 4	11 4	15 0	11 11	11 11	15 9
	Kanara (Karwar)	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	15 0
	Panch Máhále (Godhra)	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	14 8	14 8	23 0
	Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	16 0	12 7	20 5	12 7	12 7	12 7
	Asirgarh	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	27 0
	Baroda	9 12	9 11	12 0	9 0	14 10	19 4	8 8	8 7	7 14	10 11	10 11	11 7	18 0	17 3	20 0	13 13	13 10	18 11
	Disa	13 10	13 10	12 14	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	22 8	22 8	30 0	23 0	22 0	33 8
	Nimach	...	15 0	15 8	...	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	...	22 0	24 0	...	16 0	16 0
	Nasirabad	22 0	21 9	19 1	35 4½	35 1	31 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	35 0	37 11	30 0	24 0	24 0	21 0
	Rajkot	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	21 8	21 4	19 0	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier	18 8	19 0	21 8	22 0	22 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	31 0
	Karachi	12 9	12 8	14 5	20 0	20 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Shikarpur	18 0	17 12	18 0	21 4	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 14	21 4	20 0	24 4	26 10	26 8
	Thur and Parkur	11 7	13 13	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	24 14	25 0	24 0
Bengal	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	12 12*a*	12 8	18 0	30 0	28 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	25 0	21 0	21 4	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	20 0*b*	14 0	21 4	28 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	17 8 to 20 8	30 0	30 0	20 0 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	16 0*c*	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	14 8*d*	15 0	19 8	...	...	...	11 0 to 11 8	11 0 to 11 8	11 0	18 8 to 19 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta	13 0	13 0	18 0	22 0	25 0	30 0	9 8	9 0	9 12	14 0	13 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	...*e*	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	14 0	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	16 13½	15 4	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 4	17 4	16 13½	16 0	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	...*f*	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	18 0*g* to 19 0	18 12	23 0	35 0	35 0	...	16 0 to 17 8	18 0	20 0	20 0 to 21 0	20 0 to 21 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, barley 32 seers, best rice 17-8 to 23-8 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, and gram 16-12 to 30 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 19 seers, barley 24 to 37 seers, best rice 20 to 28 seers, common rice 24 to 28 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 15 to 18 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 25 seers, best rice 18 to 28 seers, common rice 21 to 30 seers, and gram 15 to 30 seers.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of March 1877.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ganjam ...	Madras.	
17 2	18 2	25 2	18 7	19 9	28 1	136 1	136 1	143 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
15 8	16 4	36 8	14 7	15 7	29 9	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	17 7	Godavery ...		
13 2	14 0	32 3	13 7	13 7	30 8	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna ...		
10 7	10 0	27 5	10 5	10 5	24 4	129 6	129 6	79 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
10 5	10 5	24 0	8 6	8 6	25 8	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
10 2	10 2	22 3	11 2	11 2	22 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 2	Bellary ...		
9 0	9 0	23 2	8 2	8 2	28 5	194 4	194 4	231 3	15 2	14 8	16 0	Kurnool ...		
11 3	11 0	18 6	11 8	11 4	19 4	89 3	97 6	93 5	19 0	19 0	18 2	Madras ...		
11 0	11 3	19 2	11 7	10 9	18 7	145 8	145 8	95 2	19 4	19 0	19 4	Chingleput ...		
9 4	9 4	21 4	8 9	8 9	24 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	17 4	North Arcot ...		
10 7	9 9	20 7	11 9	11 9	23 8	231 8	231 8	235 7	19 8	19 8	20 2	South Arcot ...		
11 3	10 6	27 0	11 4	11 4	23 6	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 0	16 6	Tanjore ...		
10 5	10 8	23 6	11 2	11 2	25 4	170 1	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	16 2	Trichinopoly ...		
10 8	10 5	28 7	12 5	12 9	25 8	121 5	111 8	97 2	18 7	20 6	17 8	Madura ...		
...	...	21 9	12 5	12 5	18 7	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Coimbatore ...		
8 6	8 6	15 1	8 3	10 0	17 4	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 5	Nilgiris ...		
8 2	9 0	22 5	9 5	9 1	24 1	151 6	151 6	151 6	14 6	14 6	17 4	Salem ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			South Canara ...		
11 7	11 7	18 2	11 8	12 6	19 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar ...		
11 9	11 9	15 5	13 13	13 13	20 5	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	17 0	17 10	22 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	16 13	17 12	22 14	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	12 5	13 6	17 6	93 7	86 8	100 3	14 13	14 13	14 13	Surat ...		
...	...	...	13 14½	13 5¼	16 13	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
11 5	11 5	18 0	10 15	10 15	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	14 6	14 6	21 9	112 0	112 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	14 4	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
15 8	15 8	27 10	14 13	14 13	25 9	160 0	160 0	142 4	15 8	15 9	15 10	Násik ...		
...	...	...	12 6	12 6	26 5	106 10¼	106 10¼	106 10¼	13 14	14 4	12 13	Ahmadnagar ...		
...	...	...	12 10	12 10	21 14	76 0	76 0	101 0	15 0	15 0	14 7	Poona ...		
...	...	...	11 14	11 14	22 10	106 12	106 10	92 0	14 0	14 0	14 4	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	7 11	8 11	19 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	11 2	12 13	13 11	Kaládgi ...		
12 1	12 1	...	10 6	10 6	18 8	167 3	167 3	145 10	16 0	16 0	16 0	Satara ...		
11 1	11 11	24 4	9 15	9 11	17 5	175 0	175 0	160 0	17 8	17 8	17 6	Belgaum ...		
11 10	13 9	32 0	8 12	10 4	19 6	100 0	100 0	92 12	19 2	21 4	20 0	Dharwar ...		
13 10	13 10	22 1	12 5	12 5	15 0	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 5	18 5	20 14	Ratnágiri ...		
13 0	13 0	22 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
30 0	30 0	36 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Panch Máháls (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	60 4	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	16 5	16 10	20 14	90 0	90 0	91 8	15 12	15 12	16 0	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	19 8	20 8	17 1	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	...	20 8	22 0	...	140 0	140 0	...	25 0	30 0	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	38 4¼	38 8½	27 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	17 8	18 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Rajkot ...		
22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	28 0	30 0	40 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
9 0	9 0	9 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	114 0	114 0	114 0	50 0	40 0	53 0	Karachi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad ...		
27 0	27 0	27 0	24 8	24 0	23 0	240 0	320 0	240 0	35 8	36 0	35 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	106 12	106 12	120 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	19 4	19 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 12	9 0	Burdwan ...		
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	21 8	480 0	440 0	360 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	15 0	12 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	22 0 to 23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 4	125 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	16 0	17 8	13 5	90 0	91 0	120 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	24 2	24 0	29 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	9 2¼	9 2¼	9 2¼	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	22 13 to 26 10	22 13	34 0	120 0 to 180 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	9 0	Moorshedabad ...		

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-8 to 20 seers, barley 26 seers, best rice 10 to 11-8 seers, common rice 18 to 19 seers, and gram 17 to 26 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-4 to 13-4 seers, barley 26-8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 17-12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 19-8 seers, barley 38 to 40 seers, best rice 16 to 22 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, and gram 23 to 26 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ..	11 0*h*	11 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	22 8	18 0	21 0	20 0	29 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye ...	13 8	13 8	21 9	...	...	...	16 8 to 20 4	18 0 to 18 12	19 11	23 4 to 24 0	21 0 to 24 12	22 8 to 24 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	22 8*i*	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 4	22 8	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	16 10	15 0	19 8	...	...	...	16 8	20 0	17 8	28 6	30 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	18 12*j*	18 12	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	23 8	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*k*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	8 0*l*	8 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	12 4*m*	13 5	17 12	53 0	53 0	40 0	17 10	17 10	20 0	23 2	24 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	22 8*n*	22 0	20 0	32 0	30 0	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ..	...*o*	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh ...	14 0*p*	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	9 0*q*	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	..*r*	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	No	return	receive	d	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	10 5	11 0	9 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 5	15 0	25 0	26 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	16 0	22 0	30 0	34 0	24 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	18 0*s*	16 0	24 8	29 0	28 0	39 8	13 8	13 0	11 4	22 8	22 4	23 4	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	16 0*t* to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	20 0 to 21 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	37 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	15 4*u*	15 4	20 12	24 0	26 8	36 4	15 12	16 8	13 0	20 12	20 12	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	13 0*v*	15 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	13 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	23 4	31 0	30 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	14 0*w*	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	19 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	14 7	15 7	26 2	31 5	32 5	36 7	13 6	12 6	12 6	19 9	21 0	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	15 2*x*	16 5	24 0	16 5	16 5	46 0	20 3	18 5	22 11	22 11	21 5	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	15 0*y* to 19 0	13 0 to 14 0	18 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	17 0	26 0 to 28 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	15 0	14 8	22 8	45 0	40 0	40 0	23 0	22 8	23 0	27 0	26 0	23 8	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	32 0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...*z*	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	..	...	...	40 0	10 0	10 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	14 7	17 1	21 0	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 1	18 6	18 6	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	No	return	receive	d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...																		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribagh ...	13 0*z*1	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	22 4	21 4	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	16 0	10 0	24 0	20 0	...	40 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Singbhoom ..	24 0	24 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ..	16 0*z*2	14 0	18 0	32 0	...	32 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	34 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...																		
	Cachar ...																		
	Goálpárá ...																		
	Gáro Hills ...																		
	Kámrúp ...																		
	Darrang ...	No	return	receive	d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...																		
	Sibsagar ...																		
	Lakhimpur ...																		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...																		
	Nága Hills ...																		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	21 0	19 8	23 0	23 0	32 0	14 8	15 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	26 0
	Saháranpur ...	24 2	23 11	22 10	37 10	34 8	28 1	9 10	12 15	10 12	17 2	17 4	14 8	26 6	32 5	29 2	29 0	30 3	23 11
	Muzaffarnagar ...	26 2	25 13	23 2	35 3	35 3	33 0	6 9	6 9	5 8	18 10	17 10	17 10	35 3	35 3	30 13	26 6	26 6	24 8
	Meerut ...	25 0	24 8	23 10½	1 0	38 8	36 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	16 0	17 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	27 0	30 12
	Bulandshahr ...	23 8	26 0	25 8	42 0	41 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	39 0	38 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	29 0
	Aligarh ...	26 0	27 0	27 8	35 0	38 0	39 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	29 0	31 0	34 0
	Kumaun ...	12 0	13 12	12 12	16 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

h In Roygunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 25 seers, common rice 29 seers, and gram 17 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 9 to 18 seers.
j In the Serajgunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 25 seers, and gram 16 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 5-8 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 21 seers, lesser millets 14 to 15 seers, maize 16 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13-3 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 13-5 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, and common rice 22 to 23 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 15 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 16 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 16-12 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, paddy 28 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 23-13 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 18 seers, and common rice 12 to 21 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 16 seers, and common rice 14 to 20 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 17 seers, barley 20 seers, common rice 24 to 24-1 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 35 seers, and gram 15 to 18 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-8 to 15 seers, barley 22 to 28 seers, best rice 12 to 13 seers, common rice 20 to 23-8 seers, and gram 21 to 23 seers.

India for the 1st half of March 1877—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.*			Grain.			Firewood			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	14 8	13 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 16 8	24 0 to 30 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 [illegible]	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	9 0	8 4	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	15 0*	13 8	18 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna ...		
8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 8	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	13 0	10 0	13 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 2	6 0	Jalpaiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 12	97 0	97 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	9 0	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	14 0	16 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	12 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 0	Mymensingh ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	10 0	11 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	20 0	24 0	34 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
.	...	...	18 8	20 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
25 0	28 0	...	22 0	21 0	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Shahabad ...		
33 0	33 0	29 9	17 8	18 12	30 12	176 0	176 0	176 0	8 12	8 12	7 6	Durbhunga ...		
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
30 0	30 0	38 0	17 0	22 0	32 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Sarun ...		
34 0	35 0	...	18 0	21 0	26 0	...	..	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	19 9	21 0	33 6	126 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	20 3	18 15	30 5	157 12	157 12	176 12	8 3	8 13	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	20 0	13 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
18 6	21 0	21 0	18 6	17 1	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Pooree .. / Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
33 0	36 0	36 0	16 4	16 0	22 0	240 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazaribágh ..		
41 0	44 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 4	7 0	7 12	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	22 0	24 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 9	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
64 0	...	64 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	210 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Sylhet ... / Cachar ... / Goálpárá ... / Gáro Hills ... / Kámrúp ... / Darrang ... / Nowgong ... / Sibsagar ... / Lakhimpur ... / Khasi and Jaintiá Hills ... / Nága Hills ...	Assam.	
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	41 10	36 10	28 0	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 9	8 10	8 10	Saharanpur ...		
...	...	...	38 8	34 10	26* 6	132 0	132 0	132 0	..	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	37 8	37 0	29 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	42 0	42 0	29 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	36 0	40 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 8	10 8	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 seers, barley 25 to 40 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, lesser millets 32 seers, maize 30 to 32 seers, and gram 15 to 21 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley 21-8 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 27-8 seers, common rice 17 to 28-12 seers, lesser millets 21 to 45 seers, maize 28 to 45 seers, and gram 18 to 25 seers

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, best rice 13-12 to 17 seers, common rice 18-12 to 22-8 seers, lesser millets 35 to 45 seers, maize 34 to 40 seers, and gram 19 to 25 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 20 to 23 seers, common rice 22 to 27 seers, lesser millets 28-8 to 45 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 15 to 17 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 19 seers, best rice 22 to 23 seers, common rice 26 to 30 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 24 seers, common rice 30 seers, maize 37-8 seers, and gram 16 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 17 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 24-8 to 25-8 seers, lesser millets 50 seers, maize 26-8 to 32 seers, and gram 15 to 17 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow: Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 26 to 30 seers, common rice 27 to 34 seers, and gram 16 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 4	21 6	21 15	36 0	32 10	30 15	14 10	14 10	15 3	18 0	18 0	18 0	32 10	30 6	27 0	25 14	25 5	26 15
	Moradabad ...	23 2	24 1	23 2	35 0	35 0	38 12	11 9	11 14	8 12	17 8	17 8	20 10	31 4	32 8	33 12	28 2	28 2	34 6
	Budaun ...	21 0	21 8	27 4½	30 0	34 12	42 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	16 13	16 12	21 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	22 13	28 3½	33 0
	Bareilly ...	17 13	20 0	25 10	27 8	33 12	37 8	6 14	6 14	7 8	17 8	17 8	20 0	25 0	26 4	35 0	23 12	25 0	33 12
	Sháhjahánpur ...	21 6	22 4	31 6	37 8	40 0	53 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	19 2	18 8	24 12	31 0	32 8	45 0	31 0	32 4	45 0
	Taráí Pergunnahs ...	20 10	21 4	21 4	25 0	25 0	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	17 8	18 12	18 12	26 4	31 4	32 8	26 4	27 8	32 8
	Muttra ...	24 0	24 8	25 0	35 0	36 0	34 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
	Agra ...	22 11½	23 12	25 11	32 3	33 15	31 4½	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	32 5	33 0	32 4	26 4	27 6	33 0
	Farukhabad ...	23 0	22 8	28 14	35 12	40 0	41 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	15 0	13 12	15 8	29 12	32 4	39 6½	29 12	32 4	40 11
	Mainpuri ...	24 8	24 8	28 8	35 0	33 0	45 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	25 0	29 0	40 0
	Etáwah ..	22 8	22 0	26 0	36 0	35 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	19 0	18 8	19 8	32 0	32 0	38 0	28 8	30 0	40 0
	Etah ...	24 8	25 0	31 0	...	32 8	50 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	32 0	...	...	30 0	...
	Jalaun ...	23 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	32 0	35 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	36 0
	Jhansi ...	20 6	21 1	22 8	30 2	30 0	38 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	27 11	31 0	34 15	27 0	29 0	33 4
	Lalitpur ...	22 8	23 4	22 0	32 0	28 0	40 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	17 0	18 8	16 0	30 0	30 4	32 0	24 0	24 0	25 0
	Cawnpore ...	20 0	20 0	28 0	32 0	35 0	50 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	27 0	32 0	45 0	30 0	28 0	44 0
	Fatehpur ...	22 8	20 4	26 8	34 8	34 8	39 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	26 8	37 0	37 0	44 0	30 0	30 0	42 0
	Bánda ...	21 0	18 8	25 5	30 0	32 0	41 13	9 0	9 0	8 0	23 0	17 8	21 8	32 0	33 0	42 10	32 0	31 0	41 12
	Allahabad ...	16 13	16 2	26 2	26 8	29 0	34 8	10 8	11 2	8 10	18 0	20 8	21 8	30 8	34 0	37 0	28 8	30 8	36 8
	Hamírpur ...	22 8	21 15	25 12	33 12	33 12	40 0	13 8	14 10	15 0	18 9	15 3	21 6	33 12	36 0	42 0	30 6	29 13	41 0
	Jaunpur ...	24 0	19 12	26 2	31 1	26 7	38 0	8 7	9 2	8 7	16 3	16 15	24 0	26 13	26 13	39 8	25 6	26 13	19 12
	Gorakhpur ...	21 14	16 10	28 14	26 4	22 12	45 8	14 14	14 14	21 0	17 8	17 8	27 2	29 12	28 0	49 0	28 0	24 8	38 8
	Basti ...	19 6	19 6	28 12	31 4	25 0	45 0	15 0	15 0	21 4	17 8	18 12	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	17 0	15 8	25 1	26 9	22 2	36 14	10 5	10 5	13 5	17 11	17 11	24 6	32 7	31 0	39 13	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	17 0	16 0	22 0	30 0	26 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	30 0
	Benares ...	16 12	18 8	20 11	24 8	26 1½	32 10	13 0	15 4	13 9½	17 0	18 8	20 11	27 0	27 12	...	25 0	24 11½	30 7
	Ghazipur ...	15 7	16 12	24 7	21 14	23 3	30 14	9 0	9 0	8 6	18 10	18 10	23 3	27 0	27 0½	34 12	25 12	25 12	32 3
Panjab.	Delhi ...	25 0	26 0	23 0	37 0	37 0	31 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 0	36 0	37 0	34 0	32 0	35 0	28 0
	Gurgáon ...	27 8	27 0	20 0	39 0	38 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	35 0	34 0	25 0
	Karnál ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hissár ...	24 0	25 0	19 8	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	40 0	41 0	35 12
	Rohtak ...	22 0	24 8	20 0	38 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	36 0	35 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	30 0
	Sirsa ...	32 0	30 0	20 9	60 0	60 0	42 8	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	50 0	45 0	45 0	40 0
	Umballa ...	29 0	26 8	19 12	41 0	42 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	14 8	47 0	45 0	32 0	24 0	32 0	32 0
	Ludhiána ...	31 0	29 8	20 8	54 0	51 0	35 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 4	40 0	46 0	34 0	40 0	38 0	32 0
	Simlá ...	21 0	20 0	17 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	13 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	22 0	18 0
	Jullundur ...	30 0	27 0	20 0	40 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	46 0	40 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	29 0
	Hushiarpúr ...	27 0	27 0	21 0	38 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	37 0	33 0	24 0	30 0	28 0	24 0
	Kángra ...	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	33 0	30 0	19 0	53 0	53 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	53 0	47 0	29 0	25 0	27 0	29 0
	Siálkot ...	30 0	28 0	20 8	53 0	48 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	39 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	30 0
	Gurdáspúr ...	27 0	26 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Lahore ...	33 0	31 0	19 0	75 0	60 0	30 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	30 0	32 0	36 0	31 0
	Ferozepore ...	26 8	34 8	23 0	63 0	62 0	44 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 0	60 0	55 0	45 0	64 0	50 0	40 0
	Gujránwála ...	35 0	29 8	21 4	60 0	52 0	35 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	37 0	37 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	28 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	39 0	36 0	28 0	48 0	44 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	35 0	40 0	41 0	46 0	47 0	36 0
	Jhelum ...	34 0	34 0	27 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	37 0	37 0	32 0
	Gujrat ...	34 0	33 0	23 0	52 0	52 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	43 0	43 0	35 0
	Shahpúr ...	32 0	32 0	26 8	42 0	42 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0
	Mooltan ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhang ...	32 0	28 0	22 8	45 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	35 0	33 0	27 0
	Montgomery ...	35 0	35 0	19 0	50 0	50 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	23 0	23 0	17 0	32 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	23 0
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	34 12	35 0	33 12	41 4	45 0	42 8	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	42 4	45 0	45 0	41 4	42 8	45 0
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bannú ...	50 0	48 12	40 10	68 10	62 8	57 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	68 12	68 12	68 12	50 0	50 0	50 0
	Peshawar, Kohát	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hazara ...	35 0	34 0	24 0	70 0	60 0	34 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	16 0	40 0*	32 0*	30 0*	40 0	32 0	32 0
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	20 2	19 4	28 0	33 0	33 8	45 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	18 0	25 0	29 0	30 0	45 0	28 0	30 0	45 0
	Unao ...	21 4	21 0	27 0	33 0	35 0	45 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	27 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	30 0	31 0	45 0
	Bára Banki ...	24 8	19 4	32 0	34 0	26 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	17 0	24 0	36 0	31 0	52 0	28 0	30 0	40 0
	Sítápur ...	21 6	24 10	34 6	37 2	41 0	70 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	16 12	17 0	22 8	37 5	40 0	50 0	34 0	38 0	50 0
	Hardui ...	21 13	21 12	29 2	40 0	39 8	50 10	7 8	7 8	6 9	17 14	17 13	24 0	34 11	35 10	45 0	32 13	34 11	44 0
	Kheri ...	24 0	24 0	32 8	40 0	40 0	58 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	22 8	25 0	52 0	52 0	55 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
	Fyzabad ...	17 8	19 0	28 8	28 8	29 8	45 0	11 0	11 8	16 4	17 0	17 8	24 8	35 8	34 0	50 0	...	25 0	30 0
	Bharaich ...	14 0	18 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	64 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	44 0	48 0	58 0	20 0	20 0	28 0
	Gonda ...	17 14	18 9	28 5	31 10	32 8	44 0	18 6	19 8	25 3	18 14	19 14	25 8	37 4	36 15	54 0	23 14	22 0	35 10
	Rái Bareli ...	27 8	21 0	37 8	37 8	34 0	50 4	20 0	20 0	28 0	21 0	21 0	30 0	31 4	33 0	50 0	27 8	32 0	44 [illegible]
	Sultánpur ...	19 8	19 0	29 8	38 0	29 0	48 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	46 0	24 0	24 0	40 [illegible]
	Pratábgarh ...	19 5	18 6	30 5	27 2	27 12	49 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	20 5	21 0	29 3	30 0	28 0	38 0	30 0	26 10	36 0

India for the 1st half of March 1877 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	..	...	...	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	29 4	28 2	26 15	113 8	113 8	90 0	...	.	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	31 14	32 8	31 14	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 10	10 0	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	27 9½	30 0	36 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	27 8	31 4	34 6	150 0	137 8	125 0	9 6	10 0	9 6	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	40 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	9 0	9 2	9 0	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	26 14	27 8	25 0	150 0	150 0	250 0	8 12	9 0	8 12	Taráí Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	38 0	37 0	31 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	34 15½	34 15½	31 1½	90 0	90 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Agra ...		
...	...	...	31 4	31 10	39 10½	165 0	170 0	165 0	8 12	8 12	9 9½	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 12	32 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	30 8	30 8	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	Etah ...		
...	...	...	34 0	35 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	28 6	29 13	31 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	32 0	28 8	33 0	240 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 4	7 4	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	40 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	34 0	33 0	42 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Futehpur ...		
...	...	...	44 8	39 0	42 13	165 0	163 0	163 0	...	..	11 2	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	29 6	30 4	33 8	120 0	150 0	165 0	8 2	8 12	8 0	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	41 1	36 0	45 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamirpur ...		
...	...	...	28 4	28 3	42 6	159 8	159 8	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	18 6	19 4	38 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	23 12	25 0	36 4	160 0	160 0	175 0	7 8	8 2	7 3	Basti ...		
...	...	...	22 2	22 2	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	30 0	32 0	32 0	130 0	130 0	125 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	6 12	7 6	7 3	Benares ...		
...	...	...	28 13½	22 8	30 14	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	42 0	40 0	28 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	Delhi ...	Panjab.	
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Gurgáon ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	No re	turn re	ceived	Karnál ...		
...	...	...	45 0	45 0	35 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár [c] ...		
...	...	...	41 0	43 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	Rohtak [d] ...		
...	...	...	60 0	60 0	41 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	46 0	Sirsa [e] ...		
...	...	...	47 0	41 0	31 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	9 4	Umballa [f] ...		
...	...	...	56 0	50 0	32 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána [a] ...		
...	...	...	26 0	28 8	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá [b] ...		
...	...	...	45 0	45 0	30 8	90 0	80 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Jullundur [c] ...		
...	...	...	43 0	40 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr ...		
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		[a] Bájra rising and gram falling
...	...	...	60 0	54 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 7	10 7	10 4	Amritsar [h] ...		[b] Jowár rising and gram falling.
...	...	...	41 0	41 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	Siálkot [e] ...		[c] Jowar and firewood falling.
...	...	...	46 0	40 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 8	9 4	Gurdáspur [d] ..		[d] Gram falling.
...	...	...	60 0	56 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Lahore [e] ...		[e] Barley falling.
...	...	...	64 0	62 0	37 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	10 4	Ferozepore [i] ...		[f] Wheat and barley falling.
...	...	...	48 0	48 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujránwála [f] ...		[g] Jowár rising and firewood falling.
...	...	...	28 8	31 0	30 0	130 0	110 0	140 0	10 12	11 0	11 0	Ráwalpindi [g] ...		[h] Jowar and gram falling.
...	...	...	35 0	36 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum* ...		[i] Bajra and jowar falling.
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	27 0	135 0	135 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrát* ...		[j] Barley, bajra and Indian Corn falling.
...	...	...	43 0	42 0	33 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Mooltan ...		
...	...	...	47 0	45 8	25 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 12	10 8	10 8	Jhang [f] ...		
...	...	...	50 0	50 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Montgomery* ...		
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	46 4	46 4	41 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Dera Ismail Khán ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
...	...	...	46 14	51 4	46 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [e] ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Peshawar ... Kohát ...		
...	...	...	32 0	29 0	25 0	140 0	180 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá [j] ...		
38 0	37 0	50 0	28 0	29 0	38 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
31 0	35 0	47 0	30 0	31 0	37 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Unao ...		
40 0	44 0	55 0	29 0	31 0	46 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bara Banki ...		
54 0	45 0	...	28 12	35 5	45 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	9 0	9 4	Sítápur ...		
34 12	...	46 0	33 4	33 12	39 6	192 0	192 0	192 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hardui ...		
80 0	80 0	80 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri ...		
...	...	43 12	25 8	24 8	39 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Fyzabad ...		
84 0	72 0	80 0	29 0	32 0	45 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich ...		
43 10	44 10	55 8	29 2	31 1	41 12	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Gonda ...		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	44 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Rái Bareli ...		
9 0	50 0	56 0	26 0	28 0	46 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 12	8 12	Sultánpur ...		
8 4	31 10	59 4	26 5	26 5	39 11	200 0	186 10	193 5	8 0	8 2	8 3	Pratábgarh ...		

* Maize or Indian Corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

Jawar (large).
Choti juár.
Sawan and marua.
Sáwán.
Marua.
Marua.
Kodo.
Lahurra.
Sawán.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	No return received																	
	Bhandara ...																		
	Chanda ...																		
	Wardha ...																		
	Balaghat ...																		
	Jubbulpore ...																		
	Saugor ...																		
	Damoh ...																		
	Seoni ...																		
	Mandla ...																		
	Betul ...																		
	Chindwara ...																		
	Hoshangabad ...																		
	Narsinghpur ...																		
	Nimar ...																		
	Raipur ...																		
	Sambalpur ...																		
	Bilaspur ...																		
	Upper Godavery ...																		
Hyderabad assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																	
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomrotee ...	14 0	13 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	46 0	17 0	16 0	27 0
	Akola ...	13 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	21 0
	Elichpur ...	13 0	13 0	24 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	46 0	15 0	16 0	26 0
	Buldana ...	15 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	44 0	15 0	15 0	34 0
	Woon ...	16 0	16 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	27 0	28 0	50 0	12 0	12 0	40 0
	Bussim ...	14 5	14 0	23 5	...	...	...	8 5	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	22 5	20 0	64 0	16 0	16 0	36 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore, Wholesale	7 2	7 7	11 7	7 7	8 5	11 2	6 5	6 7	10 5	7 5	7 5	11 5	9 7	10 2	24 7	...	...	...
	Bangalore, Retail ...	7 0	7 0	11 2	7 5	8 0	11 0	6 2	6 5	10 0	7 2	7 0	11 0	9 5	9 7	24 2	...	...	...
	Kolar ... Wholesale	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	9 9	8 0	7 2	12 0	8 1	7 3	11 9	9 5	9 7	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... Retail ...	...	...	...	5 8	5 5	9 6	7 8	7 0	11 8	7 8	7 0	11 6	9 2	9 5	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... Wholesale	7 5	7 5	12 0	5 2	5 5	11 0	6 2	6 5	10 5	6 5	7 0	11 0	8 2	8 5	17 0	...	8 5	...
	Túmkúr ... Retail ...	7 0	7 0	11 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 2	6 5	10 5	8 0	8 0	16 0	...	8 0	...
	Mysore ... Wholesale	7 3	6 2	10 4	...	...	...	6 2	6 3	10 0	6 4	6 4	10 4	8 7	8 7	21 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... Retail ...	7 1	6 0	10 2	...	...	...	6 0	6 1	9 6	6 2	6 2	10 2	8 5	8 5	20 0	...	...	...
	Hassan ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... Retail ...	7 0	6 2	8 5	7 5	6 7	9 5	6 0	6 2	11 5	6 7	6 7	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... Retail ...	5 2	5 2	11 5	6 2	6 2	12 5	5 7	5 7	10 5	6 7	7 2	14 5	7 7	7 2	21 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... Retail ...	4 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 5	11 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog, Wholesale	6 0	6 0	12 2	7 0	7 0	13 1	5 7	6 2	11 5	7 0	7 0	12 8	8 0	8 2	25 0	7 0	7 0	21 2
	Chitaldroog, Retail ...	5 0	5 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	5 5	5 5	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 5	7 5	23 0	6 5	6 5	17 6
	Coorg ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... Retail ...	6 5	6 7	8 4	6 6	6 6	8 7	5 8	6 1	9 3	7 9	7 9	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	19 0	19 0	...	28 0	27 8	...	7 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	28 0	31 0	...	28 0	27 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	21 4	23 0	...	32 8	33 0	...	11 0	10 0	...	13 0	12 0	...	38 0	37 0	...	28 0	29 0	...
	Alwar ...	25 8	26 8	20 0	36 8	36 0	35 0	8 4	8 0	8 12	12 0	12 0	12 8	37 0	37 0	35 0	35 8	34 0	26 0
	Bharatpur (City) ...	22 0	24 4	23 8	32 0	32 8	35 0	8 12	8 4	8 8	11 0	11 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	22 8	25 0	28 8
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 5	20 5	18 12	30 0	30 0	31 4	15 10	15 10	16 4	16 14	16 14	26 12	28 2	27 0	30 0	23 2	23 7	26 10
	Ajmir ...	20 7	20 8	16 12	32 4	33 5	26 10	7 10	7 10	7 8	13 0	12 8	12 8	33 12	33 13	26 4	28 0	27 7	21 6
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received																	
	Erinpura ...																		
	Sirohi ...																		
	Aboo ...																		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	16 0	16 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	15 10	15 10	15 10	20 5	20 5	20 5	9 0	8 3½	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	16 4	15 8	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	6 4	7 8	12 8	13 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh "	13 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 2	...	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	17 8	17 5	...	25 0	26 4	...	5 10	5 0	...	8 2	9 6	...	24 4	27 12	...	31 4	29 8	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received																	
	Bundi ...																		
	Kota ...																		
	Tonk ...																		
	Jhallawar ...																		
	Shahpoora ...																		
Central India.	Indore ...	14 8	13 5	14 12	...	...	...	10 0	9 3	10 14	10 14	10 0	12 0	18 7	18 3	22 13	16 8	16 8	23 [illegible]
	Gwalior ...	16 11	16 11	17 2	24 10	23 5	...	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 1	10 1	10 1	21 15	22 7	26 1	21 0	21 8	25 1[illegible]
	Goona ...	22 0	21 8	19 0	19 0	17 0	20 8	12 6	12 0	10 0	14 8	14 0	11 8	28 0	28 0	32 0	25 0	22 0	21 [illegible]
	Rutlam ...	13 4	13 2	16 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	12 8	12 8	16 8	17 8	16 14	28 0	14 8	13 12	20 [illegible]
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	22 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	23 0	30 0	...	28 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	30 [illegible]

India for the 1st half of March 1877—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
												Bhandara ...		
												Chanda ...		
												Wardha ...		
												Balaghat ...		
												Jubbulpore ...		
												Saugor ...		
												Damoh ...		
												Seoni ...		
												Mandla ...		
												Betul ...		
												Chindwara ...		
												Hoshangabad ...		
												Narsinghpur ...		
												Nimar ...		
												Raipur ...		
												Sambalpur ...		
												Bilaspur ...		
												Upper Godavery ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
												Bolarum ...		
												Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	29 0	..	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee ...		
11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	13 0	15 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	29 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...		
11 5	11 3	24 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	131 0	161 0	90 0	9 5	9 5	8 5	Bassim ...		
10 0	10 0	23 7	8 5	8 5	20 7	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 7	Bangalore — Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
9 5	9 5	22 7	8 2	8 0	20 2	84 0	84 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 2	Bangalore — Retail ..		
8 5	9 5	21 9	8 3	8 5	28 8	...	..	...	15 7	15 7	14 6	Kolar ... — Wholesale		
8 2	9 3	21 6	8 0	8 3	28 5	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	15 4	14 3	Kolar ... — Retail ...		
8 2	8 2	31 0	7 0	7 5	23 0	126 0	122 0	182 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	Túmkur ... — Wholesale		
8 0	7 5	28 7	6 7	7 0	22 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	10 5	12 0	Túmkur ... — Retail ...		
8 7	9 2	17 7	8 5	8 3	21 0	75 0	75 0	75 0	9 6	9 4	11 4	Mysore ... — Wholesale		
8 5	9 1	17 3	8 3	8 1	20 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	9 4	9 2	11 0	Mysore ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... — Wholesale		
8 5	8 7	20 0	6 5	7 2	15 7	125 0	120 0	150 0	8 0	8 7	10 5	Hassan ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... — Wholesale		
8 7	9 5	25 0	7 2	7 5	17 5	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 2	7 5	10 5	Shimoga... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... — Wholesale		
7 0	8 0	16 0	6 0	7 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Kadur ... — Retail ...		
8 7	9 0	27 5	6 0	6 0	20 3	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	Chitaldroog. — Wholesale		
8 0	8 0	22 5	5 5	5 5	16 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Chitaldroog. — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Coorg ... — Wholesale		
10 2	9 7	19 2	7 3	7 3	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 1	9 2	10 6	Coorg ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	28 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	37 8	39 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	38 0	40 0	33 0	...	...	...	25 8	26 8	26 0	Alwar ...		
33 2	33 4	33 0	34 4	34 8	31 0	180 0	160 0	110 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	Bharatpur (City) ...		
30 0	30 0	29 2	30 10	30 10	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	23 14	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	36 12	40 11	23 8	85 0	85 0	80 0	45 0	43 8	37 8	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Deolie Cantonment ...		
												Erinpura ...		
												Sirohi ...		
												Aboo ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	26 0	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	9 Pie*	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	21 2	21 2	18 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	23 8	23 7	28 2	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	31 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 4	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	20 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	22 8	...	Partabgarh »		
...	...	...	28 12	27 14	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Bikaneer ...		
												Bundi ...		
												Kota ...		
												Tonk ...		
												Jhallawar ...		
												Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	18 13	16 8	22 5	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 14	10 10	9 8	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	24 0	23 8	21 8	100 6	91 4	100 6	12 9	13 15	14 10	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	32 0	29 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	20 8	20 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

ADAPTATION OF RAILWAY ROLLING-STOCK FOR MILITARY TRANSPORT.

Nos. 1039—46 R., dated Fort William, April 2, 1877.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 2351—7 R of 11th September 1876.

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 170 R, dated the 3rd October 1876.

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 59—61 R, dated 12th January 1877.

Read also—

Report of the Railway Transport Committee, Metre Gauge, assembled at Agra, January 1877.

Report on the Brussells exhibits, 1876, by Major A. LeMessurier, R. E.

OBSERVATIONS.—There is now sufficient material to enable the Government of India to pass beyond the region of enquiry, and give practical effect to the various suggestions that have been offered.

2. In dealing with the results that have been obtained, the manner of loading may properly receive the first consideration.

The general adoption of the end-loading system has been very strongly advocated, but while recognising the advantages claimed for it, *viz.*—

of loading or disembarking on the open line,

saving in time for all arms except Infantry and Commissariat,

economy of space when loading guns,

yet, as all the stations and stock throughout India have been made to suit side-loading, and as the system of end-loading, if applied to covered stock, would be commercially injurious, it is evident that any general alteration is now out of the question, except at an expense far beyond the necessities of the case.

3. *Passenger Carriages.*—No alterations beyond those to meet the special requirements of sick transport appear necessary; sick and wounded in large numbers on an emergency would be carried in covered goods wagons, but in an Indian climate the present type, with insufficient ventilation, stiff springs, and a roof and sides of iron, is not at all suitable.

The third class carriages for the present should be made available for the purposes of sick transport. The interior fittings, seats, partitions, &c., can be easily removed, and the requisite fittings, whether standards of wood or of iron, sling ropes, spring hooks from the ceiling, or springs on the floor to carry the stretchers and doolies, can as easily be made to take their place.

Five per cent. only of the stock need be dealt with in this manner, giving about 20 such carriages to both the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula, 10 to each of the Sind and Punjab, Madras, and Oudh, and 6 to the Baroda, railways.

Constant attendance on the sick renders end-doors to these carriages necessary. The doors should not be less than 3 feet wide, and side openings should be provided for in addition, by making some of the window-pillars movable at will, so that the patients can be passed into the carriage on their stretchers from a side platform.

The carriages so altered can still be run for the ordinary traffic, but to be easily obtainable they should be distinguished by the usual red cross.

These ambulance carriages are quite distinct from the more special wagons which are required for cooking, dining, surgery, necessary, stores, and other purposes, to complete the regular field hospital trains, and with which each Guaranteed Railway, as well as all State Lines, should be provided.

4. *Goods Wagons.*—Delays in traffic have arisen both from a paucity of stock and from the types of wagons being so numerous that, sufficient of one class cannot always be collected to meet a special want.

These difficulties can best be avoided, while securing great commercial and economic advantages, by reducing the stock, with some few exceptions, to three types, *viz.:*—

I.—That of a ballast wagon with falling ends and sides.

II.—That of an open high-sided wagon with end and side openings.

III.—That of a covered goods wagon with means of ventilation.

In regard to the first type, the existing open trucks have been selected for the transport of guns, wagons, carriages, pontoons, &c.

It is admitted that these trucks would be much improved for military use, and not in any way injured for commercial purposes if their sides and ends be made to let down. This class therefore can be altered so as to admit of end-loading, and the total stock of 4,533 trucks would in the ordinary course of renewals be completed within ten years at a moderate cost. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway estimate was Rs. 35 per wagon, and at a rate of Rs. 50 the total amount would be 2¼ lakhs, involving an average yearly expenditure of about Rs. 23,000.

Of the second type, the open high-sided wagons, there are 2,743, and two-thirds of these belong to Madras.

The abolition of this type has been recommended, but this cannot be effected until the covered goods stock have been altered or some arrangement have been made in the low-sided stock to supply a carrying power for horses and cattle, &c., which these wagons chiefly possess. If the retention of this class be necessary for local wants, its renewal must be carried out on the end-loading principle to assimilate as much as possible with the low-sided class generally.

In regard to the third type.—Throughout Northern India and the Deccan the covered goods wagons form the bulk of the stock, but in Madras, where the traffic is not similarly affected by the seasons, the high-sided open wagons are chiefly in demand throughout the year.

The present covered goods wagons require no alteration for the conveyance of commissariat supplies, stores, ammunition, baggage, camp equipage, harness, tools, &c., and by the contemplated reduction of types it is probable that they would never be required for the transport of guns. They have a further advantage in admitting 16 men with their kits and tent, a particularly convenient unit, as the detachment is complete with its camp equipage and baggage as it sits in the van. The men are not crowded and can lie down comfortably.

As a class, however, these wagons have been pronounced unsuitable for the carriage of large horses and cattle owing to a want of height in the doors and roofs.

The existing means for the transport of horses is palpably deficient, when it appears that for the carriage of 11,492 horses and ponies and 2,589 bullocks in the Delhi Camp of 1876, 2,500 horse boxes and high-sided wagons would have been necessary. To meet this demand, there were only 291 horse-boxes and 2,743 high-sided wagons (two-thirds of which belong to Madras).

It is important therefore that the covered goods wagons (a class forming the bulk of our Indian rolling-stock) should be made available, with a sufficient height of door and roof to accommodate horses, and with a sufficient width of door to admit of the easy entrance of doolies in times of emergency.

The official returns show 11,193 as the number of covered goods, and assuming that two-thirds of these required alteration at a rate of Rs. 200 per wagon, the total outlay would reach 15 lakhs at an average yearly outlay of 1½ lakhs.

5. The principles enunciated apply generally to the broad-gauge and to the metre-gauge stock (with perhaps a slight exception in the carriage of horses), and the requirements for the future may be briefly set forth as follows :—

I.—Passenger Carriages.

3rd class carriages (broad and metre).— Five per cent. on each line to have their interior fittings easily removable. End doors 3′ wide with small falling platforms and side openings for the entrance of doolies.

II.—Goods Wagons.

(a).—*Low-sided stock (broad).*—The minimum length to be 18′ 8″ (sufficient to carry 4 pairs of gun wheels) width 8′ 0″; falling ends, and falling sides with a minimum width of door 8′.

The platform and timber trucks, of which there are 820, only require temporary boarding over the buffer space to complete them as suitable for end-loading.

Metre-gauge.—A minimum length of 13′ 6″ by 6′ 0″ with both sides and ends to let down.

(b).—*High-sided open trucks (broad).*—The minimum length 15′ 8″, the minimum width 7′ 8″ end openings and a side entrance of 7′ in the clear, certain fittings by which the height of side can be raised temporarily to 4′ 6″ for the carriage of horses.

Metre-gauge.—The high-sided wagons so called do not correspond with this class. They are covered wagons open for a foot or so below the roof all round.

(c).—*Covered goods wagons (broad).*—Each wagon should be capable of carrying 8 horses unsaddled, heads inwards, with a good space in the centre for troopers, saddles, forage, &c.

The minimum dimensions required are 18′ long by 8′ wide, a height of roof 7′, and a door 6′ 3″ high by 5′ 6″ wide. Windows, ventilators, and fittings for supporting seats, suspending stretchers, and fastening horses.

Metre-gauge.—The most important point, the height of door 6′ 3″, already exists in the converted cattle or high-sided open trucks, but in the covered goods wagons the height is only 5′ 6″. This is a point requiring the attention of the State Railway authorities, for as soon as the alteration takes place, the power to carry horses and large cattle will be very largely increased. The last type of goods wagon 18 feet long by 7 feet wide, with end openings, will probably meet all requirements.

(d).—*Horse boxes.*—The present style of horse box in India is capable of improvement. The side flaps are most unwieldy, and there are no means of cleaning the stalls on a long journey.

The present double horse boxes could be made to carry 8 transversely and the single horse boxes 5, instead of 6 and 3 longitudinally, and with doors more easily opened greater cleanliness could be ensured. Any single horse could be led out without disturbing the others; and if a platform were not available on the head side, a station ramp would meet every purpose.

Metre-gauge.—The horses must travel parallel to the rails; the box should carry 4, and leave a space in the centre for grooms and forage.

6. To adapt then the existing rolling-stock in India to possible Military needs, it will be seen that considerable changes have to be effected involving not so much any large immediate outlay as a careful consideration of the manner in which these alterations can best be carried out; the object being to reduce as far as possible the numerous types of existing vehicles, and to secure an uniform type for each class, readily interchangeable and meeting all wants, Commercial as well as Military, throughout India.

Resolution.—The Director of State Railways should be directed to arrange for the necessary alterations of rolling-stock on State Lines generally to meet the necessities of Military transport, and Major LeMessurier, R. E., whose services have been usefully employed in connection with these investigations concerning Railway Military transport, should be deputed to visit the head quarters of all Guaranteed Railways to confer with the Managements and the Government Consulting Engineers relative to the alterations that it is desired to make in the rolling-stock of the several lines. The permission of the Governments of Madras and Bombay to Major LeMessurier's carrying out this duty as respects the Railways under the control of those Governments will, doubtless, be readily accorded.

The thanks of the Government of India are due to Brigadier General H. R. Browne, President, and to the Members of the Committee, for their labors, and for the valuable report submitted by them; also to Major A.

LeMessurier, R. E., for his labors in connection with the Railway transport experiments, and for his valuable report on the Brussells exhibits.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Military Department for information and communication to the President and Members of the Committee.

Ordered also, that this Resolution, together with copies of the reports read, be communicated to the Governments of Madras and Bombay in the Public Works Department, Railway, to the Director of State Railways, and to the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow, for information; also to the Home Department for publication in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*.

W. A. CROMMELIN, Major Genl, R. E.,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1875-76.

No. 7205, dated the 28th February 1877.

From—A. M. MONTEATH, ESQ., *Director General of the Post Office of India*,
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India*, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Post Office of India during the year 1875-76.

2. For almost the whole of the year the Department was administered by Mr. F. R. Hogg.

GENERAL POSTAL UNION.

3. The Treaty concerning the formation of a General Postal Union which had been signed at Berne on the 9th October 1874 came into force on the 1st July 1875, the following countries being parties to it, *viz.*,—

Germany.	Spain.	Luxemburg.	Russia.
Austro-Hungary.	United States of America.	Norway.	Servia.
Belgium.	Great Britain.	Netherlands.	Sweden.
Denmark.	Greece.	Portugal.	Switzerland.
Egypt.	Italy.	Roumania.	Turkey.

The Government of France subsequently gave its adhesion to the Treaty with effect, as respects the entrance of France into the Union, from the 1st January 1876.

4. During the latter half of 1875 communications were opened by desire of the Government of India with the British Post Office in view to arriving at a preliminary understanding on the subject of the entrance of British India into the Union; and when this had been done, an application was made on behalf of British India to the International Office of the Union at Berne.

5. In accordance with the provisions of the Union Treaty, there was convened at Berne a meeting of representatives of the several postal administrations already belonging to the Union which had direct relations with British India, and this meeting took place in January 1876. Similar applications were subsequently made on behalf of French, Dutch, and Spanish Colonies, as well as on behalf of Brazil, so that the meeting at Berne of January 1876 became one of considerable interest and was attended by representatives of the following countries of the Union, *viz.*, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Egypt, Spain, France, Great Britain, British India, Italy, Holland, Sweden, and Norway.

6. The great question for settlement was the extra postage (above ordinary Union rates) to be allowed for sea conveyance; and the result was the allowance of (1) an additional rate to be levied for sea postage, not exceeding the maximum allowed by the Union Treaty, and (2)

an additional rate to be levied for other extraordinary expenses. The British and Indian scales of postage charges corresponding to these provisions were as follows :—

		Amount of Postage fixed within the maximum allowed by the Union Treaty.	Additional rate not exceeding the maximum allowed by the Union Treaty.	Additional rate to cover the extraordinary expenses of transit by special train over the continent of Europe.	Total, being the rates now in force.	Previously existing rates.	Remarks.	
		Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.		
From Great Britain.	**Letters.**							
	Per ½ oz.							
	Viâ Brindisi ...	3	3	2	8	12		
	„ Southampton ...	3	3	...	6	9		
	Newspapers.							
	Per 4 ozs.						The old scale for printed papers, &c., included also the following, *viz.*,—	
	Viâ Brindisi ...	½	½	1	2	3		
	„ Southampton ...	½	½	...	1	1		
	Printed papers, &c.							
	Per 2 ozs.						For 1 oz.	For 4 ozs.
							Pence.	Pence.
	Viâ Brindisi ...	1	1	1	3	4	2	7
	„ Southampton ...	1	1	...	2	2	1	4
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.		
From India.	**Letters.**							
	Per ½ oz.							
	Viâ Brindisi ...	2½	2½	1	6	8		
	„ Southampton ...	2½	2½	...	5	6		
	Newspapers.							
	Per 4 ozs.							
	Viâ Brindisi ...	½	½	1	2	2		
	„ Southampton ...	½	½	...	1	1½		
	Printed papers, &c.							
	Per 2 ozs.							
	Viâ Brindisi ...	¾	¾	1	2½	2¾	1½	4¾
	„ Southampton ...	¾	¾	...	1½	1½	¾	2¾

The reduction of postage rates above indicated was estimated to involve a sacrifice of revenue (to be shared by Great Britain and India) to the extent of about £45,000 a year.

7. Of the other applications for admission into the Union the one made by the French Government on behalf of the French Colonies was successful, the British Government having agreed to extend the same reduced rates of sea transit by British Packet to the correspondence of French Colonies in return for a like concession in respect of the conveyance of British correspondence by French Packet. But no understanding could be arrived at as respects the Dutch and Spanish Colonies and Brazil, the fact being that Great Britain as the principal ocean carrier of the mails of these and other countries was not prepared to reduce the sea rates except in communication with her own Colonies, who were to a considerable extent sharers with the mother country in the postal contracts under which the correspondence was conveyed.

8. The meeting at Berne in January 1876 resulted therefore in the admission only of British India and the French Colonies: but by the end of the current year or by the beginning of next year there will probably be admitted into the Union, under the conditions of the Berne Arrangement of January 1876, a large number of British Colonies as well as Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese Colonies and Brazil.

9. The results, financially and otherwise, of the entrance of this country into the Union will come under review in the next report.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Due date and hour.		Actual date and hour.		Number of hours late.	
1875.		1875.		H.	M.
1st April	7 P. M. ...	4th April	2 15 P. M. ...	67	15
28th October	7 „ ...	30th October	4 15 A. M. ...	33	15
18th December	7 „ ...	18th December	6 30 „ ...	35	30
30th December	7 „ ...	31st December	9 15 P. M. ...	26	15
1876.		1876.			
27th January	7 P. M. ...	27th January	11 40 P. M. ...	4	40
10th February	7 „ ...	11th February	6 30 A. M. ...	11	30

10. The instances of delay in the arrival of the European mails at Bombay were six in number as per margin: of these the first involved a delay of two days in the departure of the mails for Upper India by the north-east line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway: the next three instances involved delays of one day each, and the last two did not involve any delay.

LOCAL STEAM SERVICES.

11. The list of local steam services performed by the British India Steam Navigation Company is the same as in the previous year, *viz.*:—

(1). Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Kyouk Phyoo *via* Chittagong and Akyab, with a four-weekly extension to Sandoway during the fair season.

(2). Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *viâ* Akyab.

(3). Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein.

(4). Four-weekly communication between Calcutta, Singapore and intermediate ports.

(5). Fortnightly communication between Moulmein and Singapore *viâ* Penang and Malacca.

(6). Fortnightly communication between Madras, Rangoon and intermediate ports on the north-east coast.

(7). Weekly communication between Calcutta and Bombay, touching at intermediate ports on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts.

(8). Semi-weekly communication between Bombay and Karáchi, with a weekly continuation to the Persian Gulf.

(9). Four-weekly communication between Aden and Karáchi.

(10). Four-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair with extensions to Camorta and Rangoon.

12. The yearly subsidy is also the same, *viz.* Rs 7,25,000, that being the amount payable for all the services mentioned above except the Port Blair and Camorta line. This last mentioned line is under a separate contract, the consideration given by Government being not in the form of subsidy but in that of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores. The whole of the subsidy mentioned above is paid by the Post Office.

13. The local steam services performed by agencies other than the British India Steam Navigation Company are enumerated below:—

(1). By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, for weekly communication between Rangoon, Mandalay and intermediate ports, with a monthly extension to Bhamo, the subsidy being Rs. 5,000 per mensem.

(2). By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, for semi-weekly communication between Rangoon and Bassein on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 15,000.

(3). By the Burmese Steam Tug Company for fortnightly communication between Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 1,500.

(4). By Jardine, Matheson and Company (of Hong-Kong) and Apcar and Company (of Calcutta), for the conveyance of mails monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated primarily with reference to the Calcutta opium sales (no subsidy).

(5). By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company for communication thrice a month between Busrah and Bagdad, the subsidy being £300 per mensem.

14. The principal changes since the last year consist in the substitution on line No. 2 of a semi-weekly service for Rs. 1,500 a month for the previous weekly service on Rs. 1,000 a month: and in the reduction of the subsidy paid for No. 5 from £400 to £300 per annum. This last named service, although only thrice a month according to contract, is practically maintained as a fortnightly one. The first three of these services are under the control of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and the last under that of Her Majesty's British Government. A portion (Rs. 500 per month) of the subsidy for line No. 2 is paid by the Post Office. The rest of the subsidy as well as the subsidies for lines Nos. 1 and 3 are paid by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. The subsidy for line No. 5 is paid by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

15. There is another small sea service intimately connected with British India maintained by and at the cost of the Ceylon Government, *viz.*, a daily service between Point Calimere on the Indian side and Kankesanturai on the Ceylon side.

RAILWAY INTERRUPTIONS AND INUNDATIONS.

16. In the report of the previous year special reference was made to the floods in Southern India and the interruptions caused thereby: for the year now under report I have to refer to similar occurrences in the Punjab, causing breaks in the railway between Amritsar and the

Beas. The submersion of the Grand Trunk Road in the same locality and the washing away of bridges made the interruption of postal communication all the more serious and entailed immense labor on the Post Office staff. The Government of India, in sanctioning a special allowance for some of the Travelling Post Office establishments so engaged, thanked the Chief Superintendent of that branch of the department for the energy displayed in overcoming the difficulties.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' VISIT AND THE DELHI CAMP OF EXERCISE.

17. The Camp of Exercise formed at Delhi in the winter of the year under report, in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, was the greatest military gathering of the kind (about 18,000 men of all arms) which the Indian Post Office has had to serve: a Field Post Office and four Divisional branches were established under the direction of the Post Master General of the Punjab, and the postal wants of the Camp were fully met. In this case as in all similar cases a large share of responsibility fell also upon the Railway Travelling Post Office and especially upon its Head, the Chief Superintendent, whose efficient arrangements have more than once merited acknowledgment.

SECTION I.—POST OFFICES, LETTER BOXES, AND RURAL MESSENGERS.

	Number at close of 1874-75.	Number at close of 1875-76.	Increase.
Post Offices	3,403	3,661	258
Letter Boxes	3,977	4,447	470
Rural Messengers	1,463	1,695	232

18. On the margin is an abstract prepared from Appendix No. 1 showing the number of Post Offices, Letter Boxes, and Rural Messengers at the close of the year under review as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year. The progress is considerable.

SECTION II.—POSTAL LINES.

19. In Appendix II will be found the usual statistics respecting postal lines; the results are entered in abstract on the margin. The increase of 411 miles under the head of Railway is composed of the new line from Bazitpore to Durbhanga (44 miles) in Bengal, of an extension of the South Indian Railway from Trichinopoly to Tinnevelly and Maniachi (212 miles) in Madras, of the new Light Provincial Railway from Hatras to Muttra (30 miles) in the North-Western Provinces, of the new State Railway from Lahore to Wazirabad (62 miles) in the Punjab, of an extension of the State Railway from Sambhur to Nasirabad (60 miles) in Rajpootana, and of the bridge over the Ganges at Cawnpore connecting the East Indian Railway with the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway (3 miles) in Oudh. Under the head of Mail Cart, &c., there are reductions aggregating about 276 miles in consequence of Railway extensions and a large number of minor changes, among which may be specially mentioned the extension of the Darjeeling line from Siliguri to Panchkila (11 miles) and the opening of a new mail cart line from Choadangah to Jhenidah (23 miles) in Bengal; also the opening of a line from Kohat to Khushalgarh (30 miles) and of, as well as, 180 miles of new contract conveyance of mails by ekkas and carriages in the Punjab. The net increase of 555 miles of runner and boat lines is due to a great mass of changes, the principal increases being in Madras (net 413 miles) and Bombay (net 176 miles) and the principal decreases (net 219) in the Punjab. The rapid increase in Madras is due to the attention paid to the district post consequent upon its recent transfer to the management of the Post Master General, the lines which are found to carry a remunerative correspondence being taken over by the Imperial Post.

Year.	Railway.	Mailcart, horse and camel dâk.	Runners and boats.	Sea.	Total
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.
1874-75 ...	6,138	4,226	32,077	13,687	56,128
1875-76 ...	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044
Increase ...	411	...	555	...	916
Decrease ...	...	50	...	...	...

SECTION III.—CORRESPONDENCE.

20. Appendix III contains the usual statistics of correspondence, of which an abstract is given on the margin. The increase on the total results including all classes of correspondence is 2·88 per cent. This is below the average of recent years*: and the comparative smallness of the increase is mainly attributable to a falling off in the correspondence of the Bengal, Central Provinces and Sind circles, in which instead of increases there are decreases, *viz.*, 2·06 per cent. in Bengal, 6·31 per cent. in the Central Provinces and 1·03 per cent. in Sind. I am not prepared to give a reliable explanation of this: but I am inclined to think that it is to some extent the result of the system of calculation. On this point I may explain

Year.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books, Pattern and Packets.	Total.
1874-75 ...	104,353,076	9,365,586	792,462	1,608,107	116,119,231
1875-76 ..	107,576,943	9,423,070	851,915	1,618,393	119,470,921
Increase ...	3,223,867	58,084	59,453	10,286	3,351,690
Percentage ...	3·09	·62	7·50	·63	2·88

* 1870-71 ... 1·36	1872-73 ... 4·01	1874-75 ... 6·30
1871-72 ... 4·52	1873-74 ... 17·2	1875-76 ... 2·88

that in 1873-74 a new system of calculation was introduced: the returns of two weeks in the year—one week in February and one week in August—being taken as the basis for calculating the returns of the whole year. This had for some time been adopted in Great Britain as the best system: it has since been adopted by the General Postal Union: and I have not the slightest doubt that it is the best system for India. The enumeration being confined to two weeks in the year it is now possible to exercise a more real supervision over it and in Bengal errors in the returns of some offices have been discovered and rectified: the result being a considerable decrease in the reported amount of correspondence. I think it not improbable that the returns of the next year may be similarly affected for the attempt to secure accurate statistics has been made the subject of renewed effort. On the whole I am not inclined to think that there has been any material slackening of the rate of progress: and this opinion is supported by the financial results to which reference will presently be made.

Year.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Registered.	Total.
1874-75 ...	70,679,171	31,231,458	2,442,447	104,353,076
1875-76 ...	73,477,968	31,555,468	2,543,507	107,576,943
Increase ...	2,798,797	324,010	101,060	3,223,867
Percentage ...	3·96	1·03	4·14	3·09

21. On the margin will be found a further analysis of the statistics regarding *letters*.

22. *Overland Parcel Post.* The following statement contains particulars respecting the working of this branch of the Department:—

Parcel Exchanges	Total number of parcels.		Average weight of each parcel		Net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office after deduction of customs duty and sums due to the P. and O. Company.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
With United Kingdom,			lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	Rs.	Rs.
To India	16,120	22,690	5 13 85	5 15·66	42,704	52,116
From India	9,443	12,000	2 3·67	2 5·44	10,822	12,207
With Continent of Europe.						
To India	...	481	...	7 6·9	...	989
From India	...	648	...	3 9·5	...	757
Total ...	25,563	35,819	4 8 36	4 11·83	53,526	66,069

It will be seen that the Overland Parcel Post maintains the rapid development which has hitherto marked its history. It commenced in March 1873 and in this the third year of its existence the traffic is more than half as much again as the traffic of the first year. The increase during the year under review was 40 per cent. in the number of parcels and 23 per cent. in the net revenue. The large increase in the number of parcels received from the United Kingdom is mainly owing to the reduction of the rate of charge from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* per lb, which took effect in the second quarter of the year under report. The increase in the first quarter was only 8 per cent. whereas the increase in the last three quarters of the year was about 50 per cent. In the second quarter of the year there was also commenced an exchange of parcels with the continent of Europe and the returns show a very fair beginning.

23. *Registered Newspapers.* The alterations in the list of registered newspapers are made up of 115 discontinued and 138 added during the year, the net increase being 23, as compared with an increase of 68 in the preceding year. The following table gives further particulars:—

Postal Circles.	European.		Oriental.		European and Oriental.		Total.	
	On 31st March 1875.	On 31st March 1876	On 31st March 1875.	On 31st March 1876.	On 31st March 1875	On 31st March 1876.	On 31st March 1875.	On 31st March 1876.
Bengal	60	63	96	90	14	12	170	165
Madras	39	38	34	32	32	33	105	103
Bombay	35	34	78	80	20	19	133	133
North-Western Provinces ...	14	16	60	58	7	8	81	82
Punjab	10	13	37	46	2	2	49	61
Central Provinces	3	3	2	4	3	2	8	9
British Burmah	19	14	4	6	...	1	23	21
Sind	9	9	3	3	1	1	13	13
Oudh	2	8	17	20	3	3	22	31
Rajputana	...	1	2	4	1	1	3	6
Assam	1	1	2	7	...	1	3	9
Total ...	192.	200	335	350	83	83	610	633

A detailed list of the 633 newspapers in existence on the 31st March 1876 was published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India of the 24th February 1877.

24. The following statement gives information respecting the disposal of the correspondence :—

Disposal of Correspondence.	Sent out for delivery.	Received back undelivered.	Balance actually delivered.
By Post Office peons or from the window	87,992,653	3,010,688	84,981,965
To Branch Post Offices	23,864,775	1,125,344	22,739,431
„ the District Post	3,523,452	215,054	3,308,398
„ Rural Messengers	4,090,041	223,121	3,866,920
	119,470,921	4,574,207	114,896,714
Sent to Dead Letter Office			2 563,101
Total ...			117,459,815

As this is the first time that this abstract has been made to show the number received back undelivered and the number sent to the Dead Letter Office, I may explain that the former (number received back undelivered) is of course larger than the latter (number ultimately sent to the Dead Letter Office) because many letters and other articles are sent out for delivery more than once before delivery is finally effected.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

25. I give below statistics respecting correspondence exchanged with the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries, comparing the returns of the year under report with those of the preceding year.

		Route.	Estimated aggregate number.			Proportion of correspondence by each route.	
			1874-75.	1875-76.		1874-75.	1875-76.
By British Packet ...	Despatched from *India* to the *United Kingdom* ...	*Letters.*			Increase.		
		Viâ Southampton	678,081	694,696	2 p. c.	32	32
		Viâ Brindisi ...	1,432,479	1,478,623	3 p. c.	68	68
		Newspapers.					
		Viâ Southampton	47,138	50,440	7 p. c.	15	15
		Viâ Brindisi ...	278,485	296,054	6 p. c.	85	85
	Received in *India* from the *United Kingdom* ...	*Letters.*			Decrease.		
		Viâ Southampton	355,982	339,605	4 p. c.	23	21
		Viâ Brindisi ...	1,187,592	1,302,365	Increase 9 p. c.	77	79
		Newspapers,					
		Viâ Southampton	512,893	664,919	29 p. c.	31	35
		Viâ Brindisi ...	1,154,765	1,237,757	7 p. c.	69	65
			5,647,415	6,064,449		...	...
By French Packet ...	Despatched from *India* to *Foreign Europe* ...	.....	121,421	142,462	Increase. 17 p. c.	...	...
	Received in *India* from *Foreign Europe*	.....	97,780	114,245	16 p. c.	...	...
	Despatched from *India* to *Gibraltar, Malta,* and Ports east of Suez ...	.....	200,484	212,433	5 p. c.	...	...
	Received in *India* from *Gibraltar, Malta,* and Ports east of Suez ...	.....	158,017	173,638	9 p. c.	...	...
	Despatched from India by French Packet ...	.....	29,223	31,225	6 p. c.	...	...
	Received in India by French Packet ...	.....	9,465*	9,732*	2 p. c.	...	...
			616,390	683,735		...	...

* Exclusive of letters received in closed mails from British offices in Asia, of which no statistics are available.

The most noticeable points are, *firstly*, the large increase in the correspondence between India and Foreign Europe (between 16 and 17 per cent.), and *secondly*, the very unusual increase in the number of newspapers received from the United Kingdom, *viz.*, 29 per cent. *viâ* Southampton and 7 per cent. *viâ* Brindisi. I believe that the circulation in India of British newspapers was considerably stimulated by the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It was observed in the last report that the United Kingdom had begun for the first time to use

the Brindisi route for the despatch of its letters to a greater extent than India: and it is remarkable that this tendency has gone on increasing.

26. The instructions given in paragraph 18 of the Government Resolution on the last report for the addition of columns to Appendix 13 for Foreign Correspondence and Indian share of subsidy will be attended to in the next report. The fact that the whole system of foreign exchange and adjustment has undergone or is undergoing a change consequent upon the entrance of India into the General Postal Union makes it advisable to await the new data for the commencement of these new entries.

27. *Dead Letters.*—The endeavour to improve the working of the Dead Letter Offices has been maintained and the results given in Appendix IV and abstracted below are encouraging:—

			Number.		Percentage	
			1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices... ...			2,562,467	2,563,101		
Deduct	1874-75.	1875-76.				
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable	113,713	136,176				
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices ...	505,467	507,836				
			619,180	644,012		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices			1,943,287	1,919,089	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices less the proportion of articles returned undelivered ...	Disposed of by redirection to addressees		53,614	77,108	2·76	4·01
	" by return to senders ...		967,672	1,060,494	49·79	55·26
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead			922,001	781,487	47·45	40·73

The proportions disposed of have largely increased.

28. The usual statistics respecting the sale of Ordinary and Service Postage Stamps will be found in Appendices V and VI from which the following table has been prepared, *viz.*:—

ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS.

		9 pie labels.	½ anna envelopes.	1 anna envelopes.	¼ anna labels.	1 anna labels.	2 anna labels.	4 anna labels.	8 anna labels.	1 Rupee labels.	Gross Value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1874-75.	Value of each kind of stamps sold	28,856	1,81,380	4,973	13,82,853	2,57,176	2,17,427	6,14,930	6,95,502	99,988	34,83,229 0 0
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	·83	5·21	·14	39·70	7·38	6·24	17·65	19·97	2·87	100 0 0
1875-76.	Value of each kind of stamps sold	27,510	3,45,190	5,709	13,94,962	2,64,180	2,12,748	6,43,067	6,43,877	1,80,073	37,17,316 0 0
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	·79	9·91	·16	40·20	7·58	6·11	18·46	18·48	5·31	107 0 0

SERVICE POSTAGE STAMPS.

		9 pie labels.	¼ anna labels.	1 anna labels.	2 anna labels	4 anna labels.	8 anna labels.	Gross Value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.
1874-75 ...	Value of each kind of stamps sold	713	2,42,532	5,22,830	91,562	1,09,897	1,10,912	10,78,446 0 0
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold ...	·07	22·49	48·48	8·49	10·19	10·28	100 0 0
1875-76 ...	Value of each kind of stamps sold	3,070	2,54,615	5,56,770	93,274	1,16,450	1,19,392	11,43,571 0 0
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	·28	23·60	51·62	8·64	10·79	11·07	106 0 0

The sale of ½ anna envelopes is limited by the supply, the demand for them appearing to be almost unlimited. Arrangements have since been made for an increased supply amounting to about 60,000 reams, being the equivalent of 28,800,000 envelopes: but it is not expected that even this will meet the demand. The difference between the cost of 60,000 reams of envelopes and a like number of labels is about £9,000 so that the unlimited supply of these envelopes is not without its financial bearing. I am of opinion, however, that there is no more effectual means of introducing the habit of prepayment among the native population than the supply of the ½ anna envelopes either (as now) at a charge represented by the value of the stamps borne by them or at some very moderate extra charge. I believe that in the present circumstances of the country the provision of envelopes is a more important object than that of post cards.

The decrease in the sale of 8 anna labels is accounted for by the increased use of 1 Rupee labels.

29. The revenue derived from the sale of postage stamps bears a somewhat increasing proportion to the total revenue Rs. 68,71,452, as will be seen from the following figures :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Total Postage Revenue	100	100	100
Cash	31·23	31·23	30·97
Proportion derived from ordinary stamps	51·50	52·08	52·37
Proportion derived from service stamps	17·27	16·69	16·66

SECTION IV.—DISTRICT POST.

30. In the last report the subject of District Post arrangements was entered into at considerable length, and what I attempt to do here is mainly in the way of supplementing the information already given. It is well, however, to start with repeating what has often been explained, *viz.*, that the District Posts have for their primary object the conveyance of official correspondence between police and revenue stations in the interior of districts where the general wants of the locality are not such as to call for the provision of postal facilities by the Imperial Post. This object is carried out in very different ways and degrees in different parts of India. Prior to 1864 there was no administrative connection between the Imperial Post and the District Posts, the control of the latter resting entirely with the District Authorities. Since that time the Imperial Post has been seeking to secure for itself a voice in the administration of District Posts on the ground that they constitute a most valuable channel for bringing the postal system to bear upon the rural population of the country. There were many reasons which made it impossible to think of severing the ultimate control of these District Posts from the local Governments and the object therefore has been to leave that control with them but to introduce the local officers of the Imperial Post as the agents for administering the District Posts under the orders of the local Governments. Even where this has been done, my office has never had any direct or recognized authority over the District Posts, the local officials of the department who are entrusted with the management of them acting in that respect under the orders of the local Governments. The relationship has been always one of more or less delicacy and in some parts of the country it has taken a long time to induce the local Government to use the official agency of the Imperial establishment.

31. From the above remarks it will be understood how it is impossible to bring the available information respecting the working of District Posts in different localities into anything like a comparative form, there being so many essential differences in the organization and working, and no single office for exercising control or keeping accounts or statistics. It is therefore with some hesitation that I venture under the foregoing explanation to submit the following figures expressly describing them, however, as in some particulars incomplete and in others of doubtful accuracy :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Names of Postal Circles	Number of District Post Offices and receiving houses.	Number of rural messengers and peons.	Number of letter boxes.	Distance in miles of lines.	Local cess.	Grant from Imperial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Covers received from the Imperial and District Post for delivery by the District Post.	Covers posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial Post or to the District Post.	Covers returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Percentage of those returned on the total number received for delivery by District Post.
						Rs.	Rs.				
Bengal ...	324	15	226	10,440	2,24,353	.	2,34,010	904,504	927,378	6[illegible],747	6·71
Madras ...	277	613	...	2,660	...	1,08 000	98,870	383,072	315,668	23,121	6·03
Bombay ..	1	520	415	71	...	89,563	86,304	933,583	262,132	49,284	5·28
North-Western Provinces	364	382	16	6,294	not shewn separately.	60,000	1,51,992	885,382	789,109	79,448	8·97
Punjab ...	22	341	...	...	58,500	45,000	96,332 *17,328 1,13,660	44,379	52,045	1,913	4 31
British Burmah ..	7	...	...	750	13,427	...	6,065	14,749	7,263	566	3·83
Sind ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	58	43	60	2,100	32,500	7,500 Berar	39,095	163,167	127,439	13,836	8·47
	Berar Provincial and Local Funds				12,360 Local cess and grant		11,145				
Oudh ...	75	263	93	1,224	40,883	...	36,687	370,850	257,393	37,193	10·03
Rajputana ...	6	1	...	234	634	...	3,788	11,324	12,208	675	5·96
Assam ...	12 for Sylhet District	65	15	436 for Sylhet District	7,683 for Sylhet District	...	7,689	47,592	34,177	5,191	10·90
								37,58,602	2,784,81[illegible]	271,974	7 23

* On account hill cart line between Dera Ismail Khan and Chichawatnee.

32. A few particulars respecting the District Post arrangements in the several provinces will now be given.

33. *Bengal District Posts.*—In the last report a reference was made to certain difficulties arising out of legal restrictions upon the expenditure of the proceeds of the Bengal Zemindaree Dák Cess. It has not been found possible to get the law amended, and what has hitherto been done is to make the best of what the law, as it stands, allows. Nine more districts of Bengal were during the year under report placed under the management of the Imperial Post * * * * * * * thus completing with one exception (the district of Hazaribagh which has since been transferred) the transfer of the management of the Bengal District Posts to the Imperial Post Office establishment. It was in the year 1867-68 that the District Post arrangements in one district of Bengal were experimentally transferred and ever since that time the transfer has been progressing. The impetus thus given to the extension of the Imperial Post in Bengal may be gathered from the fact that since 1867-68 when the first district was transferred the number of Imperial Post Offices in the Bengal Circle has more than doubled, while the improvement of the District Post itself may be measured by the fact that in 1867-68 the District Post returned as undeliverable 16·46 per cent. of the correspondence sent to it for delivery whereas in the year under report only 6·71 per cent. was so returned.

34. *Madras District Posts.*—The experimental transfer of one district to the management of the Imperial Post was made in 1867, but till recent years the further progress in that direction was slow. All but four districts (Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, and Kurnool) were under the management of the Imperial Post in the year under report. The Post Master General has been giving much attention to the subject, his aim being to introduce into one taluq of each district a system of rural delivery which shall be capable of extension as funds become available to other taluqs. During the year under report no less than 48 district offices and receiving houses were converted into Imperial offices and receiving offices, thus liberating District Post funds for application to rural extensions.

35. *Bombay District Posts.*—As explained in the previous report, the management of the Bombay District Posts was made over to the officers of the Imperial Post in 1865, the work of the District Posts being now almost entirely confined to delivery by means of rural messengers. The Post Master General of Bombay has endeavoured to improve the working of this establishment by introducing greater fixity in the rounds performed by each rural messenger and by arranging that letters for villages off the route shall be left to be called for, or for delivery through local officers. The village system of the Presidency affords, he says, great facilities for this.

36. *North-Western Provinces District Posts.*—This was the first province in which (1864) the management of the District Post was confided to the officers of the Imperial Department. There is nothing particular to record as respects the management during the year under report.

37. *Punjab District Posts*—As stated in the previous report the transfer of District Post management in the Punjab took place in 1871-72. What the Post Master General considers to be now most urgently required is an extension of rural messengers. Of those at present employed some have as many as 60 villages to visit. At present there is a want of funds, but as the Punjab Districts come under settlement, the sum available will be increased. There is at present a very heavy drain upon the District Post Funds of the Punjab consisting of a charge of Rs. 17,308, being the net cost (after deducting revenue) of a horsed-cart run between Dera Ismael Khan and Chichawatnee on the Mooltan line of railway for the conveyance of passengers. The communication in question is no doubt a very great convenience to the residents of Dera Ismael Khan and its neighbourhood and other intermediate localities and it may be of sufficient importance on political and general grounds to warrant its maintenance by the Government: but for the purpose of conveying either Imperial or District correspondence it is not required, and I feel sorry that its cost should become a burden upon the funds so much required for the development of rural correspondence in the Punjab.

38. *British Burma District Posts.*—In British Burma there are 750 miles of District Post lines: but the chief means of conveying official correspondence within the interior of districts is by police patrols. But as yet the use made of this agency for the collection and delivery of private correspondence is but small. The great difficulties are the apparent absence as yet of any desire on the part of the native population to use the post even when facilities are offered and the want of local postal agents conversant with the Burmese language. The teachers of the indigenous schools of the country are said not to be able or willing to help and the Government and Missionary schools are very few in number in localities to which the post office has not already been extended. Altogether it does not seem that the country and people of British Burma are as yet ready for any considerable extension of postal facilities of the particular kind now under notice.

39. *Central Provinces District Post.*—This postal circle comprises also the East and West Berars, and the District Posts therein have been under the management of the Imperial Post since December 1867. There is nothing calling for special notice in the management during the year under review.

40. *Sind.*—There is no District Post in Sind.

41. *Oudh District Post.*—In Oudh the District Post was transferred to the management of the Imperial Post in 1871-72, and since then much improvement has been effected. The

proportion of undelivered articles before the transfer stood as high as 30 per cent.: it has now been reduced to 10½ per cent. Ten District Offices were during the year under report converted into Imperial Offices.

42. *Rajputana District Post.*—In Rajputana the District Post is confined to the two districts of Ajmere and Mherwara, the rest of the circle being as observed in the last report composed of Native States, where postal arrangements are very defective.

43. *Assam District Post*—The District Post in Assam is confined to the three Regulation Districts of Sylhet, Jalpaiguri and Goalpara where a district dâk cess is levied. In the two former districts the management has been placed in the hands of the Imperial Post and in the last (Goalpara) it remains with the Deputy Commissioner. In the other Non-Regulation Districts of Assam, there is no organisation for the conveyance of official correspondence, police and other despatches being usually carried by constables told off for the purpose.

SECTION V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Security taken from Post Office servants.

44. The usual statement of receipts and charges under this head is given below:—

Receipts.	Number of employes.		Amount of subscription.			Charges.	Amount.
	First half-year.	Second half-year	First half year	Second half-year.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Balance	...	...	...	...	36,106	Sums decreed against the Fund ...	363
Interest on ditto at 3¾ per cent. for 1875-76	...	...	...	...	1,354	Rateable refunds to subscribers ...	37
Credited in the Calcutta Post Office to "subscription in lieu of security"	...	...	...	...	29	Refund on account excess realization in 1874-75 included in the receipts of that year	1
Total ...	...	...	...	...	37,489		
(*A*). Pensionable—							
Imperial ...	5,136	5,162	5,136	5,162	10,298		
District	153	167	153	167	320	Establishment ...	984
Total ...	5,289	5,329	5 289	5,329	10,618	Total ..	1,385
(*B*). Non-Pensionable—						(*B*) Non-Pensionable	
Imperial	8,374	8,671	4,187	4,336	8,523	Sums decreed against the fund ...	22
District	2,926	3,057	1,463	1,528	2,991	Establishment ...	984
Total ..	11,300	11,728	5,650	5,864	11,514	Total ...	1,006
						Total charges ...	2,391
						Balance at credit ...	57,230
Grand Total ..	16,589	17,057	10,939	11,193	59,621	Grand Total ...	59,621

Under the conditions upon which the system is based, those belonging to the pensionable (*A*) class subscribe at the rate of one rupee for each half-year and those belonging to the non-pensionable (B) class subscribe at the rate of eight annas for each half-year. The former (subscriptions from the pensionable class) are returnable on resignation or death of subscribers in the proportion borne by the surplus income to the total income, while the latter (subscriptions from the non-pensionable class) are not returnable at all. Of the whole balance of Rs. 57,230, I calculate that about Rs. 27,176 are returnable: of this no doubt some portion might hereafter be either unclaimed or forfeited in the case of persons dismissed.

45. In reviewing the last report the Government observed that the results seemed to indicate the desirability of reducing the subscriptions: but I have not as yet made any movement in this direction. I have lately had under consideration the question of providing for the transmission of currency notes by post under some simple system of registration and guarantee: and I have felt that in view of this it might be well to postpone for the present the consideration of a reduction of the security subscriptions. I may mention here that the main object of any such system would be the protection of the numerous innocent employés of the department from the suspicion which results from the thefts of a few. Practically it has been found to be quite impossible to prevent the public from sending currency notes in immense quantities by ordinary letters thus holding out to the Post Office establishment very strong temptation. Some of these notes are stolen in transit and the result is that the establishments of numerous offices where the theft might have occurred remain under the demoralizing influence of a known suspicion. Something I believe must be done in the direction indicated: meantime I have, as already stated, hesitated to recommend any reduction in the rates of subscription to the guarantee fund.

46. *Complaints from the public.*—The number of complaints from the public in 1875-76 was 4,235 as against 3,496 in the preceding year, the number shewn to be well founded being 1,200 as compared with 1,180 in the preceding year. Among the complaints perhaps the most important are those relating to the loss by post of articles of value, and of these I give an abstract below:—

	Ordinary letters.	Registered letters.	Parcels.	TOTAL.
I.—Cases in which the enquiry shewed either that no loss had occurred, or that the loss had not occurred during transit by post	139	152	107	398
II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so	106	64	47	217
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at ...	586	20	30	636
				1,251

In the great bulk of the losses of letters the articles lost were currency notes: and as regards those sent in registered letters the enquiries were, with only 20 exceptions, successful in establishing either the innocence or guilt of the post office employés: but it was quite different with those sent in ordinary letters in respect of which enquiry was as a rule fruitless. And I believe that owing to the generally fruitless character of such enquiries but a small proportion of the actual losses in unregistered letters are reported.

47. *Tampering with currency notes in Madras.*—Some very ingenious frauds were carried out in the Madras Presidency, the materials for which were evidently obtained from the Post Office. The frauds under reference consisted in making up whole notes by joining together wrong halves. In all the cases discovered, the halves were originally of the same "value," "general letter," and "number," the only difference being in the "serial number:" and the necessary alteration in the serial number was effected by cutting out one or more figures and replacing them by other figures cut out from other notes. Half notes are ordinarily regarded as valueless to the thief, but by this process they were made valuable: and so well was the fraud executed that the manufactured notes were in many cases found to have passed through the hands of several honest possessors including banks: and in more than one case it was only ascertained that an altered note had been cashed on the true note of the corresponding number being presented in the Currency Office for encashment.

48. The first object was to find out how and where the forgers got the half notes and after a careful enquiry conducted by Mr. Turton Smith it was ascertained beyond doubt that every half note so used must have been stolen in the despatch department of the Madras Post Office. The actual thief could not be discovered but the enquiry and the preventive measures in connection with it put an end to the fraud.

49. *Highway robberies.*—The number of highway robberies is shown in the usual form on the margin. As respects the Bengal cases a reference was made last year to the large number which had occurred in Behar being connected as was believed with some sort of organization for the purpose of robbery. It is supposed that two of the four Bengal robberies this year (in the Purneah and Shahabad Districts) were perpetrated by men connected with the same gang: but it is hoped that the existence of the organization has now come to an end.

POSTAL CIRCLES	1874-75.			1875-76.		
	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
Bengal	9	0	9	4	0	4
Madras	2	0	2	3	1	4
Bombay	0	1	1	0	5	5
N. W. Provinces ...	6	3	9	5	1	6
Punjab	2	0	2	1	0	1
Rajputana	0	2	2	0	5	5
Oudh	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL ...	19	6	25	14	12	26

50. The localities in which the several robberies took place are detailed in the statement below:—

Names of Postal Circles.	British Territory.			Foreign Territory.		
	Names of District.	Number of robberies.	Number of attacks.	Names of Native States.	Number of robberies	Number of attacks.
Bengal ...	Dacca	1	...			
	Purneah	1	...			
	Gya	1	...			
	Shahabad	1	...			
	Total ...	4	...			
Madras ...	Kurnool	1	...	Nizam's territory ...	1	...
	South Arcot	1	...			
	Bellary	1	...			
	Total ...	3	...		1	...
Bombay ...	... ...	...	...	Bhaunagar State ...	1	...
				Wánkáner N. State ...	1	...
				Edar N. S. (Seenawada Thakur's territory) ..	1	...
				Bhaunagar or Gaekwar's territory	1	...
				Jetpur N. State ...	...	1
				Gaekwar's territory ...	1	...
				Total ...	5	1
N. W. Provinces	Meerut	1	...			
	Agra	1	...	Rajgarh N. State ...	1	...
	Aligarh	2	...			
	Ghazipur	1	...	Total ...	1	...
	Total ...	5	...			
Punjab ...	Delhi and Kurnal ...	1	...			
	Total ...	1	...			
Oudh ...	Re Bareli	1	...			
	Total ...	1	..			
Rajputana ...	... ...	...	...	Doongerpore and Banswara	1	...
				Banswara	1	...
				Jodhpore	1	...
				Jeypore	2	...
				Total ...	5	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	26	besides 1 attack.			

Postal officials.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Inspectors ..	170	177
Post Masters, Deputy and Sub-Deputy Post Masters ...	3,093	3,296
Clerks	2,473	2,462
Peons, &c.	5,651	5,547
Road Establishment	13,076	12,708
Rural Messengers	1,463	1,695
Total ...	25,926	25,885

51. The numerial strength of the post office establishment in the several circles is shewn in Appendix IX. On the margin is an abstract including all grades below that of Post Master General.

SECTION VI.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

52. As the railway advances the non-postal branches of the department are contracted. It is true that for the purpose of through booking the bullock train keeps certain railway lines on its books but the transit by bullock train gives place to transit by railway. In the year under review the opening of the railway from Lahore to Wazirabad reduced to that extent the principal line of bullock train. The lines on which goods were booked remained as follows: a main line from Calcutta to Peshawur with branches to Fatehgarh, Landour, Simla, Ferozepore, Bahawalpore (through Mooltan), Sialkot, and Murree. The number of bullock train offices was reduced from 42 to 39.

53. In the Punjab Military Van Dâk, the portion between Meean Meer and Wazirabad was abolished owing to the railway extension above-mentioned, and a new line (required for political purposes) opened between Kohat and Khushalgarh, the open lines remaining at the end of the year as follows:—

Wazirabad to Peshawar.
Wazirabad to Sialkot.
Rawalpindi to Murree (summer only.)
Amritsar to Pathankat (summer only.)
Kohat to Khushalgarh.

In the Van Dâk there was a considerable amount of re-construction of rolling stock during the year under report which gave rise to expenditure thus shewing a net deficit (see paragraph 56) instead of the usual surplus but this is a matter which will affect the returns only of the year under report, and of the next year, the service itself being on a sound remunerative footing. The extreme uncertainty about the probable dates of railway extension was one cause why the re-construction of rolling stock was not more gradually carried out.

54. Travellers were also conveyed by the post office between Caragolah and Panchkila on the Darjeeling line, between Umballa and Kalka on the Simla line, between Moradabad and Kaladhungi on the Naini Tal line and between Mooltan and Bahawulpore.

SECTION VII.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

55. The financial results again shew satisfactory progress. The postal revenue has increased from Rs. 59,48,732 to Rs. 63,35,301 or by nearly four lakhs while the postal disbursements have increased from Rs. 55,70,868 to Rs. 56,39,310, or by somewhat less than one lakh, the net revenue being now Rs. 6,95,991.

56. The following abstracts give more detail :—

Review of Financial results.

	1874-75.	1875-76.
Purely Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts, including sale of service postage stamps	59,48,732	63,35,301
Ditto. excluding ditto ditto	48,66,162	51,90,400
Disbursements	55,70,868	56,39,310
Net revenue, including sale of service postage stamps	3,77,864	6,95,991
Net deficit, if service postage stamps be deducted	7,04,706	4,48,910
NON-POSTAL BRANCH.		
Bullock Train.		
Receipts	8,30,765	8,09,578
Disbursements	*6,22,799	6,64,209
Surplus	2,07,966	1,45,369
Punjab Military Van Dâk.		
Receipts	3,04,026	2,58,972
Disbursements	2,73,814	2,65,569
Surplus	30,212	Deficit 6.597
Passenger Service on Mail Cart Lines.		
Receipts	1,12,351	1,17,086
Disbursements	1,12,351	1,17,086
Contract subsidies to local steamers engaged primarily for non-postal branches disbursements	7,12,083	7,68,277

	1874-75.	1875-76.
* Purely Bullock Train	6,21,524	6,62,771
Postal	1,275	1,438
TOTAL ...	6,22,799	6,64,209

Briefly stated, these results exhibit—

(1) A net revenue in the purely Postal Department of ... 6,95,991 if sale of service postage stamps be included.

(2) A net deficit in the purely Postal Department of ... 4,48,910 if the sale of service postage stamps be excluded.

(3) A net surplus in the Bullock Train Department of ... 1,45,369 including charges not purely bullock train.

(4) A net deficit in the Punjab Military Van Dâk of ... 6,597

Prior to the year 1866-67 official postage was calculated at the ordinary rates of letter postage and the amount stood at 50 lakhs: a change was then made whereby a portion of the official correspondence was carried free, the rest being charged at rates varying according to the mode of transit, and this brought down the revenue to 26½ lakhs. In 1872-73 a further change was made, the main feature of which, in a financial aspect, was the conveyance of official letters not exceeding 10 tolas each (about 4 ounces) at the reduced rate of one anna being one-tenth part of the charge to which an ordinary 10 tola letter would be subject. This brought the official postage down to between 10 and 11 lakhs. The object of this last-mentioned change was to reduce the official postage to a figure representing approximately the actual cost to the department of conveying it. These remarks will explain the custom of comparing the disbursements and revenue both with and without, official postage. But for this separation the violent fluctuations of postal revenue would be inexplicable. Now that the rate of charge has been so reduced there is no occasion whatever for regarding official postage in any other light than a *bonâ fide* receipt: it is in no sense a nominal receipt.

57. The net earnings of the bullock train and van dâk branches amount to Rs. 1,38,772.

58. On the margin will be found the usual statement of items of charge not included in the regular accounts. The last two items have been added to meet the objects referred to by the Government in paragraph 30 of its review of the last report, *viz.*: "in future one-fourth of the whole charge for the establishment of the department should be added among these indirect charges as the cost of pensions and leave allowances, and a reasonable sum should be estimated as the share of the department in the cost of several marine subsidies."

	Rs.
Railway free service (estimated cost)	2,28,329
English stores	85,222
Value of service rendered to the post office by the Government Press	39,611
Rent of Government buildings	1,84,682
Estimated charge to Government on account of Pensions, Gratuities, and English Leave Allowances to post office employés, the pensions granted in the year being reckoned at the capitalisation value ...	1,48,818
Estimated postal share of marine subsidies ...	2,03,854
	8,90,466

59. As regards the estimate for pensions, &c., I have not made it on the plan indicated by the Government, for that would have given no less a sum than 12½ lakhs, whereas I find that the charges in question do not really exceed 1½ lakhs. And as this is the first time of the inclusion of such an estimate I may explain it in detail, *viz.*,—

	Rs.
Actual amount spent in the year as gratuities	3,783
Estimated amount spent in the year on leave allowances to post office employés out of India, leave allowances in India being already included in the regular accounts ...	11,884
Pensions granted to post office employés during the year aggregating in yearly amount Rs. 13,099, assumed to be capitalised at a little over 10 years, purchase (or 10 165 being the present value of an annuity on the life of a man aged 55 as calculated for the Bengal Civil Fund by their late actuary at an assumed rate of interest of 4½ per cent.) ...	1,33,151
	1,48,818

60. As regards the item on account of post office share of marine subsidies I have taken those lines in which the post office has a substantial interest (the communications with British Burma between Calcutta and Rangoon direct, also *viâ* Akyab and between Madras and Rangoon) and calculated the whole cost of them as postal. Of course there are many other interests involved in these lines besides those of the post office, but it is impossible to weigh such interests the one with the other and it seems on the whole the best in such an estimate to treat as wholly postal those in which the post office has a substantial interest and as non-postal those in which it has only a minor interest. I have also added to the figure so obtained the saving which was effected on the land line between Bombay and Karachi when the sea line came to be used for the conveyance of a portion of the mails.

SECTION VIII.—GENERAL REVIEW OF PROGRESS SINCE 1854.

Year.	Comparison of number of letters, newspapers, &c, those of 1855-56 being represented by 100.	Comparison of revenue from private correspondence, that of 1855-56 being represented by 100.	Comparison of disbursements, those of 1855-56 being represented by 100.
1853-54 last complete year of former rates.	58	128	82
1855-56 first complete year of new rates	100	100	100
1867-68 thirteenth complete year ...	207	237	161
1868-69 fourteenth ditto ...	228	258	182
1869-70 fifteenth ditto ...	253	246	190
1870-71 sixteenth ditto* ...	257	235	175
1871-72 seventeenth ditto ...	269	272	173
1872-73 eighteenth ditto ...	279	279	177
1873-74 nineteenth ditto ...	328	284	184
1874-75 twentieth ditto ...	348	305	189
1875-76 twenty-first ditto ...	352	328	191

61. Instead of the former appendices XII and XIII only one Appendix XII has been given this year: the fact being that the recent additions made to the old Appendix XIII in respect of correspondence returns have rendered the old Appendix XII unnecessary. The comparative abstract on the margin shews the progress of correspondence, the revenue derived from it and the expenditure of the department.

SECTION IX.—NOTICES OF POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

62. It has been usual at the close of each report to mention the names of officials in the department deserving of notice for any special work. Having been myself absent from the country during almost the whole period under review, I shall confine the list of names to some of those brought to my notice by the several Postmasters General and Chief Inspectors *viz.* in *Bengal*, Babu Surjya Kumar Ganguli, Inspector of Cuttack, for a good report on the postal arrangements present and proposed in the tributary mahals of Orissa: and Babu Ananda Gopal Sen, B. A., Post Master of Bankipore for making his office a model in respect of order, in *Madras*, Mr. E. H. Gregory Inspector for special trouble taken in the Palamcottah Division in reference to the District Post, Messrs. J. Bower and M. Kinsley Inspectors for efforts in connection with improved delivery of correspondence in their divisions and C. V. Kistnama Charloo Inspector for efforts in connection with Postal robberies: in the *North-Western Provinces*, Messrs. Rose and Harcourt Inspectors for special work in connection with the camp of His Royal Highness: in the *Punjab* Mr. A. G. Faichnie, Superintendent, Military Horse Van Dâk, for services in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness, Mr. M. LeBreton Inspector for services in connection with the Delhi camp of exercise, Mr. Carty Inspector for exertions in connection with the transit of mails during the excessive floods, and Babu Sazawar, Superintendent, Dead Letter Office, Lahore, for successful endeavours to improve the working of the office: and in the *Travelling Post Office*, Mr. Goodburn Superintendent Punjab Division and Ramontar Singh, Sub-Inspector, for exertions during the excessive floods.

* *Note.*—The fall of revenue in 1870-71 is due to the payment in that year of a large arrear adjustment with the British Post Office.

APPENDIX No. I.

Statement shewing the number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened and Rural Messengers entertained during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76, and the total number that stood at the end of those official years.

Names of Circles.	Opened or entertained in 1874-75.			Existing on the 31st March 1875.			Opened or entertained in 1875-76.			Total of 1875-76.			Closed or discontinued in 1875-76.			Balance on 31st March 1876.		
	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.
Bengal	94	285	95	†853	‡2,139	§596	142	206	146	995	2,345	742	25	86	32	970	2,259	710
Madras	*92	97	11	509	329	140	98	75	20	607	404	160	6	...	4	601	404	156
Bombay	16	70	41	469	585	212	21	224	72	490	809	284	2	35	28	488	774	256
North-Western Provinces	40	51	3	499	199	15	12	15	4	511	214	19	6	4	...	505	210	19
Punjab	13	52	49	528	370	280	19	46	36	547	416	316	35	15	14	512	401	302
British Burmah	...	1	1	22	8	3	1	1	...	23	9	3	...	...	1	23	9	2
Central Provinces	18	14	18	212	205	104	10	48	5	222	253	109	2	4	2	220	249	107
Sind	3	1	2	76	46	43	1	...	3	77	46	46	...	...	...	77	46	46
Oudh	1	8	...	85	75	...	12	8	...	97	83	...	1	17	...	96	66	...
Rajputana	18	3	6	84	12	33	1	2	1	85	14	34	...	...	2	85	14	32
Assam	19	4	24	66	9	37	18	9	28	84	18	65	...	3	...	84	15	65
Total ...	314	586	250	†3,403	‡3,977	§1,463	335	634	315	3,738	4,611	1,778	77	164	83	3,661	4,447	1,695

Includes 3 transferred from the Central Provinces to the Madras Circle. † 5 shewn in excess in the return for 1874-75. ‡ 39 less shewn in the return for 1874-75. § 46 less shewn in the return for 1874-75.

ABSTRACT.

	Number.
Total number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened in 1874-75	900
Ditto ditto ditto existing on the 31st March 1875	7,380
Ditto ditto ditto opened in 1875-76	969
Ditto ditto ditto closed in 1875-76	241
Gross number of Post Offices existing on the 31st March 1876	8,108

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. II.

Statement shewing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail-cart, Horses, Runners, Steamers and Boats during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

Names of Postal Circles.	Railway.		Mail-cart, Horses, Camel Dak, &c.		Runners or Boat Lines.		Sea.		Total.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76	1874-75.	1875-76.
Bengal	928	972	244	282	*6,502	6,551	2,900	2,900	*10,574	10,705
Madras	1,172	1,384	230	132	5,899	6,312	3,064	3,064	10,365	10,892
Bombay	1,234	1,234	942	952	5,161	5,337	3,234	3,234	10,571	10,757
North-Western Provinces	891	921	364	364	3,390	3,424	...	...	4,645	4,709
Punjab	618	680	1,102	1,188	2,786	2,567	...	...	4,506	4,435
British Burmah	...	...	73	73	1,527	1,527	2,293	2,293	3,893	3,893
Central Provinces	656	656	228	198	2,269	2,278	...	...	3,153	3,132
Sind	105	105	885	885	896	896	2,196	2,196	4,082	4,082
Oudh	292	295	102	102	644	645	...	...	1,038	1,042
Rajputana	242	302	56	...	1,708	1,693	...	...	2,006	1,995
Assam	...	...	...	...	1,295	1,402	...	...	1,295	1,402
Total ...	6,138	6,549	4,226	4,176	*32,077	32,632	13,687	13,687	*56,128	57,044

* 230 miles less shewn in the return for 1874-75.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the estimated number of Letters, Newspapers, Packets and Parcels received for delivery in the Burma, Sind, Oudh, Rajputana and Assam

Names of Postal Circles.		Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		N. W. Provinces		Punjab.	
	Detail Covers.	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
		1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
To Post Office Peons and from the Window.	Letters Paid ...	11,691,941	10,553,884	9,587,272	10,357,448	8,101,044	8,369,331	6,955,569	7,721,010	5,654,371	6,032,615
	" Unpaid .	5,485,663	5,450,780	1,959,789	1,985,877	2,361,393	2,208,377	4,238,432	4,240,903	2,147,764	2,130,296
	" Service privileged .	1,756,196	2,062,651	847,608	865 567	596,409	624,111	1,186,875	1,235,969	788,713	860,540
	" Registered .	745,825	776,598	300,629	321,455	124,622	115,045	256,673	269,261	139,169	132,092
	Papers	1,829,146	1,626,101	1,243,789	1,268,183	1,002,395	957,350	1,201,319	1,325,188	983,675	1,048,024
	Packets	308,164	250,446	256,360	255,500	218,609	211,061	187,535	206,387	199,681	206,274
	Parcels	168,578	169,266	114,975	101,974	78,553	89,580	119,876	138,561	97,664	101,363
To Branch Post Offices.	Letters Paid	1,702,256	1,922,069	2,001,738	2,375,879	3,891,161	4,173,148	687,999	796,183	1,132,986	1,264,376
	" Unpaid .	1,907,308	2,083,793	600,738	681,245	2,143,332	2,213,413	1,286,651	1,327,997	1,067,964	1,076,704
	" Service privileged .	174,548	191,902	115,001	116,849	145,035	162,629	245,332	246,743	219,521	222,571
	" Registered ...	163,702	182,613	72,922	86,971	161,851	177,681	41,610	41,459	22,682	26,722
	Papers ... -	197,830	195,026	270,283	296,535	429,202	425,365	73,183	76,522	165,371	197,752
	Packets	13,427	14,596	36,735	51,983	104,208	102,926	12,097	14,721	33,215	39,827
	Parcels	14,470	17,204	16,399	18,640	14,104	17,258	16,790	20,187	8,943	11,477
To District Post Offices.	Letters Paid	371,779	325,661	472,936	374,593	23,647	17,031	269,031	296,048	67,134	32,361
	" Unpaid ...	557,928	525,187	229,637	170,571	21,770	28,367	509,852	503,055	69,845	27,086
	" Service privileged .	89,790	96,776	24,221	22,122	1,825	234	140,551	145,720	14,783	11,545
	" Registered ...	22,395	22,245	20,987	16,604	548	834	9,959	9,595	1,877	495
	Papers	46,068	36,103	109,604	84,770	2,033	1,669	29,825	29,631	17,989	13,757
	Packets	2,581	3,399	9,281	6,065	261	443	5,058	7,690	1,590	1,518
	Parcels	2,398	2,198	2,294	2,326	182	26	5,319	5,830	521	365
To Rural Messengers.	Letters Paid	369,249	426,254	309,103	378,653	315,646	383,098	72,555	79,258	59,547	104,406
	" Unpaid ..	579,569	677,133	215,272	262,772	443,057	499,298	189,123	180,846	109,995	147,798
	" Service privileged	12,723	11,069	1,669	3,841	1,668	1,358	5,688	9,025	4,693	4,342
	" Registered ...	36,553	43,419	12,410	14,299	12,462	12,707	4,041	4,208	2,007	3,451
	Papers .	33,397	33,492	56,888	67,316	33,971	38,659	11,679	7,786	7,430	10,013
	Packets ...	1,694	1,516	2,190	2,640	1,982	3,946	861	994	937	1,020
	Parcels	2,607	3,503	939	1,177	991	1,281	1,616	1,830	365	836
	Total ...	28,287,785	27,704,884	18,891,669	20,191,855	20,232,051	20,896,226	17,745,099	18,943,509	13,020,432	13,709,826
											ABS
	Letters Paid	14,135,225	13,227,868	12,371,049	13,486,573	12,331,498	12,942,608	7,985,154	8,893,399	6,914,038	7,433,958
	" Unpaid ...	8,530,468	8,736,893	3,005,436	3,100,465	4,969,552	5,009,455	6,224,058	6,252,801	3,395,568	3,381,884
	" Service ...	2,033,257	2,362,398	988,499	1,008,379	744,937	788,332	1,578,446	1,637,457	1,027,710	1,098,999
	" Registered ..	968,475	1,024,875	406,948	439,329	299,483	306,267	312,283	324,523	165,735	162,760
	Total ...	25,667,425	25,352,034	16,771,932	18,034,746	18,345,470	19,046,662	16,099,941	17,108,180	11,503,051	12,077,600
	Papers ...	2,106,441	1,890,722	1,680,564	1,716,804	1,467,691	1,423,043	1,316,006	1,439,129	1,174,465	1,269,546
	Packets	325,866	269,957	304,566	316,188	325,060	318,376	185,551	229,792	235,423	248,639
	Parcels ...	188,053	192,171	134,607	124,117	93,830	108,145	143,601	166,408	107,493	114,041
		28,287,785	27,704,884	18,891,669	20,191,855	20,232,051	20,896,226	17,745,099	18,943,509	13,020,432	13,709,826
	Deduct number of covers returned undelivered ..	1,066,842	952,630	754,610	679,910	760,606	697,336	910,280	889,473	464,906	451,690
	Net actually delivered ...	27,220,943	26,752,254	18,137,059	19,511,945	19,471,445	20,198,890	16,834,819	18,054,036	12,555,526	13,258,136
These four lines have been added to this statement for the first time	Add number of covers sent to the Dead Letter Office	831,362	756,274	220,533	214,719	351,017	388,470	531,902	555,653	248,748	263,235
	Total ...	28,052,305	27,508,528	18,357,592	19,726,664	19,822,462	20,587,360	17,366,721	18,609,689	12,804,274	13,521,371

No. III.

Post Offices under the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, British Postal Circles during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

Central Provinces.		British Burma.		Scind.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Total.	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
2,423,444	2,163,818	510,166	588,713	2,403,265	2,380,814	895,632	907,658	1,041,605	1,099,985	717,851	627,418	49,982,160	50,802,694
955,179	929,875	390,211	403,222	430,909	401,575	539,444	428,154	706,301	667,758	380,356	321,974	19,595,441	19,231,791
275,679	274,473	26,071	35,025	98,211	105,683	209,818	216,382	107,780	109,275	112,603	89,453	5,999,763	6,479,129
53,837	50,508	19,919	19,111	38,847	39,743	34,988	29,347	28,783	27,841	28,157	26,248	1,771,449	1,807,249
321,774	323,046	286,160	341,074	253,988	220,357	225,883	172,668	127,411	138,106	203,748	214,799	7,679,288	7,634,896
70,523	64,207	24,742	25,807	35,144	35,724	32,172	38,922	13,166	13,557	26,541	18,937	1,352,637	1,326,822
27,270	20,097	10,298	10,903	11,262	12,450	13,349	24,463	21,483	19,897	15,538	12,518	678,846	710,072
386,926	375,333	1,538	7,272	58,687	61,316	153,613	265,437	199,916	266,877	169,151	236,951	10,385,971	11,745,041
308,911	307,293	652	3,165	16,868	13,592	395,399	504,969	143,888	177,602	139,769	182,667	8,071,460	8,662,440
55,454	51,815	104	260	5,005	7,138	64,501	64,854	5,762	28,923	13,584	18,926	1,043,847	1,112,610
17,964	17,882	26	156	1,955	1,803	22,239	28,779	2,685	4,238	6,804	9,755	514,440	578,059
44,661	48,573	1,382	6,544	11,185	8,259	20,309	45,739	4,589	9,434	66,091	88,715	1,284,176	1,398,464
11,407	14,013	156	236	1,616	2,774	3,676	8,140	965	1,308	4,692	5,205	222,284	255,729
2,242	2,954	104	104	182	340	9,933	16,111	3,389	5,073	2,947	3,084	89,503	112,432
61,581	39,763	2,268	6,513	74,070	88,188	56,653	71,838	102,618	59,003	17,025	20,198	1,515,742	1,332,097
40,954	43,920	600	2,876	19,632	10,030	192,107	177,460	57,499	32,064	23,960	23,889	1,729,994	1,553,505
16,321	15,790	78	444	2,164	1,620	27,036	25,721	25,367	8,740	1,746	2,768	343,882	331,480
2,711	2,771	78	78	1,382	836	9,308	7,837	1,043	576	1,773	1,515	72,061	63,386
7,926	4,889	1,617	9,266	8,082	10,639	8,108	8,075	1,982	1,335	3,077	3,477	236,311	203,611
1,746	1,751	52	208	626	418	1,382	1,281	182	130	417	183	23,176	23,086
313	78	52	104	495	209	3,676	4,551	313	496	26	104	15,589	16,287
74,851	46,900	130	472	40,280	51,289	21,483	30,387	68,750	86,949	44,869	51,188	1,376,463	1,638,854
83,089	78,533	...	26	46,981	52,316	74,069	82,021	63,432	73,553	29,356	53,436	1,834,543	2,107,732
2,947	2,431	..	.	52	1,148	1,147	1,332	52	417	704	1,100	31,343	36,063
4,432	3,634	...	.	5,293	4,391	4,693	4,806	1,720	1,594	886	2,304	84,497	94,813
7,143	6,719	261	341	7,352	8,447	1,955	2,323	1,251	679	4,484	10,922	165,811	186,699
912	418	...	26	783	1,151	156	78	156	52	339	915	10,010	12,756
130	183	...	...	104	182	1,121	2,772	391	1,046	260	314	8,524	13,124
5,327,017	4,990,667	1,276,665	1,461,946	3,571,420	3,534,432	3,017,950	3,172,105	2,732,389	2,836,508	2,016,754	2,028,963	116,119,231	119,470,921
TRACT.													
2,946,802	2,625,814	514,102	602,970	2,573,302	2,581,607	1,127,381	1,275,320	1,412,889	1,512,814	948,896	935,755	63,26[illegible],336	65,518,686
1,454,733	1,440,621	391,463	409,289	514,390	489,513	1,201,319	1,192,604	971,030	950,977	573,441	581,966	31,231,458	31,555,468
350,401	344,509	26,253	35,729	105,432	115,589	296,302	308,289	138,961	147,355	128,637	112,247	7,418,835	7,959,282
78,944	74,795	20,023	19,345	47,477	46,773	71,228	70,769	34,231	34,249	37,620	39,822	2,442,447	2,543,507
4,830,880	4,494,739	951,841	1,067,333	3,240,601	3,233,482	2,696,230	2,846,982	2,557,111	2,645,395	1,688,594	1,669,790	104,353,076	107,576,943
381,504	383,227	289,420	357,225	280,607	247,702	256,255	228,805	135,233	149,554	277,400	317,913	9,365,586	9,423,670
84,678	80,389	24,950	26,277	38,169	40,067	37,386	48,421	14,469	15,047	31,980	25,240	1,608,107	1,618,393
29,955	32,312	10,454	11,111	12,043	13,181	28,079	47,897	25,576	26,512	18,771	16,020	792,462	851,915
5,327,017	4,990,667	1,276,665	1,461,946	3,571,420	3,534,432	3,017,950	3,172,105	2,732,389	2,836,508	2,016,754	2,028,963	116,119,231	119,470,921
209,692	212,618	157,940	98,607	181,977	170,817	182,785	170,493	147,564	135,791	110,229	114,842	4,947,431	4,574,207
5,117,325	4,778,049	1,118,725	1,363,339	3,389,443	3,363,615	2,835,165	3,001,612	2,584,825	2,700,717	1,906,525	1,914,121	111,171,800	114,896,714
117,656	117,470	2,105	3,974	31,248	32,571	140,574	145,939	87,322	84,796	...	...	2,562,467	2,563,101
5,234,981	4,895,519	1,120,830	1,367,313	3,420,691	3,396,186	2,975,739	3,147,551	2,672,147	2,785,513	1,906,525	1,914,121	113,734,267	117,459,815

E. R. DOUGLAS,

for Director General of the Post Office of India.

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APPENDIX No. IV.

Statement showing the number of articles received at and disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpur, Karachi, Lucknow, Abu, and Rangoon during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

		Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.		Allahabad.		Lahore.		Nagpur.		Karachi.		Lucknow.		Abu		Rangoon.		Total.			
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
		1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75	1875-76.	1874-75	1875-76	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75	1875-76.	1874-75	1875-76	1874-75	1875-76	1874-75	1875-76	1874-75	1875-76	Last quarter, 1874-75	1875-76	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75	1875-76.
Covers transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.	Letters ..	101,149	90,863	28,325	31,389	54,254	54,426	133,095	133,142	50,385	55,220	42,575	39,289	8,310	8,539	37,911	38,465	26,528	29,091	147	143	482,679	480,567	...	...
	Papers ...	1,759	2,673	1,513	1,803	2,798	3,675	5,607	6,020	3,583	4,957	1,168	1,059	651	1,026	2,023	2,177	1,539	1,593	1	15	20,622	24,998	...	...
	Packets ...	59	38	286	254	345	138	399	235	227	415	53	31	19	33	57	93	88	84	...	...	1,526	1,311	...	...
	Parcels ...	88	139	47	72	64	76	192	220	67	119	28	31	20	9	100	256	34	38	...	...	640	930	...	...
	Total ...	103,055	93,713	30,171	33,518	57,461	58,315	139,292	139,617	54,262	60,711	43,824	40,410	8,974	9,607	40,091	40,981	28,189	30,806	148	158	505,467	507,836	19·72	19·81
Covers sent out by the Dead Letter Offices. By redirection to their addressees.	Letters .	5,849	13,798	8,439	7,553	11,634	14,708	19,459	27,723	6,296	8,824	1,909	4,449	101	133	577	663	1,383	1,232	45	151	55,692	79,235	...	...
	Papers ...	4	10	309	232	328	749	1,488	1,355	1,010	1,186	121	182	5	15	88	162	26	11	2	2	3,391	3,904	...	...
	Packets ...	25	47	73	38	56	2,746	139	116	95	68	9	5	.	1	8	10	3	3	...	...	408	3,057	...	...
	Parcels ...	9	16	10	8	7	19	28	46	22	33	8	16	2	...	1	2	5	2	...	...	92	142	...	...
	Total ..	5,887	13,871	8,831	7,831	12,025	18,222	21,124	29,240	7,423	10,135	2,047	4,652	108	149	674	837	1,417	1,248	47	153	59,583	86,338	2·90	4·21
By return to their senders.	Letters ...	306,740	344,915	68,590	68,642	125,560	144,197	215,393	238,667	121,143	119,307	53,312	56,271	15,794	20,109	81,006	81,322	38,303	45,420	1,643	3,191	1,027,484	1,121,937	...	...
	Papers ...	9,897	18,524	3,120	3,226	16,900	21,003	4,03	6,979	7,349	8,291	18	880	204	461	2,540	2,074	118	273	...	94	44,265	61,807	...	...
	Packets ...	1,551	1,245	183	125	440	587	134	107	135	77	9	4	3	8	50	31	29	11	...	...	2,525	2,195	...	...
	Parcels ..	342	489	179	116	19	232	211	292	108	172	41	6	7	12	43	81	21	47	...	..	1,142	1,501	...	..
	Total ...	318,530	365,073	72,072	72,109	142,996	166,019	219,765	246,043	128,726	127,847	53,542	57,215	16,008	20,590	83,639	83,508	38,492	45,751	1,643	3,285	1,075,416	1,197,440	52·28	57·77
Covers undisposable and deposited as dead.	Letters	380,095	270,248	104,644	94,819	138,388	145,726	143,519	135,576	54,785	58,769	17,282	13,940	5,707	2,146	16,003	20,463	19,139	6,897	265	371	882,825	748,955	...	...
	Papers	23,694	12,992	4,809	6,341	51	61	4,850	4,898	3,457	5,608	951	1,245	426	60	159	137	78	93	2	7	38,387	3,152	...	...
	Packets	139	234	...	72	49	41	344	279	73	91	2	2	19	6	6	6	3	...	...	...	632	731	...	...
	Parcels ..	62	143	6	29	52	86	5	...	12	14	8	6	6	13	2	7	4	1	...	...	157	299	...	...
	Total ...	403,890	283,617	109,459	101,261	138,537	145,914	151,718	140,753	58,337	64,542	18,243	15,19	6,158	2,225	16,170	20,613	19,224	6,991	267	378	922,001	781,487	44·82	38·02
Grand Total *	...	831,362	756,274	220,533	214,719	351,017	388,470	531,902	555,653	249,748	263,235	117,656	117,471	31,248	32,571	140,574	145,939	87,322	84,796	2,105	3,974	2,562,467	2,563,101	...	...
Covers issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable.	Letters ..	40,035	60,920	5,277	4,129	10,605	12,731	24,381	27,082	9,214	8,98[illegible]	5,990	6,278	997	787	10,100	8,890	6,545	5,784	249	205	113,393	135,791	...	...
	Papers	56	67	41	43	8	19	38	54	68	26	..	...	11	18	37	117	27	6	...	...	286	350	...	...
	Packets .	2	3	1	2	.	.	...	2	...	...	1	..	...	...	2	2	...		...	...	6	9	...	...
	Parcels ..	5	11	7	3	8	...	4	4	1	4	1	6	..	..	2	8	...	...	...	...	28	36	...	..
	Total ...	40,098	61,001	5,326	4,177	10,621	12,750	24,423	27,142	9,283	9,015	5,992	6,284	1,008	805	10,141	9,007	6,572	5,790	249	205	113,713	136,176	10·01	10·69

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

APPENDIX No. V.

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each of the Presidencies and Provinces, with gross value thereof, during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

	9 Pie Labels.	½ Anna Envelopes.	1 Anna Envelopes.	½ Anna Labels.	1 Anna Labels	2 Anna Labels.	4 Anna Labels.	8 Anna Labels.	1 Rupee Labels	Gross Value.			Discount.		
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	78,964	2,602,962	15,643	9,220,532	1,471,437	574,695	809,993	395,717	63,765	10,02,086	12	0	31,119	7	3
Madras	68,398	1,214,664	21,451	10,708,347	680,338	292,295	426,871	171,151	18,403	6,66,895	3	3	20,482	1	9
Bombay	121,493	1,114,657	7,944	11,247,412	657,921	347,933	385,268	287,021	70,430	7,87,375	5	3	24,061	4	3
North-Western Provinces ...	97 321	2,554,983	15,398	5,064,646	454,263	150,682	337,999	114,768	2,583	4,35,333	3	7	13,291	6	11
Punjab	114,796	2,604,064	15,319	3,047,538	366,355	103,281	235,846	122,442	6,304	3,45,244	14	0	10,599	7	0
British Burma	35,764	33,456	2,530	583 016	149,557	73,019	80,456	79,086	13,450	1,12,681	0	0	3,470	9	9
Central Provinces	16,547	312,656	2,849	1,651,451	107,359	42,367	96,368	30,843	160	1,14,011	5	9	3,461	6	6
Sind	19,270	113,632	4,064	1,116,499	79,284	41,408	41,974	29,194	3,844	78,814	10	0	2,372	0	6
Oudh	29,013	178 875	1,718	762,817	111,131	26,303	46,714	22,041	542	64,369	12	9	1,922	4	11
Rajputana	5,022	71,733	1,057	615,480	39,343	15,178	35,055	10,928	10	39,808	5	0	1,225	2	0
Assam	288	244,384	3,360	621,044	118,889	34,825	75,722	24,263	582	70,695	13	0	2,180	11	9
Total of 1875-76 ...	586,876	11,046,066	91,333	44,638,782	4,226,877	1,701,986	2,572,266	1,287,754	180,073	37,17,316	4	7	* 1,14,185	14	7
Total of 1874-75 ...	615,928	5,804,140	79,564	44,251,305	4,114,815	1,739,413	2,459,720	1,391,004	99,988	34,83,229	0	0	1,06,749	0	0

	Rs.	A	P.
* This amount includes the sale of five 6 annas 8 pie labels, value	2	1	4
And an excess collection in North Western Provinces	0	0	3
TOTAL ...	2	1	7

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

APPENDIX No. VI.

Statement exhibiting the number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Presidency and Province, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

	9 Pie Labels.	½ Anna Labels	1 Anna Labels	2 Anna Labels.	4 Anna Labels.	8 Anna Labels.	Gross Value.		
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bengal	...	1,069,147	1,566,527	125,101	103,084	48,988	1,97,221	6	6
Madras	...	1,996,208	1,274,168	112,961	65,939	46 466	1,95,854	14	0
Bombay	53,852	1,429,346	1,771,076	143,263	86,453	39,022	2,16,915	12	0
North-Western Provinces	...	1,394,752	1,290,807	123,619	61,343	24,940	1,67,519	9	0
Punjab	...	753,679	1,672 812	139,014	91,227	57,943	1,97,258	3	6
British Burma	...	113,539	116,638	5,455	4,166	1,459	13,290	13	6
Central Provinces	...	481,286	431,647	37,816	20,182	8,508	56,044	10	0
Sind	11,632	508,588	307,252	20,372	12,869	5,276	44,043	10	0
Oudh	...	267,601	250,639	25,498	9,781	3,215	31,267	7	6
Rajputana	...	36,445	49,628	2,710	2,206	344	5,302	14	6
Assam	...	97,084	177,133	10,387	8,550	2,623	18,852	1	0
Total of 1875-76	65,484	8,147,675	8,908,327	746,196	465,800	238,784	11,43,571	5	6
Total of 1874-75	15,224	7,761,037	8,365,281	732,493	439,588	221,825	10,78,446	0	0

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

APPENDIX No. VII.

Statement shewing the correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the year 1875-76.

Names of Postal Circles.	Covers received from the Imperial Post or from the District Post for delivery by the District Post.									Covers posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial Post or to the District Post.									Covers returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered								
	Paid.					Unpaid				Paid					Unpaid				Paid					Unpaid			
	Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered Letters and Newspapers	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and Re-directed Packets.	Registered Letters and Newspapers	Letters.	Newspapers	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and Re-directed Packets.	Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered Letters and Newspapers	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and Re-directed Packets.
Bengal ...	18,331	385,933	29,561	1,484	2,505	105	465,362	535	688	16,486	510,399	3,057	1,406	1,739	31	393,902	30	328	313	4,667	523	10	29	12	55,084	91	18
Madras ...	14,007	228,314	31,039	857	4,212	271	103,404	631	337	5,608	219,938	10,854	503	9	68	75,547	63	168	483	5,269	528	9	49	75	16,643	53	12
Bombay ...	14,426	301,932	37,865	654	2,297	400	574,631	1,030	348	23	111,628	78	4	55		150,342	1	1	1,957	4,846	300	5	21	111	41,854	176	14
N. W. Provinces ..	9,800	370,074	23,036	4,319	6,548	126	469,392	756	1,331	2,681	416,357	3,479	1,890	4,872	..	358,515	28	1,287	545	9,527	567	123	66	32	68,385	145	58
Punjab ...	289	28,005	1,904	161	541	7	13,356	59	57	125	39,825	66	68	453	.	11,478	1	29	7	293	37	1	1	1	1,561	12	...
British Burmah	151	6,718	4,847	98	373	5	2,131	383	43	99	5,497	247	65	119		1,211	15	10	8	130	175	4	4	1	201	43	...
Central Provinces	3,797	69,091	5,329	200	2,045	9	82,520	102	74	1,863	66,544	458	145	1,731	12	56,618	11	57	259	1,479	170	3	32	8	11,876	7	2
Oudh ..	13,389	92,486	10,607	6,287	843	17	246,077	81	1,063	1,694	76,232	733	710	675	1	176,757	38	553	534	2,841	471	194	34	..	33,042	9	68
Rajputana ...	45	8,046	147	4	66	...	3,013	2	1	47	9,797	14	4	26		2,319	..	1	7	144	6	.			518	...	...
Assam ..	1,366	18,038	3,437	93	163	2	24,323	89	83	818	17,887	349	205	135	1	14,750	4	28	36	515	95	4		..	4,524	10	7
Total ...	75,601	1,508,637	147,770	14,157	19,593	942	1,984,209	3,668	4,025	29,444	1,474,104	19,335	5,000	12,724	113	1,241,439	191	2,462	4,149	29,711	2,872	353	236	240	233,688	546	179

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Statement shewing the offences committed by the Post Office officials during the year 1875-76.

Names of Postal Circles.	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of Post Office employes.		Total.
	Number of legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.	
Bengal	41	...	41
Madras (including T. P. O.)	27	16	43
Bombay (including T. P O.)	20	48	68
North-Western Provinces (including T. P. O.)	37	4	41
Punjab	11	7	18
British Burmah	2	...	2
Central Provinces	14	...	14
Sind	2	3	5
Oudh	9	10	19
Rajputana	3	...	3
Assam	12	...	12
Total	178	88	266

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

APPENDIX No. IX.

Statement shewing the Staff of Officers, Clerks and others of the Post Office Department in British India on the 31st March 1875 and 1876.

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		N. W. Provinces.		Punjab.		British Burma.		Central Provinces.		Sind.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Total.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75	1875-76	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number	Number.	Number.	Number	Number	Number.	Number.	Number	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General ...	1	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Compiler of Post Office Accounts ...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors exercising the powers of a Post Master General ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	(c)2	(c)2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12
Inspectors of Post Offices, including Supernumerary and Sub-Inspectors	(b)47	48	25	30	16	(a)16	41	40	18	19	1	1	7	7	3	3	6	7	3	3	3	3	170	177
Post Masters, including Deputy and Sub-Post Masters ...	807	895	412	482	422	440	469	485	510	510	9	10	173	163	70	70	84	91	79	81	58	69	3,093	3,296
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	663	615	379	400	441	432	447	429	269	265	33	34	93	114	33	39	51	73	36	33	28	28	2,473	2,462
Rural Messengers	(d)596	710	140	156	212	256	15	19	280	302	3	2	104	107	43	46			33	32	37	65	1,463	1,695
Postmen and other servants ...	1,526	1,472	865	906	819	823	1,249	1,205	357	338	51	57	243	255	98	98	263	225	118	123	62	45	5,651	5,547
Road Establishment, consisting of superintendents, overseers, mutsuddies, runners, bearers, coachmen, syces, boatmen, and others .	2,973	2,962	2,430	2,274	1,548	1,519	1,508	1,494	1,701	1,645	81	8	834	806	263	254	234	252	661	650	843	844	13,076	12,708
Total ...	6,617	6,707	4,252	4,249	3,459	3,487	3,731	3,674	3,136	3,080	179	113	1,455	1,453	511	511	639	649	931	923	1,032	1,055	25,942	25,901

(a).—Including 2 Superintendents of the Travelling Post Office. (b).—Including 2 Superintendents of the Travelling Post Office. (c).—Including Chief Superintendent, Travelling Post Office. (d).—46 less shown in the return for 1874-75.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

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APPENDIX No. X.

Comparative Statement shewing the Receipts of the Post Office Department for the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

Heads of Receipts.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease
Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postage on Letters and Banghy Parcels.				
Bengal	5,12,858	5,32,593	19,735	...
Madras	2,09,701	2,22,287	12,586	...
Bombay	3,22,616	3,47,998	25,382	...
North-Western Provinces	3,98,859	4,09,098	10,239	..
Punjab	2,49,609	2,61,020	11,411	...
British Burmah	29,670	35,887	6,217	..
Central Provinces	91,676	95,501	3,825	..
Sind	26,807	28,236	1,429	..
Oudh	74,831	79,830	4,999	...
Rajputana	69,023	72,980	3,957	...
Assam	39,476	42,815	3,339	...
Total ...	20,25,126	21,28,245	1,03,119	...
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	9,64,923	9,98,253	33,330	.
Madras	6,07,345	6,66,679	59,334	...
Bombay	7,38,234	7,89,128	50,894	...
North-Western Provinces	4,07,388	4,35,226	27,838	...
Punjab	3,24,457	3,45,254	20,797	...
British Burmah	1,00,473	1,12,636	12,163	...
Central Provinces	1,06,389	1,14,015	7,626	...
Sind	71,887	76,541	4,654	...
Oudh	58,945	64,537	5,592	...
Rajputana	41,454	39,808	...	1,646
Assam	63,247	70,554	7,307	...
Total ...	34,84,742	37,12,631	2,29,535	1,646
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps ..	1,07,074	1,14,325	7,251	...
Total ...	33,77,668	35,98,306	2,22,284	1,646
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	2,11,070	1,97,302	...	13,768
Madras	1,78,519	1,95,853	17,334	...
Bombay	2,02,904	2,18,281	15,377	...
North-Western Provinces	1,58,534	1,67,627	9,093	...
Punjab	1,76,193	1,97,245	21,052	...
British Burmah	10,885	13,362	2,477	...
Central Provinces	51,773	56,055	4,282	...
Sind	40,429	43,960	3,531	...
Oudh	30,257	31,093	836	...
Rajputana	5,279	5,303	24	...
Assam	16,727	18,820	2,093	...
Total ...	10.82,570	11,44,901	76,099	13,768
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bengal	5,472	4,037	...	1,435
Madras	1,460	1,336	...	124
Bombay	2,20,478	2,30,469	9,991	...
Total ...	2,27,410	2,35,842	9,991	1,559

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*continued.* *Miscellaneous.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	8,023 (w) 2,595 (s) 4	5,216 (w) 2,716 (s) 3	.	2,687
Madras	2,457 (w) 846 ...	3,041 (w) 876 .	614	...
Bombay	9,993 (w) 2,424 (s) 25	9,974 (w) 2,244 (s) 13	...	211
North-Western Provinces	3,488 (w) 348 (s) 4	4,233 (w) 180 (s) 10	583	...
Punjab	4,003 (w) 137 (s) 5	3,430 (w) 89 (s) 2	...	624
British Burmah	155 (w) 648 (s) 6	317 (w) 720 ...	228	...
Central Provinces	1,564 (w) 108 ...	829 (w) 108 (s) 3	...	732
Sind	323 (w) 264 ...	490 (w) 156 ...	59	...
Oudh	877 (w) 12 ...	656 (w) 12 ...	...	221
Rajputana	218 (w) 13 (s) 1	559 ...	327	...
Assam	167 (w) 266 ...	288 (w) 216 (s) 1	72	...
Total ...	(a) 38,974	36,382	1,883	4,475
Total of Postal Service.				
Bengal	17,04,945	17,40,120	35,175	...
Madras	10,00,328	10,90,072	89,744	...
Bombay	14,96,674	15,98,107	1,01,433	...
North-Western Provinces	9,68,621	10,16,374	47,753	...
Punjab	7,54,404	8,07,040	52,636	...
British Burmah	1,41,837	1,62,922	21,085	...
Central Provinces	2,51,510	2,66,511	15,001	...
Sind	1,39,710	1,49,383	9,673	...
Oudh	1,64,922	1,76,128	11,206	...
Rajputana	1,15,988	1,18,650	2,662	...
Assam	1,19,883	1,32,694	12,811	...
Total ...	68,58,822	72,58,001	3,99,179	...
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps ...	1,07,074	1,14,325	7,251	...
Net Amount ...	67,51,748	71,43,676	3,91,928	...
Deduct—*Amount credited to the London Post Office*				
Bengal	2,27,076	2,41,941	14,865	...
Madras	35,567	42,131	6,564	...
Bombay	5,40,373	5,24,303	...	16,070
Total ...	8,03,016	8,08,375	21,429	16,070

(a) Including sale proceeds of the Indian Postal Guide and passage money in dâk boats as follows :—

	Sale of Postal Guide.		Passage money in dâk boats.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	408	309	1,089	1,012
Madras	250	249	...	...
Bombay	227	200	4,978	5,566
North-Western Provinces	198	248	...	...
Punjab	182	232	...	...
British Burmah	69	80	38	175
Central Provinces	47	41	...	...
Sind	46	50	...	...
Oudh	28	27	...	...
Rajputana	14	16	...	...
Assam	37	64	48	...
Total ...	1,506	1,51	6,153	6,753

(w) Sale proceeds of Window Delivery Tickets. (s) Sale Proceeds of Service Books.

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal Service—*concluded.*				
Net Amount.				
Bengal	14,77,869	14,98,179	20,310	..
Madras	9,64,761	10,47,941	83,180	..
Bombay	9,56,301	10,73,804	1,17,503	..
North-Western Provinces	9,68,621	10,16,374	47,753	...
Punjab	7,54,404	8,07,040	52,636	..
British Burmah ..	1,41,837	1,62,922	21,085	...
Central Provinces	2,51,510	2,66,511	15,001	...
Sind	1,39,710	1,49,383	9,673	...
Oudh	1,64,922	1,76,128	11,206	.
Rajputana	1,15,988	1,18,650	2,662	..
Assam	1,19,883	1,32,694	12,811	..
GRAND TOTAL ...	60,55,806	64,49,626	3,93,820	...
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps ...	1,07,074	1,14,325	7,251	...
Net Amount ...	59,48,732	63,35,301	3,86,569	
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	70,640	77,002	6,362	
North-Western Provinces ...	1,09,430	1,09,501	71	...
Punjab	6,50,022	6,22,766	...	27,256
Central Provinces	673	309	.	364
Total ..	8,30,765	8,09,578	6,433	27,620
Military Van Dâk.				
Punjab	3,04,026	2,58,972	...	45,054
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	50,589	49,302	...	1,287
Bombay	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	4,791	2,968	...	1,823
Sind	...	...	...	...
Punjab	56,971	64,816	7,845	...
Total ...	1,12,351	1,17,086	7,845	3,110
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	1,21,229	1,26,304	5,075	...
Bombay	.	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	1,14,221	1,12,469	...	1,752
Sind			...	...
Punjab	10,11,019	9,46,554	...	64,465
Central Provinces	673	309	...	364
Total ...	12,47,142	11,85,636	5,075	66,581

E. R. DOUGLAS,

for *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Comparative Statement shewing the Charges of the Post Office Department for the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

Heads of Charges.	1874-75	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries and Establishment.				
Director General of Post Office	59,249 (p) 12,677	58,564 (p) 8,981	...	4,381
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	85,322	80,497	..	4,825
Bengal	8,82,650	9,52,264	69,614	...
Madras	6,44,316	6,77,898	33,582	...
Bombay	7,99,277	8,13,459	14,182	...
North-Western Provinces	6,79,846	6,96,134	16,288	..
Punjab	4,47,622	4,47,702	80	...
British Burmah	79,226	75,542	...	3,684
Central Provinces	2,13,600	2,13,984	384	...
Sind	88,173	90,914	2,741	...
Oudh	82,647	97,537	14,890	...
Rajputana	1,11,187	1,15,568	4,381	..
Assam	1,30,150	1,41,380	11,230	...
TOTAL ...	43,15,942	44,70,424	1,67,372	12,890
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges.				
Director General of Post Office	7,385	9,167	1,782	...
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	2,247 (a) 50	4,552	2,255	...
Bengal	1,80,515 (a) 1,853 (f) 40,090	1,35,133 (a) 457 (f) 40,153	...	46,715
Madras	83,437 (a) 22 (c) 48	89,304 (a) 62 ...	5,839	...
Bombay	1,41,516 (a) 121 (h) 17,859	1,40,914 (a) 45 (f) 400 (h) 12,030	...	6,107
North-Western Provinces	1,27,354 (a) 15 (f) 1,787	1,14,705 (a) 132 ...	...	14,319
Punjab	75,676 (a) 1,183 (f) 1,809 ...	70,412 (a) 1,211 (f) 10,152 (c) 3,741	6,848	...
British Burmah	6,160 (a) 2 (b) 140	6,623	321	...
Central Provinces	25,756 ...	19,831 (a) 20	...	5,905
Sind	9,988	6,622	..	3,366
Oudh	11,479	14,831	3,352	...
Rajputana	16,725 (a) 6	14,839 ..	...	1,892
Assam	12,593 ... ... (d) 3,429	10,399 (n) 100 (a) 7 (d) 93	...	5,423
TOTAL ...	*7,69,265	7,05,935	20,397	83,727

(a) On account of law charges.
(f) Haulage of sorting carriages.
(p) Detective Police Officer.
(h) Special Train.
(c) Camp of Exercise.
(d) Duffla Expedition.
(b) On account of contract subsidy for the Rangoon and Bassein Line.
(n) Naga expedition.

* Including Printing Establishment:—

	1874-75. Rs.	1875 76. Rs.
Bengal	558	691
Madras	1,281	1,299
Bombay	16,371	14,301
North Western Provinces ...	36,668	25,213
Punjab	25,896	30,377
British Burmah	3	24
Central Provinces ...	1,155	1,081
Sind	863	807
Oudh	3,892	3,497
Rajputana	5,029	4,303
TOTAL ...	91,696	81,593

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Changes.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	34,291	35,909	1,618	...
Madras	21,360	24,236	2,876	...
Bombay	1,02,349	1,00,589	...	1,760
North-Western Provinces	54,214	49,176	...	5,038
Punjab	1,40,775	1,23,651	...	17,124
Central Provinces	6,243	10,635	4,392	...
Sind	92,336	89,211	...	3,125
Oudh	3,600	5,675	2,075	...
Rajputana	12,604	5,581	...	7,023
TOTAL ...	4,67,772	4,44,663	10,961	34,070
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	80	3	...	77
Madras	377	273	...	104
Bombay	340	407	67	...
British Burmah	100	33	...	67
Sind	1	...	...	1
TOTAL ...	898	716	67	249
Construction and Repair of Buildings.				
Bengal	11,177	12,166	989	...
Madras	459	537	78	.
Bombay	1,078	585	...	493
North-Western Provinces	898	1,050	152	..
Punjab	680	1,247	567	...
British Burmah	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	909	591	...	318
Sind	674	552	...	122
Oudh	328	130	...	198
Rajputana	155	74	...	81
Assam	633	640	7	...
TOTAL ...	16,991	17,572	1,793	1,212
TOTAL OF POSTAL SERVICE.				
Director General of Post Office	79,311	76,712	...	2,599
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	87,619	85,049	...	2,570
Bengal	11,50,656	11,76,085	25,429	...
Madras	7,50,039	7,92,310	42,271	...
Bombay	10,62,540	10,68,429	5,889	...
North-Western Provinces	8,64,114	8,61,197	..	2,917
Punjab	6,67,745	6,58,116	...	9,629
British Burmah	85,628	82,198	...	3,430
Central Provinces	2,46,508	2,45,061	...	1,447
Sind *	1,91,172	1,87,299	...	3,873
Oudh	98,054	1,18,173	20,119	...
Rajputana	1,40,671	1,36,062	...	4,609
Assam	1,46,811	1,52,619	5,808	...
TOTAL ...	55,70,868	56,39,310	99,516	31,074
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	1,12,118	1,10,587	...	1,531
North-Western Provinces	74,153	84,190	10,037	...
Punjab	4,35,765	4,69,158	33,393	...
Central Provinces	230	134	...	96
Oudh	533	140	...	393
TOTAL ...	*6,22,799	6,64,209	43,430	2,020

	Rs.	Rs.
* Purely Bullock Train	6,21,525	6,62,771
Postal Charges debitable to Bullock Train	1,273	1,438
TOTAL ...	6,22,798	6,64,209

APPENDIX No. X—*concluded.*

Heads of Charges	1874-75.	1875-76	Increase.	Decrease.
Military Vân Dak.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Punjab	2,73,814	2,65,569	.	8,245
Total ...	2,73,814	2,65,569	...	8,245
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	50,589	49,302	...	1,287
Bombay	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	4,790	2,968	...	1,822
Punjab	56,972	64,816	7,844	...
Sind	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,12,351	1,17,086	7,844	3,109
Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company.				
Bengal	7,12,083	7,63,833	51,750	...
British Burmah	...	4,444	4,444	...
Total ...	7,12,083	7,68,277	56,194	...
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	8,74,790	9,23,722	48,932	...
Bombay	...	...	...	..
North-Western Provinces	78,943	87,158	8,215	...
Punjab	7,66,551	7,99,543	32,992	...
Central Provinces	230	134	...	96
Oudh	533	140	...	393
Sind	...	...	...	...
British Burmah	...	4,444	4,444	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	17,21,047	18,15,141	94,583	489

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

APPENDIX No. XI.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

Heads of Receipts.	1874-75.	1875-76.
I.—Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Receipts	20,25,126	21,28,245
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps	33,77,668	35,98,306
Sale of Service Postage Stamps	10,82,570	11,44,901
Due by the London Post Office	2,27,410	2,35 842
Miscellaneous, *i. e.*, Sale of Waste Paper, &c.	38,974	36,382
Total ...	67,51,748	71,43,676
Deduct—		
Amount due to the London Post Office	8,03,016	8,08,375
	59,48,732	63,35,301
II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train	8,30,765	8,09,578
Military Van Dâk, Punjab	3,04,026	2,58,972
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,12,351	1,17,086
Total .	12,47,142	11,85,636

Heads of Charges.	1874-75.	1875-76.
I.—Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries and Establishment	43,15,942	44,70,424
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges	7,69,265	7,05,935
Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service) ...	4,67,772	4,44,663
Bounty Money due to Ship Captains for conveyance of Mails ...	898	716
Construction and repairs of buildings	16,991	17,572
Total ...	55,70,868	56,39,310
II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train	6,22,799	6,64,209
Military Van Dâk, Punjab	2,73,814	2,65,569
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,12,351	1,17,086
Subsidy Payments	7,12,083	7,68,277
Total ...	17,21,047	18,15,141

E. R. DOUGLAS,

for Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. XII.

Account showing the gross revenue, cost of management, and net revenue of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 *to* 1875-76.

[NOTE.—The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the non-postal branches.]

Year.	Postage Revenue Proper											Postal Receptacles open at the end of each year.		Rural Messengers.	Postal Lines.					Total number of covers received for delivery.					Covers finally undelivered after passing through the Dead Letter Office.		Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.
	Sale of Stamps to public.	Official Postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, &c.	Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries	Net receipts deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit if Official Postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realized in cash.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.		Railway.	Mail Cart, Horses, Camel Daks &c.	Runner or Boat Lines.	Sea.	Total mileage.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Total.	Number.	Percentage on total in column 25.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs		No.	No.		Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.									
1853-54	...	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,462	24,37,289	20,82,421	3,88,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,260,260	1,824,900	296,340	92,406	19,473,906	...	...	...
1854-55 (estimated) ...	...	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	35,72,910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	...	645	...	...	...	6,127	24,467½	...	30,594½	28,392,260	2,629,392	463,560	133,524	29,618,736	...	...	...
1855-56	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33,06,456	32,11,186	15,90,524	29,44,501	2,66,685	13,53,977	...	753	...	...	146	5,697½	30,470	...	36,313½	28,503,716	3,133,152	477,348	172,704	33,286,920	...	..	...
1856-57	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,944	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,445	...	779	...	...	No information available for this year.					33,983,976	3,772,692	492,324	173,844	38,302,836	...	...	...
1857-58	8,53,500	18,53,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,464	36,03,024	17,49,814	35,92,848	10,176	18,43,034	...	810	...	...	273½	5,508½	31,152	...	36,933½	37,458,840	5,272,044	533,256	177,180	43,441,320	...	...	...
1858-59	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,002	1,94,230	51,43,291	49,40,141	24,14,952	37,20,092	14,20,049	11,05,140	...	835	...	...	532½	5,766	33,232	...	39,530½	45,743,472	6,326,856	625,272	243,216	52,938,816	...	...	...
1859-60	14,49,040	27,47,012	12,35,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,92,239	37,37,911	16,01,334	11,45,678	...	852	...	...	711½	5,861½	32,765	...	39,338	42,637,980	5,262,768	564,072	268,596	48,733,416	...	...	...
1860-61	15,99,340	23,84,734	12,23,860	83,860	52,91,803	51,19,013	27,34,279	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	...	889	...	...	1,040½	5,740	36,784½	...	43,570½	42,981,708	4,652,268	563,676	292,560	48,490,212	...	..	...
1861-62	17,59,920	28,68,839	12,54,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,679	29,04,846	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	...	942	...	...	1,794½	4,722	39,034	...	45,554½	42,347,170	4,229,277	561,559	321,098	47,459,104	...	...	...
1862-63	18,93,089	31,92,983	13,30,374	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,665	30,20,692	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,853	...	1,011	...	...	2,382	5,247	34,418	5,137	47,084	44,246,073	4,558,581	556,276	341,454	49,702,384	...	...	...
1863-64	21,00,107	35,58,546	14,43,410	35,584	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,045	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	...	1,091	...	...	2,473	5,176	33,853	5,137	46,619	46,907,654	4,618,850	556,254	349,335	52,432,093	...	...	...
1864-65	22,80,990	40,20,822	14,67,745	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	...	1,191	...	..	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875	51,069,317	4,917,329	591,094	391,208	56,968,948	...	...	...
1865-66	24,46,105	50,08,003	14,91,707	47,600	89,93,415	85,67,271	36,59,268	41,88,625	43,78,646	5,29,357	...	1,538	...	...	3,275½	4,907	33,311	5,444	46,997½	54,797,304	5,134,600	579,073	402,159	60,913,136	...	...	...
1866-67 (11 months) ...	23,18,930	26,56,260	13,96,468	49,336	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,65,613	40,29,481	19,92,392	6,63,868	...	1,738	...	...	3,659	4,951	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,057,000	4,825,396	562,825	403,974	59,849,215	...	...	...
1866-67 (12 months), calculated on the average of 11 months, including Eastern Settlements ...	...	28,97,738	...	...	...	...	...	43,95,798	21,73,518	7,24,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1866-67 (12 months), calculated on the average of 11 months excluding Eastern Settlements ...	...	28,89,758	...	...	...	...	...	43,75,067	21,25,936	7,63,822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867-68	25,42,261	23,09,839	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,446	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,506	9,90,333	...	2,205	...	...	3,994½	5,140½	34,930	5,613	49,678½	62,567,255	5,411,110	651,426	525,056	69,154,847	...	...	...
1868-69	28,59,902	27,75,016	16,25,976	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,497	...	2,589	...	...	4,235	5,460½	34,973	5,613	50,281½	68,891,232	5,773,585	699,206	623,594	75,987,617	...	...	...
1869-70	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,16,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,398	...	2,629	1,422	...	4,433½	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877½	76,887,918	6,165,039	764,911	736,710	84,554,578	...	...	...
1870-71	27,95,220	42,39,124	17,90,090	56,424	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	...	2,736	1,608	...	4,993½	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263½	77,303,074	6,565,323	694,247	1,127,189	85,689,823	...	...	..
1871-72	28,94,628	34,95,569	19,57,737	46,820	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637	7,58,932	...	2,884	1,865	...	5,064½	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637½	80,636,648	6,840,120	675,588	1,449,329	89,561,685	...	...	430
1872-73	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,980	1,09,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,699	2,83,420	7,80,427	31·86	3,006	3,299	...	5,368½	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,056½	83,127,098	7,928,092	653,401	1,448,723	93,157,314	...	...	478
1873-74	31,44,210	10,54,294	19,08,351	88,107	61,94,962	55,78,656	45,24,302	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,96,889	31·23	3,178	3,554	..	5,738½	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616½	98,541,828	8,762,200	605,312	1,336,363	109,235,503	1,035,449	·94	542
1874-75	33,77,669	10,92,570	20,25,126	38,975	65,24,338	59,48,732	48,68,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31·23	3,408	3,838	1,463	6,138½	4,226	31,947	13,687	55,898½	104,353,078	9,365,586	792,462	1,608,107	116,119,231	922,001	·79	610
1875-76	35,98,306	11,44,901	21,28,245	39,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,891	4,48,910	30·97	3,661	4,447	1,695	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044	105,623,052	9,378,215	847,293	1,611,255	117,459,815	781,487	·66	633

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting the sale discount.

Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters and newspapers, &c.) from that year on to 1872-73: after which a low privileged rate of 1 anna for each letter not exceeding 10 tolas (about 4 ozs.) was conceded, thus reducing immensely the postage income.

Column 8.—The figures in this column are useful as shewing the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence explained in the note referring to column 3.

Column 12.—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3 and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on Column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.

Columns 26 and 27.—These figures can not be given prior to 1873-74 owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.

Column 28.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.

No. 1945, dated Fort William, the 31st March 1877.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—

The Annual Report on the operations of the Post Office of India for the year 1875-76.

RESOLUTION.—This report is unusually late; but the Government of India is aware that there are special reasons for the delay, arising out of the arrangements for the admission of new countries to the General Postal Union, which arrangements have entailed heavy labour upon the Director General of the Post Office.

2. PARAS. 3 TO 9.—The chief event of departmental importance during the year was the admission of British India to the General Postal Union. The Governor General in Council desires to take this opportunity of acknowledging the services rendered by the Director General, Mr. Monteath, in the negociations connected with this measure, from which the Government of India anticipate much advantage.

3. The important immediate result was a considerable reduction of the postage on letters and newspapers between India and Europe, and an estimated sacrifice of £45,000 to be shared between India and Great Britain. It is too early to say whether the loss will be made good by increased correspondence, but there is reason to expect this result, at least in part.

4. It is unsatisfactory that the contract Mail Steamer should have been again six times late at Bombay.

5. PARAS. 11 TO 15.—The Director General has omitted to report upon the manner in which the subsidised local steam service has been performed;—see paragraph 5 of the order on last year's report.

6. PARA. 18.—There was an increase during the year of 258 post offices, 470 letter-boxes, and 232 rural messengers. This progress is satisfactory. The total number of postal receptacles in India under the charge of the Imperial Post Office is now 8,833.

7. PARA. 19.—The length of the postal lines is now 57,044, being an increase of 916 miles in the year, of which 411 is owing to the opening of new railways, and the rest, for the most part, to the extension of departmental control over the District Post. The principal increase in this respect is in Madras, and is creditable to the officers of the Department in that Presidency.

8. PARA. 20.—The number of covers received for delivery increased (by 3,351,690) from 116,119,231 to 119,470,921, or by 2·88 per cent. Letters grew from 104,353,076 to 107,576,943, or by 3,223,867, or 3·09 per cent. This is a low rate of increase, but the Director General believes that the retardation is nominal, and is attributable to a stricter method of computation. The progress shewn in columns 21 to 25, Appendix XII, is remarkable and encouraging.

9. PARA. 22.—The business of the Overland Parcel Post continues to flourish, and the reduction of the rate from 1*s*. 4*d*. to 1*s* per pound has proved a financial success.

10. PARA. 23.—The number of newspapers registered in the Post Office has grown from 610 to 633. Five years ago there were only 430, so that there has been during that period an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

11. PARAS. 24 AND 27.—The proportion of covers finally undelivered after passing through the Dead Letter Office has fallen from ·79 to ·66—a satisfactory improvement.

12. PARA. 25.—The correspondence with Europe continues to increase, the only item of decrease being letters received in India *viâ* Southampton. The admission of India to the General Postal Union, and the connected reduction of the rate of postage, are calculated to stimulate the correspondence.

13. PARA. 28.—The Governor General in Council agrees with the Director General in considering the complete introduction of the half-anna envelopes a valuable reform. His Excellency is prepared to sanction the expense necessary for this object, and does not doubt that it will improve the net revenues of the Department.

14. SECTION IV.—The remarks of the Director General upon the District Post have been read with interest. The statistics given in paragraph 31 are very likely incomplete, but they show some progress. The Government of India knows the difficulties in the way of the complete amalgamation of the Imperial with the District Post, but they are not insuperable; and as the Imperial Post establishes its superior efficiency, all opposition to its utilising the District Post, to the utmost, for the general convenience will doubtless be withdrawn.

15. PARAS. 44 AND 45.—The Mutual Guarantee Fund has swollen to Rs. 59,621. The Governor General in Council awaits the proposals promised in paragraph 45 for a simple system of registering Currency Notes transmitted by post, and will not meanwhile press for any reduction of the subscriptions to the Fund, which in no case exceed Rs. 2 a year. Probably, however, a reduction will in any case be desirable soon. The Director General may reduce its subscription by one-half for the year 1877-78 if he thinks it expedient to do so.

16. PARAS. 46 TO 50.—The Government observe with satisfaction the success of Mr. Turton Smith's action in stopping certain frauds in the Madras Post Office.

17. PARAS. 55 AND 56.—The net revenue of the yearly postal service has increased from Rs. 3,77,864 to Rs. 6,95,991. The Government agree with the Director General in thinking that there is no reason why the revenue from Service Postage Stamps should not be reckoned now that the official rates of postage are so moderate. It will be observed, however, from paragraph 58, that if every thing be reckoned there would as yet be a deficit in the Post Office, even if credit be taken for Service Postage. Nor do the items in the margin of that paragraph include everything. Stationery is apparently omitted; and the Government cannot, in a department which has so greatly developed and is still so developing, accept the capital value of the actual pensions and gratuities allotted during the year as approaching a true measure of the pensionary liability of the year.

18. SECTION VIII.—The general progress since 1855-56 is full of encouragement, but the Governor General in Council believes that the department is still quite in its infancy. The figures in Appendix XII are in this respect deserving of attention. In order to make room for the interesting statistics contained in that Appendix, the Director General will in future omit the three digits to the left hand of all the larger figures.

19. PARA. 62.—The Governor General in Council has read with gratification the testimony borne by the Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors to the officers named in this paragraph. Mr. F. R. Hogg was in charge of the department during the greater part of the year, and the Government was well content with his administration.

ORDERED, that these observations be communicated to the Director General of Post Offices of India, and that the report, with the observations upon it, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th APRIL 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice ...	...	...	126,829	6,25,561	5,399	28,896	7	40	132,235	6,54,497
" Paddy ...	...	...	1,571	5,365	9,620	32,392	...	...	11,191	37,757
" Other Grains ...	...	...	2,934	13,895	1,702	11,328	21	112	4,657	25,335
Bimlipatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice ...	...	...	3,045	13,520	...	...	...	...	3,045	13,520
" Paddy ...	...	...	962	5,256	...	...	...	...	962	5,256
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice ...	...	...	13,256	72,424	1,896	10,360	...	...	15,152	82,784
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	27,174	74,232	...	...	27,174	74,232
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice ...	6,608	35,856	16,384	89,622	...	...	...	...	22,992	1,25,478
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	613	111	613
Cochin—Rice ...	...	...	41,292	1,94,888	731	3,746	10	55	42,033	1,98,689
" Paddy ...	...	...	110	300	16,056	96,522	6,062	35,184	22,228	1,32,006
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	462	97	462
Tellicherry—Rice ...	...	...	7,547	36,846	...	...	...	...	7,547	36,846
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	597	2,910	597	2,910

Calicut—Rice ...	...	...	25,691	1,36,127	...	...	1,622	8,555	27,313	1,44,682
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	4,207	1,026	4,207
„ Other Grains ...	2,536	12,276	...	...	...	...	17,741	84,750	20,277	97,026
Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	1,550	468	1.550
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	7,819	37,720	...	...	513	2,625	8.332	40,345
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	6,160	19,520	...	...	6,160	19,520
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	1,963	384	1,963
Mangalore—Rice ...	...	...	1,396	7,816	...	...	...	...	1,396	7,816
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice ...	6,608	35,856	243,259	12,14,524	8,026	43,002	2,152	11,275	260,045	13,04,657
„ Paddy ...	...	...	2,643	10,921	59,010	2,22,666	7,556	40,941	69,209	2,74.528
„ Other Grains ...	2,536	12,276	2,934	13,895	1,702	11,328	18,951	90,810	26,123	1,28,309
TOTAL ...	9,144	48,132	248,836	12,39,340	68,738	2,76,996	28,659	1,43,026	355,377	17,07,494
Imports in previous week ... Rice ...									262,086	13,32,425
Paddy ...									38.200	1,43,217
Other Grains ..									63,110	2,92,509
TOTAL ...									363,396	17,68,151

*No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th APRIL 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.*		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.*		Moulmein.		Kyoukphyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	39,469	1,47,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,093	26,956	48,562	1,74,269	4,074	11,716	...	...	...	...	166	330	...	...	4,240	12,046
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,556	49,905	...	...	...	...	9,776	19,017	...	...	32,332	68,922
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	9,854	39,852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,854	39,852	8,321	23,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,321	23,435
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,324	1,16,690	7,108	12,899	...	...	446	849	...	...	68,878	1,30,438
Tuticorin ...	45,478	1,49,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,478	1,49,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	21,330	84,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,992	81,320	48,322	1,66,011	...	...	3,384	12,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,384	12,479
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,837	45,803	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,837	45,803
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	38,633	1,44,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,633	1,44,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	5,470	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,470	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	16,867	69,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,867	69,000	60	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	203
Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,263	8,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,263	8,117
Total ...	177,101	6,54,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,085	1,08,276	213,186	7,62,773	100,598	2,10,066	37,329	71,181	...	...	10,388	20,196	...	..	148,315	3,01,443
Exports in previous week ...											308.659	10,63,043	Exports in previous week ...										185,605	3,84,748

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

Transit of grain by the Madras Railway during the week ending 24th March 1877.

Forwarded From	To										
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Codoor and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	1,150	2,700	500	100	...	100	1,000	850	1,100	...	7,500
Beypore	100	350	550	600	100	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
South Indian Railway ...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	300
Raichore	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	1,050	930	2,050
Total ...	1,250	3,150	1,250	700	100	100	1,070	850	2,150	930	11,550

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt of India.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DURING THE WEEK ENDING 24th MARCH 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	829
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations	3,171
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore	12
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	166
Total Tons ...	4,178

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5th APRIL 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain has fallen in all districts except Bellary and South Arcot, but the falls were mostly slight, and prospects generally have not improved. The numbers employed on relief works were 693,761, being an increase of more than 30,000 on the returns of last week, chiefly in Kurnool, Bellary, and North Arcot. The increase is partly owing to the return to the works of labourers who had left on account of cholera, and it has been swelled by the omission of some returns last week. The number gratuitously fed by the State amounted to 114,782, being an increase of 15,782 over the preceding week. In Bellary and North Arcot the cattle are still perishing from starvation and in some other districts from murrain. Prospects have improved in Mysore and Coorg and rain has fallen. The number of labourers employed was 75,417, and 52,471 were gratuitously fed. In Bombay slight rain has fallen in Nasik; none elsewhere. There is no change in the condition of things generally. In Bengal rain has fallen in most districts. The cold-weather crops have nearly all been harvested with good results, and prospects are generally good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh hail has done some slight damage to the crops, but otherwise they are good. In the Punjab harvesting has commenced with promise of an abundant outturn. In the Central Provinces also, where slight rain has fallen in several districts, the general outturn is very good. In Central India, Rajputana, Burma and Assam, prospects are also favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (Apl. 5th) Kistna (Apl. 2nd)	·66 in Masulipatam; 4·79 in Guntoor; 2·50 in Narsarowpet; about 1 inch in Repalli and Sattanapalli; about 0·5 in Baputta, Gudivada, Nandigama, Bezwada, and Tirvur.	This rain is favourable to dry crops, and has improved water-supply; prices slightly risen in 3 taluks; cholera abating, seizures 241, deaths 114 in 7 taluks; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease still prevail; pasture none; fodder scarce; markets fairly supplied; 2,210 on relief works; number gratuitously fed by Government 408, by people 1,062; seers of 80 Rupees weight—rice 8·28, *cholum* 10·89, *raggi* 13·21, *cumboo* 10·92; imports—rice 28·78 tons, *cholum* 41·29, *raggi* 15·62.
Kurnool („ 3rd)	Slight rain in 6 taluks, average fall 0·75.	White *cholum*, *raggi*, and paddy crops under wells and spring channels in fair condition; cholera, small-pox, and fever prevalent; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; cholera seizures 137, deaths 95; second sort rice per rupee in imperial seers 7·29, *cholum* 8·79, *cumboo* 8·88, *raggi* 9·92; number on relief works 202,142; gratuitously relieved 33,753, including children under 7 years of age; import of Government grain 459 tons in the district, private imports 393 tons; the slight fall in the price of rice and *cholum* calls for no remarks; the increase of 16,699 in the number of coolies was chiefly in Cumbum, Patticonda, Ramalcota, and Markapur, and is due partly to the numbers having been under-estimated on certain unreturned work in Cumbum last week, partly to the omission of the Public Works Department overseers in Ramalcota and Patticonda taluks to return coolies employed by them, and partly to return to works of coolies who had discontinued in consequence of concentration of works some distance from their villages.
Cuddapah (Apl. 3rd)	Rain reported in 6 taluks.	Average prices in seers per rupee—second sort rice 7·93, *cholum* 9·96, *raggi* 11·05, *cumboo* 9·49; people on relief works 75,737; gratuitously fed 4,780; cholera 390; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease, 1,048.
Bellary („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Average price—second sort rice 7·41, *cholum* or great millet, 9·05, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 11·33, *raggi* or lesser millet, 9·3, *cumboo* 8·67 seers of 80 tolahs; imports 3,822 tons (accounts from 3 railway stations only); 222,491 persons on relief works—increase, as compared with revised return for previous week, 13,142 (this is owing to admission of coolies from Nizam's country in Hurpunhally, Hudgully, and Adoni taluks, and also to some new coolies and those who deserted on account of cholera last week having joined); 46,852 gratuitously fed,—increase, as compared with revised return for

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
		previous week, 13,380 (this is owing to the payment of 3 pies to the children of coolies, and also to the infirm poor being fed in villages); 3,700 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera in all 15 taluks; small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing, but not exhausted.
Nellore (Apl. 3rd)	2·40 at Nellore; 1·40 at Gudur; 2·10 at Atmakur; 1·05 at Udayagiri; 0·65 at Kandakur; 3·00 at Kanagiri; 2·40 at Ongole; 1·20 at Darse, 1·00 at Venkatagiri.	Freshes in all the rivers; the Pennair flowed 3 feet over anicut; tanks in some villages received 3 months' water-supply; wells in Nellore town and several villages still dry; there was a heavy gale at Bathepadu in Atmakur taluk on 29th, passing from east and west; prospects of cattle slightly improved; average prices—2nd sort rice 7·87 seers per rupee, *cholum* 10, *raggi* 11·88, *cumboo* 9·80; imports on behalf of Government, rice 144 tons; on behalf of merchants 1,084 tons; number on relief works, including canal coolies, 63,794; the decrease is the result of the agricultural employment caused by rain and the refusal of employment to able-bodied people; number fed gratuitously, 4,970, the decrease is due to stricter supervision; health of man—106 deaths from cholera, several deaths from other diseases; cholera, small-pox, dysentery, and fever prevail in most taluks.
Chingleput („ 3rd)	1·4 (ounce)	Average prices, second sort rice 9·43, *raggi* 11·26, *cumboo* 10·78, *cholum* 11·10; imports of grain 213·68; number on relief works 10,957; number gratuitously fed 6,152; pasture nil; water very scarce, cholera, fever, and small-pox prevalent more or less throughout the district.
North Arcot („ 3rd)	Average of 5 stations 0·70	For week ending 30th March:—Average prices, in Government seers second sort rice, per rupee 8·6, *cholum* 10·6, *raggi* 10·4, *cumboo* 8·9; 29,678 coolies on relief works; persons gratuitously fed 2,060; health of men, cholera still prevalent, fever and small-pox in some places; health of cattle, pasture scarce, cattle are dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 3rd)	...	Rice, second sort, 9⅜ seers, *cumboo* 12⅜, *raggi* and *cholum* 12¼ each; grain imports *nil*; number employed 353, gratuitously fed 93; cholera, deaths reported 329, out of 438 seizures; cattle disease in some villages; pasture and water deficient.
Salem („ 3rd)	0·75	Prices of grains, seers of 80 tolas, rice 7¼, *raggi* 9⅝, *cumboo* 9 1/16, *cholum* 9 5/16; import of all grains 1,370; number on relief works 47,950, number gratuitously fed 10,330, ditto private 460; health—cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number trebled, due to extended village-war system, and children of labourers on works being included.
Coimbatore („ 3rd)	1·0 at Collegal; 0·25 at Darapuram Cusbah on 29th; 0·07 at Oodoomulpetta; a good fall in villages north of Bhowany on 30th.	Prices nearly stationary; rice, second sort, 7·76, *cholum* 9·19, *raggi* 9·67, *cumboo* 10·40; imports estimated, rice 382 tons, other grains 237; cholera prevalent in all taluks, attacks 675, deaths 479; cattle poor; fodder and water scarce; some cultivation in Oodoomulpetta, Gollachy, Bhowany, and Suttyamangalum under wells; in Pulludum and Caroor double crop under the Calinjarogen channel, Errode good, some shavi at the tail end; on relief works 24,217; gratuitously fed 3,129; no apparent change in the appearance of coolies.
Tanjore („ 3rd)	Slight rain at Mannargudi and Nannilam; elsewhere none.	Prices, rice 9¼ seers, *raggi* 11 13/16, *cumboo* 10⅝, *cholum* 12; imports rice 1,641 tons; relief works none; 110 deaths from cholera; cattle disease in some parts of Tanjore and Tritrapundi taluks, with some loss; fodder available.
Madura („ 3rd)	At Pariacolum 1·83, at Ramnad ·16	Average price, rice 8⅓ seers per rupee, *cholum* 9⅓, *raggi* 10½, *cumboo* 11 1/10; import, rice 1,394 tons, other grains 144; number on relief works 10,646; charitable relief 1,840; public health good, but cholera and small-pox continue generally; weather sultry during the day; total deaths 239; emigration continues among lower orders of people; cattle poorly fed; pasture and water scarce; cattle disease continues in Madura and Tirumangalum taluks.
Trichinopoly („ 3rd)	·6 at Turayur, pretty general; ·3 at Trinchinopoly tahsildars' office.	Second sort rice 8⅓ seers, *cholum* 16⅔, *raggi* 10⅞, *cumboo* 10½; import of grain for week ending Saturday, 58 tons, no relief work; gratuitously fed on 31st March by public subscription 2,051; cholera, 148 attacks, 85 deaths; small-pox, 285 seizures, 29 deaths; pasture and condition of cattle unaltered.
Tinnevelly („ 3rd)	Slight rain in 5 taluks and good in Tenkari.	Average prices per rupee, second sort rice 8¼ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 9, *cumboo* 10¾, and *raggi* 11½; import of grain, rice 984, *cholum* 2·3, and *cumboo* 135 tons; number on relief works 2,246; number gratuitously fed 415; cholera bad in two taluks; cattle disease continues; decrease in number on relief works owing to rainfall; some tanks in northern taluks received partial supplies; crops under wells in good condition; prices slightly fallen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—concluded.		
Malabar (April 3rd)	·37 in Wynaad and Palghat.	Market well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 3,192, *raggi* 274, *cholum* 1,176 tons; exports, rice 896, *raggi* 812 tons; prices of rice slightly risen in Wynaad, fallen or stationary elsewhere; highest 7⅛ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10⅞ in Calicut; average 9⅞ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 11⅞ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad; average elsewhere 13⅝ Indian seers; small-pox in 8 taluks, cholera in 7, deaths from latter 263; cattle healthy; pasture failing, except Cochin; 1,340 coolies on Kalathur roads.
		General Remarks.—General prospects not improved; exports of grain from Madras by rail 7,800 tons up to Saturday, the 31st March 1877.
Bombay— (April 5th)		
Sind (April 4th).		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 2nd, 7 feet 11 inches, against 5 feet 10 inches on some date last year; small-pox as before, 23 cases recovering, in Kurrachee 4 fresh cases and one death; cattle disease in talukas Kurrachee, Mánjhand, Tatta, and Sákro, 100 deaths in former; fever prevalent.
Shikárpur	...	No change.
Hyderabad ...	...	Rust in wheat in northern taluka; fever unusually prevalent; small-pox general throughout the district, no fresh cases in the city; cattle disease in two talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather fair; *rabi* crops ripening.
Guzerat (April 4th).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	Cotton in good condition; weather warm.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	
Khandesh and Násik (April 4th).		
Khandesh	...	Fever and small-pox in some talukas.
Nasik	·20 in Yeola and Nandgaon.	
Konkan (April 4th).		
Tanna	...	Land under preparation for next monsoon crops; small-pox continues in 5 talukas.
Deccan (April 4th).		
Poona	...	Few cases of cholera in 5 out of 8 talukas, and of small pox in all talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in 2 talukas, cases 10, deaths 2.
Sholapur	...	No change.
Satara	...	One hundred and twenty-five deaths from cholera; cattle disease in some talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country (April 4th).		
Belgaum ...	...	Two hundred and eighty-nine deaths from cholera.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevalent, 37 deaths.
Kaládgi ...	...	One hundred and fifty-two deaths from cholera in five talukas.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (April 4th).		
Rajkot ...	...	Weather hot; general health good; small-pox in Kotrasangaiar and Rájkot.
Wadhwan	...	Weather getting warmer; no other change.
Baroda	...	Few cases of fever and small-pox.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox generally prevalent in Sind, parts of Guzerat, Tanna, and Khandesh; cholera continues in Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; no other change from last week.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	1·36	The weather was clear during the first part of the week; it was cloudy and windy, with thunder-storms and rain, during the latter part; the cold weather crops are in good condition; *pania aous* rice is thriving; cholera has almost disappeared, but small-pox is still prevalent at head-quarters.
Noakholly ...	1·29	Weather changeable and uncertain during the week; heavy storm accompanied with rain passed over the station on the night of the 25th, and at noon of the 28th March; pulses, chillies, &c., are progressing favourably; ploughing for the early rice is everywhere going on well.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather—pleasant mornings, hot at noon; the *joom* cutting is nearly finished; in some parts of the district the hill-people have begun to burn their *jooms*.
Hill Tipperah ...	5·31	Weather rainy and stormy for the greater part of the week; state and prospects of the crops continue good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Backergunge ...	·43	The weather is seasonable and cool for the time of year; the prospects of the crops are reported to be good; there is a good deal of sickness all over the district; cholera in a sporadic form is reported to be present in thanas Nulchitti, Jhalokati, Backergunge, Mendigunge, Gournadi, Mirzagunge, Gulshakhali, and Motbaria; there is a good deal of fever also in thanas Nulchitti, Jhalokati, Backergunge, Boramuddin, Mirzagunge, Gulshakhali, and Motbaria; the health of the cattle is everywhere good.
Furreedpore ...	·66 ·22 at Goalundo, ·87 at Madaripore.	There were several storms, though none of any great violence, during the week; there was also an unusual fall of rain; the temperature is cool; prospects of the crops are satisfactory; general health is good.
Dacca ...	1·36	Weather wonderfully cold; state and prospects of the crops are very favourable; cholera has begun.
Mymensingh ...	·07	Weather cloudy sometimes in the morning; slight rain on the 27th March; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	1·96	A good deal too much rain for the time of year; the spring rice has been somewhat injured by hail; most of the lower lands are getting so water-logged that if there be not some drier weather soon, the ryots will not be able to plough for the autumn rice in such lands.
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·54	Weather cool and cloudy; light showers have fallen during the week; the preparation of land for spring sowings is going on briskly; public health is generally good, but a few cases of cholera have been reported from Busseerhat and Diamond Harbour.
Jessore ...	·82	Weather hot and bright in the early part of the week, cloudy, with some thunder and showers in the latter part; the rain has done good, and the sowing will now commence; more rain is wanted.
Nuddea ...	1·05	Weather moderately hot, with occasional slight storm and rain; the cold weather crops have been harvested; the ground is being thoroughly prepared for the rice sowings.
Moorshedabad ...	·14	Weather cloudy, with intervals of sunshine; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair, and an average outturn is expected; *boro dhan*, or spring rice, is promising; sowings for the autumn rice are still going on; prices generally are stationary; health is good, but cholera is reported in a few villages.
Pubna ...	·32	Weather hot, with occasional strong winds; state and prospects of the crops are good; the harvesting of wheat, barley, *mosina* (linseed), and *khesari* is nearly completed; these crops have been a little damaged by the rain; *chena* is not ready as yet; no case of cholera reported during the week.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Slight rain is reported to have fallen in the jurisdiction of Poothea, Charghat, and Bilmareah on the morning of the 28th March; the *rabi* crops are still being reaped, and the sowings of rice and jute are going on; the seedlings of spring rice and *sessamum* are thriving; a few cases of cholera are reported to have occurred at the fair held at Manda and in the adjoining villages; a few cases also occurred in the Nattore sub-division.
Bogra ...	Few drops.	Weather getting hotter daily; the *rabi* crops are cut or are being cut; jute is sown in many places; every thing is doing well.
Dinagepore ...	·43	Weather seasonable; the *rabi* crops are being harvested; rice is being sold from 24 to 32 seers per rupee.
Rungpore ...	·83	Weather warm, with westerly wind; nothing new to report; the state and prospects of the crops continue satisfactory; public health on the whole is good; but small-pox has broken out in the Gaibanda sub-division.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil* ·1 at Dinhatta	Weather fair, not so hot as last week; no present appearance of rain; west winds blowing; cool in the morning and hot in the middle of the day; state and prospects of the crops are generally good; towards south and west tobacco has been injured considerably by a hail-storm on the 15th March; the sowings of *bitri dhan* are progressing rapidly; small-pox has broken out in some parts of Mathabhanga, and preventive measures are being taken.
Jalpáiguri ...	·45	Weather—strong westerly winds during day, nights cool; tobacco is being cut; ploughing for early rice is still going on.
Darjeeling ...	Return not received.	Weather warm, high winds during the week; no crops of importance are on the ground; Indian corn and potato are being sown.
Midnapore ...	1·40	Weather rainy and cool; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	·17	Weather cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Hooghly ...	·56	Weather cloudy at intervals, rain on the night of the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 29th March; the rice lands are still being ploughed; the harvesting of wheat and barley is almost over; cholera is slightly on the decrease.
Burdwan ...	1·6 ·47 at Culna, 1·255 at Cutwa, ·68 at Bood Bood, ·20 at Raneegunge, ·49 at Jehanabad.	Ploughing for the early rice has begun; *sessamum* and cotton are doing well; cholera and cattle disease are reported to be prevalent in Culna.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Bankoora ..	·61	Weather cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are good; the rain has been beneficial to the indigo and cotton crops.
Beerbhoom ...	·35	Weather cloudy and cool, with slight rain; state and prospects of the crops continue excellent.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy at times, cool and pleasant for this time of the year; no change to report; the harvesting of wheat and barley is nearly over; cholera continues at Deoghur.
Bhágalpur ...	·15	Weather—wind chiefly easterly, north-western on Saturday, with rain; the *rabi* harvest is nearly over with good outturn; general health is good, but small-pox is reported here and there.
Monghyr ...	·5	Weather fair; the *rabi* harvest, as expected, is a very good one.
Purneah ...	1·64	Weather—high west wind nearly all the week; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; wheat is as good as was expected; it is being reaped.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; a few drops of rain fell on the 26th and 28th March; the wind was variable; it generally blew from the south-west; state and prospects of the crops are good; seventy-three deaths from cholera reported.
Durbhunga ...	·12	The weather during the week was cloudy; and on Saturday night there was a thunder-storm and rain; the *rabi* crops are being harvested, and a good outturn is anticipated; public health is good.
Mozufferpore ...	Return not received.	Weather cloudy; the *rabi* crops are being harvested everywhere with good outturn; a few cases of small-pox reported from Soorsund and thana Shewhar; general health is good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather—the mornings have been generally cloudy, and the days hot and bright; the west wind has been blowing strongly, but at the time of report (31st March) it has been shifting, and a storm seems probable. The *rabi* harvest is still going on; the opium crop has been gathered, and the weighment will commence on the 3rd April; the indigo sowings are completed; prices have fallen owing to the new grain coming into the markets; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	·88	Weather still cool at night; strong west winds during day time in the early part of the week; cloudy, with indications of a storm from the north-west on the 31st March; the prospects of the crops continue good; the sowings of indigo are progressing.
Patna ...	Return not received.	Weather rather cool after the hail-storm on Saturday night; the harvesting of the *rabi* crops is nearly completed; stray cases of cholera and small-pox are reported.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and hot; all prospects are good.
Shahabad ...	·15	Weather cloudy and rainy; the *rabi* crops are being cut and thrashed, so that fair weather is necessary.
Hazáribágh ...	·10	Weather seasonable; no change of prospects; the crops are nearly all gathered, with very fair outturns; *mohwa* is somewhat backward; it is beginning to fall; health of the district is good.
Lohardugga ..	·70	Weather cloudy, and more rain has fallen than is usual at this time of the year; the *rabi* crops are being harvested; they are good average crops; with the exception of a few cases of small-pox in Palamow, the general health is very good.
Manbhoom ...	1·00	Weather very pleasant so far as temperature is concerned, but unseasonable; somewhat similar weather occurred in 1875, and the rainfall fell short at the close of the season; nothing further to report, save that, owing to the unseasonable weather, the *mohwa* crop is likely to be seriously injured; this will be a privation to many of the ryots; the mango crop will also be injured; ploughing for next sowings is being carried on.
Singbhoom ...	·50	Weather unusually cool for the time of year; there was a very sharp earthquake shock, attended with very audible subterranean rumbling, on Thursday morning at 12-45 A.M., and at night a storm with heavy rain occurred; no crops to report about; the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	·80	Weather unsettled; thunder-storms with moderate rain have been frequent; preparations for sowing continue; much mortality from sporadic cholera and some from small pox has occurred.
Cuttack ...	1·19	Weather—heavy thunder-showers, which have been generally very beneficial.
Pooree ...	·05	Weather fair, but occasionally cloudy; *dalua* paddy is fit for sickle in many places; the shipment of rice is still going on, and the prices of food-grains are almost stationary; cholera is reported from parts of the district.
		General remarks.—Rain has fallen in most of the districts of Bengal during the week, and the weather is cool; the cold weather crops are nearly all harvested with good outturn; preparations for the autumn rice are being rapidly completed, and the sowing in some places is progressing; tobacco is still being cut, but it has suffered from the hail; spring rice, indigo, cotton, and other minor crops are doing fairly.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (April 4th)	..4	Harvest very good.
Allahabad („ 4th)	...	Hail shower in Doabeh and trans-Jumna parganas; injury inconsiderable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provs.—contd.		
Jhansi (April 5th)	...	Weather cloudy; harvesting nearly completed.
Agra („ 4th)	*Nil*	Crops being gathered.
Meerut („ 4th)	...	Weather not clear; prospects unchanged.
Bareilly („ 4th)	*Nil*	Harvesting begun.
Almora („ 2nd)	...	Weather very unsettled and stormy, prejudicial to standing crops and to preparation of land for *kharif*.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (April 4th)	·4	Hail-storm on 31st; injury slight; harvesting commenced.
Sitapur („ 4th)	At head-quarters ·5	Hail on night of the 31st; extent not yet known.
Fyzabad („ 4th)	...	No change.
Punjab— (April 4th)	...	No rain, except slight fall in Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan; reaping commenced in southern districts; health generally good; and prospect of an abundant harvest.
Central Provinces— (Apl. 5th)		
Sambalpur (Mar. 31st)	·20	Weather cloudy and stormy; cholera continues.
Bilaspur ...	·45	*Rabi* gathered; prices steady.
Raipur ...	..	*Rabi* gathered; outturn on the whole good; cholera continues; prices rising.
Bálághát ...	...	*Rabi* gathering; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	.	Weather cloudy; *rabi* gathering; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Apl. 1st)	·40	Weather cloudy; threshing *rabi* continues; small-pox in districts; cattle disease prevalent; prices falling.
Betúl („ 2nd)	...	Weather hot; *rabi* gathered and being threshed; health good; cattle disease in places; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 3rd)	·45	Weather cloudy and close; *rabi* threshing, outturn below average; fever and cholera abating; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 4th)	.	*Rabi* threshing; *kharif* ploughing commenced in places; measles slightly prevalent; prices steady.
Wardha ...	...	Weather cloudy and windy; health good.
Nimár ...	...	*Rabi* harvested; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Crops harvested; small-pox in places; prices rising.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* gathering; prospects very good; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	·57	Rain with hail-storm, result not known; *rabi* harvested; cattle disease prevalent.
Saugor ...	...	Serious blight on wheat in Kurai tahsil; gram and *masur* reaped; health good; prices slightly risen.
Seoni ...	·70	*Rabi* gathering; slight fever prevalent.
Mandla ...	...	*Rabi* gathering; fever and measles continue; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	*Rabi* gathering; prices slightly fallen.
		General Remarks.—Slight showers in several districts; weather cloudy, with occasional storms; *rabi* nearly gathered, and general outturn of crop good; health fair, though cholera and small-pox continue in some districts.
British Burma— (Apl. 5th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Thirty-four deaths from cholera in Akyab town, a few cases also in Naaf, Orectoung, and East Rathaidoung townships, otherwise public health normal; cattle disease in portions of Akyab district.
Pegu Division.		
Bassein ...	...	Fifteen deaths from cholera in Bassein town, nine deaths in district.
Henzada ...	...	Sporadic cholera and small-pox in Henzada town, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	In town nine deaths from cholera and two from small-pox; district generally healthy.
Rangoon ...	...	Reports not received.
Thonkwa ...		
Thayetmyo ...		
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health fair; agricultural prospects good.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Apl. 5th)	1·55	Weather unsettled; periods of sunshine alternating with storms of wind accompanied by rain and hail; *asu* cultivation commenced; some deaths in the station from diarrhœa.
Sylhet ...	1·[illegible]	*Bura* crops promise well; sowing of other sorts progress.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 5th)	2·20 at Bangalore Cantonment; 1·50 at Mysore town; 0·07 in Coorg.	Prospects improved, but prices not affected; ordinary rice selling at 12 to 14 pounds per rupee as last week; cholera mortality—1,986 cases in province and 28 in Coorg; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved according to condition statement last tabulated is in— Bangalore District, including town ... 16,015 & 20,852 Kolar ... ... 4,954 & 5,371 Tumkur .. .. 7,652 & 16,198 Mysore, including town ... ... 2,367 & 4,220 Hassan ... ... 4,407 & 1,963 Shimoga ... ... 697 & 436 Kadur ... ... 1,586 & 1,102 Chitaldroog ... ... 6,687 & 2,329 TOTAL ... 44,365 & 52,471 excluding those employed by Public Works Agency, daily average of which is 31,052.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Apl. 5th)	...	Small-pox in Akola district; cholera in mild form; rest of province healthy.
Central India—		
Indore, Rutlam, Sutna (April 4th)	...	Wheat harvest in hand in Malwa; weather very cool; prospects generally good.
Rajputana—		
Deoli (Mar. 31st)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good; weather still cloudy and unseasonable.
Ulwar (April 4th)	...	Weather cloudy; harvest average.
Ajmeré („ 5th)	...	Weather seasonable; harvest going on everywhere.
Jeypore („ 5th)	...	Crops progressing favourably; small-pox prevalent.
Bhurtpore („ 5th)	...	Weather cloudy; crops thriving; health good.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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No. 15.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877. [Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

The North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, Amendment Act.
The North-Western Provinces License Act, 1877.
Act XXIII of 1867 continuance Act.
The Code of Civil Procedure.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22. (*Nothing for publication.*)

SUPPLEMENT No. 15.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CORRIGENDA.—In Act No. VII of 1877 (*Gazette of India*, Part IV, March 31st and April 7th, 1877), section 2, *for* "re-allotted" *read* "re-assigned," and *for* "re-assigned" *read* "re-allotted."

In Act No. VIII of 1877 (*Gazette of India*, Part IV, March 31st and April 7th, 1877), section 14, line 3, *for* "ten" *read* "nine."

Simla, the 10th April 1877.

No. 12.—Mr. D. Fitzpatrick made over charge of the office of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department in the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

No. 13.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Jardine, of the Bombay Civil Service, Acting Sessions Judge at Khandesh, to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

Mr. Jardine assumed charge of the office in the forenoon of the 5th instant.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 31st March 1877.

No. 767.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 12th April 1877.

No. 330.—APPOINTMENTS.—Moung Tha Dauway, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, 2nd grade, in British Burma, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, 1st grade, with effect from the 26th February last, *vice* Moung Shwe Tau, deceased.

Moung Shwe Hline, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, 2nd grade, *vice* Moung Tha Dauway.

Moung Tseen Nau, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, 1st grade, *vice* Moung Shwe Hline.

The 13th April 1877.

No. 334.—The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I., received charge of the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and its dependencies from the Hon'ble Sir Robert Henry Davies, K.C.S.I., on the forenoon of the 2nd instant.

MEDICAL.

The 12th April 1877.

No. 247.—The services of Surgeon W. J. Mountain, M.D., Officiating Civil Medical Officer at Bankoorah, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 9th April 1877.

No. 221.—Mr. W. H. Cole, M.A., Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, returned from the furlough granted him in Notification No. 255, dated the 23rd March 1876, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FAMINE.

The 13th April 1877.

No 356.—The services of Captain E. S. Rivett-Carnac, of the 11th Hussars, which had been placed temporarily by Notification No. 75, dated the 19th January last, at the disposal of the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, on a special mission in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, are retransferred to the Military Department from such date as Sir Richard Temple may assume the Government of the Bombay Presidency.

No. 360.—The services of Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.S., which had been placed temporarily by Notification No. 35, dated the 12th January last, at the disposal of the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, on a special mission in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, are retransferred to the Government of Bengal from such date as Sir Richard Temple may assume the Government of the Bombay Presidency.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 13th April 1877.

No. 856G.—With reference to Notification of this Department, No. 1858G., dated 25th August 1876, the charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, was held by Captain S. A. Swinley from 1st to 20th September 1876, and by Captain H. A. Shakespear from the 21st September to 17th October 1876.

No. 862G.—LEAVE.—Major-General Sir H. D. Daly, K.C.B., Resident, 1st Class, and Agent to the Governor General for Central India, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 16th April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 863G.—APPOINTMENT.—Colonel J. Watson, C.B., V.C., Commandant, Central India Horse, to officiate as Resident, 1st Class, and Agent to the Governor General for Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Sir H. D. Daly on privilege leave.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—MINT AND CURRENCY.

Simla, the 13th April 1877.

No. 16.—Mr. F. W. Peterson, F.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master of Her Majesty's Mint at Bombay until further orders.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th April 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 339.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

To be Conductors.

Sub-Conductor Joseph Edmundson, Barrackmaster, 2nd Class, Military Works Branch (supernumerary), from 10th January 1877, vice Conductor A. Buchanan, deceased.

Sub-Conductor William Higher, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, from 10th January 1877, *vice* Conductor Edmundson, supernumerary.

To be Sub-Conductor.

Sergeant David Imrie, Overseer, 2nd grade, British Burmah, from 10th January 1877, *vice* Sub-Conductor Higher promoted.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 340.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab for appointment on His Honor's personal staff:—

Major C. E. Bates, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers).

Lieutenant C. P. Egerton, 39th Foot.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 12th April 1877.

No. 171.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 145 of 28th March 1877, Mr. E. Claxton, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, was relieved of his duties in the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the afternoon of 29th March 1877.

The 13th April 1877.

No. 172.—Lalla Balmokund is appointed an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st March 1877.

From the 14th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 7th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th April 1877.

No. 67.—Dr. T. F. Odling has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, special leave on private affairs for six months, under Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from afternoon of 4th December 1876, and subsidiary leave, not exceeding thirty days, under Section 24*(b)* of that Code, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

This cancels the leave granted in Notification No. 56, dated 18th January 1877.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dún, the 4th April 1877.

No. 13.—Mr. J. Low, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted six weeks' leave on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F, Civil Leave Code, with effect from 10th ultimo.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdt., G. T. Survey of India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th April 1877.

No. 13.—Leave of Absence.—Mr. Edward Bolderodi Montebello Drew, Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, for six months, under Section 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th instant.

The 9th April 1877.

No. 14.—Mr. Thomas Anderson, Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, has been permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 26th March 1877.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd April 1877.

No. 43.—Lieutenant J. Cargin, Barrack Master, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Lahore Division of Superintendence, Military Works.

The 4th April 1877.

No. 44.—Captain J. Dundas, R.E., Executive Engineer, temporary, 1st Grade, Assistant to Chief Engineer, Military Works, availed himself of the leave granted in G. O. G. G. No. 120, dated 9th February 1877, on the 18th March 1877, before noon.

No. 45.—Sergeant E. Daintith, Overseer, 1st Grade, returned from furlough, is posted to the Oudh Division of Superintendence, Military Works, which he joined on 19th March 1877, before noon.

The 5th April 1877.

No. 46.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Tucker, R.E., made over and Colonel L. Russell, R.E., received charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Presidency District of Superintendence, Military Works, on 26th March 1877, after noon.

The 7th April 1877.

No. 47.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 142, dated 27th March 1877, Lieutenant N. Arnott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Meerut Division of Superintendence, Military Works.

The 9th April 1877.

No. 48.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 74—76E. M. & C., dated 23rd February 1877, Mr. R. Tyndall, Superintending Engineer, joined the Head Quarters of Inspector General of Military Works, on the forenoon of 7th April 1877.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Lahore Division.

Lahore, the 9th April 1877.

No. 11.—Captain A. Hill, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave. He availed himself of this leave on the forenoon of 29th March 1877.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Lahore Divn., Mily. Works.

Oudh Division.

Lucknow, the 5th April 1877.

No. 21.—Mr. T. H. Jewett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Allahabad Division, has been transferred to the Saugor Division, Military Works, to take charge of the Nowgong Sub-Division, from Mr. Reid, Assistant Engineer, about to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Mr. Jewett reported his arrival at Nowgong on the afternoon of the 18th ultimo.

The 6th April 1877.

No. 22.—Corporal J. Franklin, R.E., appointed as Overseer, 1st Grade, in Public Works Department Notification No. 125, dated the 19th March last, has been posted to the Allahabad Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 4th instant.

The 10th April 1877.

No. 23.—With reference to Inspector-General, Military Works, Notification No. 42, dated the 29th March last, Corporal S. Chambers, R. E., Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival and posted to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of 3rd instant.

No. 24.—Barrack Sergeant T. Wells, attached to the Allahabad Division, Military Works, is transferred to the Fyzabad Division, Military Works, which latter he joined on the afternoon of the 7th instant. This transfer is made for the benefit of the public interest.

No. 25.—With reference to Notification No. 14, dated the 27th February last, by the Inspector-General, Military Works, Lieutenant F. B G. D'Aguilar, R. E., Assistant Engineer, reported his arrival and joined the Allahabad Division, Military Works, on the 6th instant.

No. 26.—Mr. J. Beale, Sub-Engineer, attached to the late 2nd Allahabad Division, Military Works, has been transferred to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 1st of November 1876.

No. 27.—This Office Notification No. 19, dated the 21st March last, granting three months' privilege leave to Lieutenant Peacocke, R.E., Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is hereby cancelled.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Divn., Mily. Works.

Rawul Pindi Division.

Rawul Pindi, the 2nd April 1877.

No. 457.—Lieutenant W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the 2nd Peshawur to the 2nd Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works. Lieutenant Thurburn, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, will assume charge of the former division on Lieutenant Nicholson's departure.

Lieutenant A. Hildebrand, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the 2nd Peshawur Division, Military Works.

Mr. F. H. Ashurst, C.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the 1st Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Rawul Pindi Divn., Mily. Works.

Sirhind Division of Superintendence.

Umballa, the 9th April 1877.

No. 7.—Lieutenant H. Smith, Barrack Master, attached to the Jullundur Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Port Blair, the 28th March 1877.

No. 11.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. F. A. deRoepstorff, Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Class and Officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent, having obtained leave on medical certificate and the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 19th January last, Mr. F. E. Tuson officiated as 3rd Assistant Superintendent, and Mr. O. H. Brookes, as Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Class, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th idem until the afternoon of the 26th February when Major-General Barwell returned from privilege leave.

The 6th April 1877.

No. 12.—Mr. W. Mackay, Executive Engineer, Port Blair Division of Public Works, is granted thirty days' preparatory leave, from the date of departure of the mail steamer, to enable him to appear before a Medical Board at Calcutta.

Mr. W. Causley, Sub-Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer from this date.

C. A. BARWELL, *Major-Genl.,*
Chief Commr. and Supdt., Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th April 1877.

No. 64.—Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal Railway, is granted one month's leave in extension of that granted in Director's Notification No. 61 of the 31st March 1877.

The 6th April 1877.

No. 65.—Mr. T. W. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted six months' special leave, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with the usual subsidiary leave.

The 7th April 1877.

No. 66.—Mr. E. Johnston, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajputana Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate for one month and a half, with effect from the 16th March 1877.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 3rd April 1877.

No. 15.—Mr. G. Cowper, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to Ghat Division, is granted leave for three months to study the native languages from 1st May 1877.

The 5th April 1877.

No. 16.—Mr. T. R. Edmondson, Probationary Accountant, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted leave on medical certificate for two months and twenty-three days, with effect from 8th March 1877.

The 7th April 1877.

No. 17.—Mr. J. C. Ledger, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Personal Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted privilege leave for three months from 15th April 1877 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 18.—Mr. F. Wolley Dud, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Ghat Division to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, to which he is to be temporarily attached during the absence of Mr. J. C. Ledger on three months' privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 19.—With the approval of the Director of State Railways, Fatehabad Division is amalgamated with the Barnagar Division, Neemuch State Railway, with effect from 1st April 1877.

No. 20.—Mr. J. F. Cockburn, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over charge of the late Fatehabad Division to Mr. C. Swappe, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on 31st March 1877.

No. 21.—Mr. G. E. Moore, temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, was transferred from the Nerbudda Division and placed in charge of the work of verifying stores, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, from 23rd February to 9th March 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th April 1877.

No. 62.—The following postings have been made by Superintending Engineers :—

Mr. Dharm Singh Soin, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Mehur Division.

Lieutenant H. Finnis, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Larkana Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 10th April 1877.

No. 10.—Fifteen days' privilege leave is granted to Baboo Chundee Ram, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Somastipore Division, Tirhoot State Railway, from the 16th April 1877, or from such date he may avail himself of it.

No. 11.—Mr. Edward Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 7 of the 12th March 1877, from the afternoon of the 10th April 1877.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 9th April 1877.

No. 15.—Pundit Janki Nath, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Central Office of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, was allowed 25 days' privilege leave of absence from the 14th March last.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Offg. Manager.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 7th April 1877.

No. 6.—Mr. W. C. Rennie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, has been granted privilege leave for two months and seventeen days, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it subsequent to 15th April 1877.

JOSEPH BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 26th March 1877.

No. 265.—Referring to Director, State Railways' Notification No. 198, dated 1st December 1876, granting Mr. D. F. Hogarth, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, twenty months' furlough from 1st February 1877 and the necessary subsidiary leave, that Officer reported his departure on the afternoon of the 2nd January 1877.

No. 267.—Referring to this Office Notification No. 55, dated 20th January 1877, Babu Shyamlal Singh, Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his return from privilege leave on the afternoon of 5th March 1877.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Report of a Deserter from E Battery, 9th Brigade, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Kirkee, this 26th day of March 1877.

Name,—John Parry.
Age,—23 years and 11 months.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fair; hair, sandy; eyes, grey.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—two small circular scars on abdomen, J. P. tattooed on back of left arm, tattoo marks on back of left hand.
Date of Desertion,—22nd March 1877.
From whence deserted,—Kirkee, E. I.
Date of Enlistment,—23rd December 1876.
Place of Enlistment,—Kirkee, E. I.
Parish where born,—Bodare.
County,—Anglesey.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Sailor.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—coat or jacket, white; helmet, white; breeches or trowsers, white.
REMARKS,—stating any particular circumstances attending his desertion,—was on pass to Poona, from 9 A. M. on the 22nd March 1877, till 12 midnight the 22nd March 1877.

W. H. McCAUSLAND, *Major,*
Comdg. E Batty., 9th Brig., Royal Artillery.

Report of a Deserter from the E Battery, 9th Brigade, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Kirkee, this 5th day of April 1877.

Name,—Thomas Murphy.
Age—23 years and 6 months.
Size,—5 feet 2½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, sallow; hair, black; eyes, grey.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—tattooed on both arms.
Date of Desertion,—2nd April 1877.
From whence deserted,—Kirkee, E I.
Date of Enlistment,—14th February 1876, at Kirkee.
Place of Enlistment,—Kirkee, E. I.
Parish where born,—St. Mary's.
County,—Dublin.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Believed to be a Sailor. Harness maker.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—coat or jacket, white; cap, black cloth; breeches or trousers, white.
REMARKS,—stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—absent from tattoo roll-call at 9-30 P. M.

W. H. McCAUSLAND, *Major,*
Comdg. E Batty., 9th Brig., Royal Artillery.

Report of a Deserter from the 92nd Regiment of "Gordon Highlanders," dated at Sitapur, this 8th day of April 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—Hospital Apprentice George Glegg, Sub-Medical Department.
Age,—18 years.
Size,—6 feet.
Color of—
Complexion, dark; hair, black and wavy; eyes, black.
Date of Desertion,—8th April 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Sitapur.
Date of Enlistment,—15th April 1875.
At what place enlisted,—Joined 92nd Highlanders at Mooltan.
Parish and County in which born,—India.
Marks,—Heart tattooed on right arm.
Trade,—Hospital Apprentice.
Coat or Jacket,—Grey.
Waistcoat,—None.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Dark.

G. H. PARKER, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 92nd Regt., "Gordon Highlanders."

Report of a Deserter from the 59th Regiment of Foot, dated at Dagshai, this 4th day of April 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—513, Color Sergent Michael Foy.
Age,—33 years and 2 months.
Size,—5 feet 9 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—31st March 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Dagshai.
Date of Enlistment,—1st October 1862.
At what Place enlisted,—Sheffield.
Parish and County in which born,—Turley, Castlebar, Mayo.
Marks,—Scar from a burn on inner part of left arm and on the lower part of left chest.
Trade,—Laborer.
Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers. } Regimentals.
Under 15 years' service.

J. deMONTMORENCY, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 59th Regiment.

NOTICE.

All covers intended for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and Party, during His Excellency's approaching visit to Lucknow and Nynee Tal *en route* to Simla, should be addressed to the "Governor General's Camp" without the addition of any postal town.

O. T. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

CALCUTTA,
24th March 1877.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Venerable Joseph Baly, M. A., Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, having proceeded to England on leave, the Reverend Brownlow Thomas Atlay, M. A., Senior Chaplain of Saint Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, has been appointed Commissary of the Bishop during the absence of Archdeacon Baly, and to perform the duties of the Archdeacon until his return to Calcutta.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th April 1877.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th April 1877.

No. 624.—Mr. G. Nevill, Assistant Secretary and Librarian, and Assistant Superintendent, Indian Museum, availed himself of the leave granted in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Notification No. 29, dated 23rd February 1877, making over charge of his office to Mr. H. K. W. Arnold at noon, on Monday, the 9th instant.

By order of the Trustees,
H. B. MEDLICOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

12th April 1877 ... Rs. 4,98,243-0-11

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
13th April 1877.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES. On General Treasury.	On Currency Department.	BALANCE OF BULLION Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 2	...	7,11,990	2,18,757	2,968	71,39,627	20,31,553
" 3	...	...	2,914	...	72,19,762	20,34,521
" 4	...	...	...	..	71,33,243	20,34,521
" 5	...	...	...	...	70,39,697	20,34,521
" 6	...	...	...	...	69,38,219	20,34,521
" 7	...	...	...	...	68,44,455	20,34,521

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 9th April 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th April 1877.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		16,71,109	2	5
	Rs. A. P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	71,23,328 5 3	1,93,61,755	14	2
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,22,38,427 8 11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		1,92,03,919	5	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.		5,88,174	7	0
Sundries		9,40,389	4	2
TOTAL ...		6,17,65,348	1	0

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...		92,79,883	2	3
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		49,83,822	12	5
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		46,32,312	7	9
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches		2,24,37,656	3	10
Balances with other Banks ...		14,75,064	4	7
Bullion		4,97,982	6	5
Dead Stock		10,33,116	8	9
Stamps		10,346	5	11
Sundries		2,22,598	13	1
		4,45,72,783	1	0
	Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office...	68,38,395 0 6	1,71,92,565	0	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,03,54,169 15 6			
TOTAL ...		6,17,65,348	1	0

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 12th April 1877.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned student has passed the examination for Honors in Medicine:—

Bhagavatchandra Rudra ... Medical College.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 12th April 1877.

A. W. CROFT,
Offg. Registrar

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
11	A 98—57004	10	Mr. A. H. Rhoades, Junior.
	L 98—23754	10	
	L 39—31824	10	
	L 57—66795	10	
12	L 50—27863 to „ —27875	100 each	Babu Issan Chandra Das.
13	L 82—56820	100	Sreemati Harimati Dasee.
	„ —56823	100	
	„ —56827	100	
	„ —15717	100	
14	L 27—39486 to „ —39491	5 each	Mr. F. DeMoullynes.
	„ —39492	5	
15	L 75—17242	10	Babu Ram Lal Mookerjee.
	L 76—19231	10	
	L 72—55731	10	
	L 60—15045	10	
	L 58—80591	10	
	L 44—24224	10	
	L 42—72761	10	
	L 72—13351	10	
	L 59—66928	10	
	L 60—14258	10	
	L 72—18187	10	
16	L 81—20045	50	Babu Khelaram Mukerjee.
18	L 81—72052	50	Mr. R. R. Bayne.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
3	L 16—06096 „ —06095	5	Mr. J. H. Bancroft.
5	A 35—58886 „ —58885	50	Babu Indra Narain Banerjee.
7	L 25—69409	5	Babu Mohavarut Dey.
8	L 39—67369	10	Babu Mutty Lall Dey Chowdhury.
	L 87—06165	10	
9	L 25—60682	5	Babu Nobo Kissen Mukerjee.
10	L 25—60595	5	Imam Ali Duftry.
11	A 90—77597	100	Hari Nath Tahabildar.
	A 97—30108	10	
	„ —61993	10	
12	L 87—28356	10	Hajee Nubbee Bux, Mohamed Ibrahim.
	L 86—56789	10	
	L 61—10103	10	
13	L 81—09180	50	Abbool Hossein.
14	A 35—42493	50	Babu Indra Narain Banerjee.
15	L 89—83193	20	Mr. Alexander Rae.
	„ —84965	20	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 13th April 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1	D 10—83809	5	Mr. T. A. Shaw, Agra.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
1	D 11—45109	10	Mr. J. S. Paterson, Lucknow.
	D 10—76850	5	
2	D 6—83113	10	The Post Master General, Punjab.
3	D 11—49618	10	The District Superintendent of Police, Banda.
	D 4—62437	50	
1	D 10—72943 „ —72942 wrongly joined.	5	Allarakhoo Mistree, Allahabad.
2	D 11—04145 E 6—91588 ditto	10	Captain J. G. Kelly, Delhi.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 5th April 1877.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acott. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
M26	M 21—09836 „ —09856	10	Shunker Balwant, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H57	M 4—72047	5	Edulji N. Massanee, 19, Cama Street, Fort Bombay.
M27	M 3—79755 M 6—11577	5	Mrs. E. Langley, Marine Lines.
28	C 99—81407 „ —81414	20	Cowasji Heerjibhai, 7, Apollo Street.
29	„ —42819 „ —50251	20	Muncherji Behramji Talati, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
30	C 96—31635 C 88—91302	10	Chuniram Jusraj, Mumbadevi.
H58	M 21—49970	10	Mahomed Ahmed, Godarwara.
59	M 27—18348	10	Kashinath Kesheokali, Nassik.
60	C 78—48015 „ —59283	20 each	Narayn Sheoram, Court of Small Causes, Bombay.
61	M 22—29776	20	W. C. Mair, Hyderabad, Deccan.
62	C 70—95494	500	Harman & Co., 12, Govt. Place, Calcutta.
63	C 99—21495	20	Neelkanth Anantappa, Sirsi.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 10th April 1877.

G. WELLS, LL.D.,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
20	E 10—16655 „ —44535	10 10	The District Superintendent of Police, Delhi.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
13	E 7—56321 „ —56322	5	Abdul Rahman and Abdul Kareem, Merchants, Lahore.
17	E 12—37101	20	Hurnam Sing, Tehseel Nawan Shahur, *viâ* Jullundur.
30	E 7—20390 E 13—07019 „ —07438	5 100 100	Mr. J. Townsend, Kuporthala.
37	E 12—48692	20	Omrao Sing, Kathowli.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 7th April 1877.

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
12	F 9—66638	50	J. H. Dingei, Head Assistant, Commissariat Department, Kamptee.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The ——— 1877.

T. H. BIGGS,
Depy. Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1877.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

From the 10th March to the 15th April 1877, arrangements have been made for booking Express Carriage Dâks from Umballa to Kalka at the Calcutta Post Office*, under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta.

* Post Master's room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

2. The charge for an Express Carriage Dâk from Umballa to Kalka will be Rs. 30. Two ordinary vans carrying mails will also leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 6 A.M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P.M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit) at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 13th April 1877.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 14th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Mecca*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 15th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Mahratta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 15th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 16th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 17th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Ethiopia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 18th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Peshowur*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 18th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Penguin* and *A. Apcar*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 18th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 20th April 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 19th April 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 13th April 1877.

Allan, W. H.
Ashby, G.
Balmer, Lawrie & Co.
Bernard de Valleror.
Blamsten, Monsr. C.
Bluett, Mrs. F. M.
Boissaye, Monsieur.
Boswell, W.
Boyce, Miss M.
Brance, W.
Burke, M.
Carew, Mrs. D.
Carrington, Mrs. E. W.
Cresswell, Doyne & Co.
Davies, H.
Denison, Col. R. A.
Dodgson, Chas. H.
Doods, J.
Edwards, G. W.
Elston, E.
Fagan, St. Leger.
Falmon, B.
Farmer, Mrs. L.
Ferrari, Dr. D. A.
Floyd, H. P.
Forbes, G. I.
George, David.
Giovanni, Mons.
Goodard, Mrs.
Gordon, James.
Granger, John H.
Hackerdon, Mrs. A. H.
Hendrix, Rev. E. R.
Henford, T. E.
Higgins, J.
Jackson, Mrs. H. W.
Jones, Mrs. S.
Kiernan, Mrs.
Lackerstien, N. I.
Landeshut, Mrs.
Lane, W.
Leeming, J.
Ludwell, Miss F.
Linton, Mr.
Lohr, Chas.
Lorimer, J.
Mackenzie, G. R.
Mackintosh, D. S.
McArthur, J.
Michael, S.
Molesworth, G.
Morrison, Frank.
Newmarch, Mrs.
Neville, Walter.
Oram, J.
Parker, H. B.
Percy, Hugh L. H.
Perroux, Mrs. C.
Reid, Louis D.
Reid, Mrs. M. A.
Robarts, Harry.
Simpson, Miss.
Sancenson, L.
Shepherd, John.
Smale, John.
Smith, Mrs. E. F.
Thomson, W. P.
Wallace, Alex. (C. Engineer.)
Wane, Innes B.
Watkins, Miss C. F. A.
White, M.
Winscom, Miss.
Wood, G. D.
Wood, Marshall.
Woods, Miss.
Wotherspoon, Geo.
Yates, B. J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Ameer Ally.
Andrew, Walter G. G.
Arthur, Geo.
Battye, Major H. D.
Beale, William
Biggs, Robert O. C.
Bogie, James.
Bonerjee, Dr. S. A.
Brink, Miss P. A.
Brownfield, M.
Bromehead, Revd.
Caddy, D. G.
Campbell, Mrs. William.
Carrington & Wigley.
Clarkson, Mr.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Crossly, R.
Donegan, N.
Eaton, Mrs. G. W.
E. F. W.
Forbes, Mrs. L. R.
Frawley, M. A.
Glukman, Lione.
Graham, Mrs.
Hudson, Tho[illegible]
Huguenot, M.
Jackson, J. W.
Jenkinson, Mrs.
Johnstone, Ross.
Jones, B. F.
Kaikhosru Nowrosj Kabraj.
Kelly, Edward.
King, H. W.
McIntyre, A.
Meyer, H. G.
Moran, Frank Conyngham.
Moseley, Capt. W. H.
Mirza Bazhoal Hossein.
Penny, P.
Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Power, W.
Reed, J.
Richardson, Geo.
Schapira, D.
Scolfi, A. L.
Simpson, W.
Stone, B. J.
Taylor, G. W.
Terlecki, Miss.
Thomas, S. B.
Watson, J. B.
Willard, J. C.
Williams, C. A.
Williams, W. J.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Battye, Major H. D.
Bellany, J.
Caddy, D.
Holland, Capt.
Ryder, A.
Williams, C. A.

Registered Letters.

Agents, Sunderchuck Coal Company.
Cosing, H.
Duff, G.
Fagan, L.
Ferrari, Dr. A.
Forbes, Mrs. L. R.
Francis, Marples.
Hill, G. W.
Stewart, Alex.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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109	Vizagapatam, Waltair—(MADRAS.)
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112	Purneah, Monghyr, Bhágálpur, Durbhunga, Rajmehal, Barh, Colgong—(BENGAL.)

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115	Balasore, Cuttack, Keonjhar, Dhenkánál, South part of Mayurbhanja—(BENGAL.)
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	S. W. Quarter sheet, Backergunge—(BENGAL.)
	S. E. Ditto Chittagong—(BENGAL.)
128	*N. E. Ditto* Chittagong, Akyab—(BENGAL & BRITISH BURMAH.)
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1877.

An Act to amend the law relating to assignments from the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorise the Local Government of the North-Western Provinces to provide out of the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, for payment of certain charges incurred or to be incurred on account of canals and railways in the North-Western Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Substitution of new section for section 10 of Act XVIII, 1871.

1. Section 10 of the said Act shall be repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted :—

Assignments from general fund.

"10. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time assign from such Fund such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in payment of charges incurred or to be incurred on account of such canals and railways as he, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may declare to be works of general provincial utility, and he shall from time to time allot from such Fund an amount to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes :—

(*a*) the construction, repair and maintenance of roads and communications;

(*b*) the maintenance of the rural police and district post;

(*c*) the construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

(*d*) the construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience :

Proviso.

Provided that the amount assigned in respect of such canals and railways shall not exceed ten per cent. of the total sum levied under this Act in the year in which the assignment was made, and that the amount allotted to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the purposes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of this section shall be at least ninety per cent. of the total sum levied under this Act in such district in the year in which the allotment was made."

Amendment of Act of 1871, ss. 12, 13 and 14.

2. In Section 12 of the said Act, for the word "assignment" in each of the places where it occurs, the word "allotment" shall be substituted, and for the word "re-allotted" the word "re-assigned" shall be substituted.

And in section 13 of the said Act, for the word "assignment" the word "allotment" shall be substituted,

And in Section 14 of the same Act, for the word "amount," in each of the places where it occurs, the word "allotment" shall be substituted.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1877.

An Act for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that persons carrying on certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces should take out licenses and pay for the same; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act shall be called "The North-Western Provinces License Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to the provinces under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces; but nothing herein contained applies to persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture.

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

"Collector" defined.

2. In this Act "Collector" means the Chief Officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a District.

Annual licenses to be taken out.

3. Every person who, on and after the first day of April 1877, falls under any of the heads specified in the schedule hereto annexed, and carries on (whether on behalf of himself or any other person) his trade or dealing, shall take out a license under this Act, and shall pay for the same the annual fee mentioned in the same schedule as payable by persons of the class to which he belongs.

Officer to grant license.

4. Every license under this Act shall be granted by the Collector of the district in which the person requiring such license carries on his trade or dealing: provided that, if such person carries on his trade or dealing in more than one district in the North-Western Provinces, the license shall be granted by the Collector of the district in which his principal place of business is situate.

Every such license shall be signed by the Collector granting it, or by such officer as he may appoint in this behalf.

Particulars to be specified in the license.

5. Every such license shall specify—

(*a*) the date of the grant thereof:

(*b*) the name, father's name, caste, and trade or dealing of the licensee:

(*c*) the fee paid for the license:

(*d*) the place or places where the licensee intends to carry on his trade or dealing for the ensuing year; and

(*e*) the term for which the license shall remain in force,

and shall be received in evidence as *primâ facie* proof of all matters contained therein.

Commencement and expiration of license.

6. Every such license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof till the first day of January next after the day of the granting thereof.

Renewal of license.

7. Every person to whom any such license has been granted and who desires to continue to carry on his trade or dealing after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same so long as he desires to continue to carry on such trade or dealing.

List of Licensees.

Collector to prepare annual list of licensees.

8. As soon as may be after the first day of April 1877 and the first day of January in every subsequent year, the Collector shall prepare a list of the persons to be licensed under this Act in the district or place aforesaid. Such list shall state—

(*a*) the trade or calling of each of the persons therein named;

(*b*) the class under which he is charged; and

(*c*) the fee to be paid for his license.

Such list shall be in the language of the district, shall be filed in the office of the Collector, and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times, without any payment.

Collector to determine class under which licensee is to be charged.

9. The Collector shall from time to time determine under which of the classes mentioned in the said schedule every person to whom a license may be granted by him as aforesaid shall be charged, and shall amend the said list accordingly.

Publication of list and notification.

The list or such part or parts thereof as the Collector thinks fit shall be published in the principal muhallas or ganjes of all towns, and in the chaupál, or other public place, in all villages concerned, together with a notification that if any person mentioned in such list continues his trade or dealing, payment of the amount specified in the list as payable by him must be made in the year 1877 within thirty days of such publication in that year and within thirty days next after the first day of January in each succeeding year.

Petition of objector.

10. Any person mentioned in such list and objecting to the class under which he is charged may, within thirty days after such publication or within such further time as the Collector may in each case think fit, apply by petition to the Collector in order to establish his right to have his name transferred to another class or altogether removed from the list.

Hearing of petition. Appeal from order on petition.

11. The Collector shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition, and on the day so fixed, or on such subsequent day as he may from time to time direct, shall hear the same and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit:

Provided that if, in the judgment of the Collector the nett annual earnings of the petitioner are less than two hundred rupees, the petitioner's name shall be removed from the list, and the fee, if any, paid by him shall be returned.

There shall be no appeal from an order under this section.

Power to remit fee.

12. The Collector may in his discretion remit the whole or any part of the fee payable under this Act by any person who has carried on his trade or dealing for a portion of the year only.

Persons carrying on several trades.

13. A person or firm carrying on several trades or businesses and coming under more than one of the designations in the said schedule shall be chargeable only under one of the said designations at the discretion of the Collector; and in the case of a firm, payment by any one of the partners shall for the purposes of this Act be considered payment by the firm.

Penalty for carrying on business without a license.

14. If after expiry of the period mentioned in the notification published under section ten, for payment of the amount specified therein, any person (whether he is or is not mentioned in the said list) carries on his trade or calling without having taken out a license as required by this Act, he shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay twice the fee with which he would otherwise have been chargeable under this Act, and on receipt of such payment, the Collector shall grant him a license.

All sums due under this section and all fees payable under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

License to be produced on demand.

15. Every person required by this Act to take out a license, who without reasonable excuse neglects or refuses to produce and show his license when required so to do by an officer generally or specially empowered in writing by the Collector to make such requisition, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Prosecution to be at instance of Collector.

No person shall be proceeded against for any such offence except at the instance of the Collector, and there shall be no appeal from any sentence under this section.

Receivers and managers chargeable.

16. Courts of Wards and receivers and managers appointed by any Court in British India, shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of any trade or dealing of which the income is officially in their possession or under their control.

Power to retain assessment paid by trustee, &c.

17. When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is charged under this Act in such capacity, or when any Court of Wards or receiver or manager appointed by any Court is charged under this Act, every Court and person so charged may, from time to time, out of the money coming to its or his possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such Court of Wards, receiver or manager retain so much as is sufficient to pay the fee charged.

Every such person or Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

Municipalities.

Power to require returns from Municipalities

18. The Collector may require any Municipal Committee constituted under Act No. XV of 1873 to furnish, within a period to be specified under the orders of the Local Government, returns showing the names and numbers of persons chargeable under this Act resident within the limits of such Municipality, together with the class under which they respectively fall and the fees payable by them respectively.

If the Municipal Committee fails within the period prescribed to make such returns, or if it make such returns, and the Collector has reason to doubt their accuracy, he may at any time cause a return showing the names, numbers, and classes aforesaid to be prepared in such manner as may be prescribed by the Local Government.

Notice to Municipalities.

19. When the return mentioned in section 18 has been furnished or prepared, notice shall be served on the Municipality, calling on it to pay to the Collector within a period to be specified in the notice, a sum calculated on such return in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Any Municipality may appropriate any part of its revenues to the payment of the sum leviable from it under this section, or raise such further sums in addition to its existing revenue as may be needful for such payment: provided that such further sums be raised in accordance with the said Act No. XV of 1873.

Miscellaneous.

Payment of taxes raised and penalties recovered under Act.

20. All taxes raised and penalties recovered under this Act shall be paid to the credit of the Local Government, or as such Government from time to time directs.

Powers of Collector under Act may be exercised by other officers.

21. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector may, subject to the orders of the Collector of the District, be exercised and performed by an Assistant Collector or such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

22. Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to any officer or person exercising any of the powers of a Collector under this Act when required by him to do so.

Obligation to furnish information to Collector.

23. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,

Power to exempt and make rules.

(a) exempt from the operation of this Act any portion of the territories subject to such Government, or any class of trade or dealings falling under the said schedule;

(b) make rules consistent with this Act, (1) for regulating the time and manner of collecting the fees charged under this Act, (2) for providing in any case or class of cases for serving notices on persons charged under this Act, and (3) generally for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

CLASS I.

	Fee payable by licensee.
Bankers	Rs. 16.
Professional money-lenders ...	
Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866 ...	
Owners of cotton-screws ...	
Persons keeping shops for the sale of European goods	
Hotel-keepers	
Wholesale-dealers	
Dealers in precious stones ...	

CLASS II.

Cloth-sellers	Rs. 8.
Metal-vessel-sellers	
Fuel-sellers (talwálas)	
Chaudhrís	
Letters-out of conveyances and cattle	
Contractors (thíkadárs)	
Printers and publishers... ...	
Manufacturers of lac	
Commission Agents	
Brokers	
Bill-brokers	
Pawn-brokers	
Money-changers	
Dealers in gold and silver lace ...	
Druggists	
Harness-makers	
Dealers in metals, not being merely artisans	

CLASS III.

Persons carrying on any trades or dealings not above specified ...	Rs. 2.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IX OF 1877.

An Act to revive and amend Act No. XXIII of 1867.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Act No. XXIII of 1867 (*for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain districts of the Panjáb*) received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th day of March 1867, and by section 17 of the said Act was limited to expire in ten years from the date of passing it; And whereas it is expedient to revive the same Act and to amend it in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Act XXIII of 1867 to be revived.

1. The said Act shall be revived and shall remain in force until the Governor General in Council otherwise directs.

Amendment of Act XXIII of 1867.

2. For the word "Commissioner" wherever it occurs in the said Act, the words "Sessions Judge or Commissioner" shall be substituted.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for General information:—

ACT No. X OF 1877.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
   Local extent.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. Enactments repealed.
   References in previous Acts.
   Saving of procedure in suits instituted before 1st October 1877.
4. Saving of certain Acts affecting Oudh, Panjáb, Central Provinces and Burma.
5. Sections extending to Mufassal Small Cause Courts.

SECTIONS.

6. Saving of jurisdiction and procedure—
   (a) of Military Courts of Request;
   (b) of officers appointed to try small suits in Bombay;
   (c) of village Munsifs and village Panchâyats in Madras;
   (d) of Recorder of Rangoon sitting as an Insolvent Court.
7. Saving of certain Bombay laws.
8. Presidency Small Cause Courts.
9. Division of Code.

PART I.

OF SUITS IN GENERAL.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS AND RES JUDICATA.

10. No person exempt from jurisdiction by reason of descent or place of birth.
11. Courts to try all civil suits unless specially barred.
12. Pending suits.
13. *Res judicata.*
14. When foreign judgment no bar to suit in British India.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE PLACE OF SUING.

15. Court in which suit to be instituted.
16. Suits to be instituted where subject-matter situate.
17. Suits to be instituted where defendants reside or cause of action arose.
18. Suits for compensation for wrongs to person or moveables.
19. Suits for immoveable property situate in single districts, but within jurisdictions of different Courts.
    Suits for immoveable property situate in different districts.
20. Power to stay proceedings where all defendants do not reside within jurisdiction.
    Application when to be made.
21. Remission of Court-fee where suit instituted in another Court.
22. Procedure where Courts in which suit may be instituted are subordinate to the same Appellate Court.
23. Procedure where they are not so subordinate.
24. Procedure where they are subordinate to different High Courts.
25. Transfer of suits.

CHAPTER III.

OF PARTIES AND THEIR APPEARANCES, APPLICATIONS AND ACTS.

26. Persons who may be joined as plaintiffs.
27. Court may substitute or add plaintiff for or to plaintiff suing.
28. Persons who may be joined as defendants.
29. Joinder of parties liable on same contract.
30. One party may sue or defend on behalf of all in same interest.
31. Suit not to fail by reason of misjoinder.
32. Court may dismiss or add parties.
    No one to be added as plaintiff or as next friend without his consent.
    Parties to suits instituted or defended under section 30.
    Defendants added to be served.
    Conduct of suit.
33. Where defendant added, plaintiff to amend.
34. Time for taking objections as to non-joinder or misjoinder of parties.
35. Each of several plaintiffs or defendants may authorize any other to appear, &c., for him.
    Authority to be in writing signed and filed.

Recognized Agents and Pleaders.

36. Appearances, &c., may be in person, by recognized agent or by pleader.
37. Recognized agents.
    Persons holding powers-of-attorney from parties out of jurisdiction.
    Certificated mukhtârs.
    Persons carrying on trade or business for parties out of jurisdiction.
    Recognized agents in Panjâb, Oudh and Central Provinces.
38. Service of process on recognized agent.
39. Appointment of pleader.
40. Service of process on pleader.
41. Agent to receive process.
    His appointment to be in writing and to be filed in Court.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE FRAME OF THE SUIT.

42. Suit how to be framed.
43. Suit to include the whole claim.
    Relinquishment of part of claim.
    Omission to sue for one of several remedies.
44. Only certain claims to be joined with suit for recovery of land.
    Claims by or against executor, administrator, or heir.
45. Plaintiff may join several causes of action.
    Court may order separation.
46. Defendant may apply to confine suit.
47. Court on hearing application may exclude some causes and order amendment.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE INSTITUTION OF SUITS.

48. Suits to be commenced by plaint.
49. Language of plaint.
50. Particulars to be contained in plaint.
    In money suits.
    Where plaintiff sues as a representative.
    Defendant's interest and liability to be shown.
    Grounds of exemption from limitation-law.

SECTIONS.

51. Plaint to be subscribed and verified.
52. Contents of verification.
Verification to be signed and attested.
53. When the plaint may be rejected, returned for amendment, or amended.
Proviso.
Attestation of amendment.
54. When the plaint shall be rejected.
55. Procedure on rejecting a plaint.
56. When rejection of plaint does not preclude presentation of fresh plaint.
57. When the plaint shall be returned to be presented to the proper Court.
Procedure on returning plaint.
58. Procedure on admitting plaint.
Concise statements.
Register of suits.
59. Production of document on which plaintiff sues.
Delivery of document or copy.
List of other documents.
60. Statement in case of documents not in his possession or power.
61. Suits on lost negotiable instruments.
62. Production of shop-book.
Original entry to be marked and returned.
63. Inadmissibility of document not produced when plaint filed.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE ISSUE AND SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

Issue of Summons.

64. Summons.
65. Copy or statement annexed to summons.
66. Court may order defendant or plaintiff to appear in person.
67. No party to be ordered to appear in person unless resident within 50 or, where there is a railway, 200 miles.
68. Summons to be either to settle issues or for final disposal.
69. Fixing day for appearance of defendant.
70. Summons to order defendant to produce documents required by plaintiff or relied on by defendant.
71. On issue of summons or final disposal, parties to be directed to produce their witnesses.

Service of Summons.

72. Delivery of summons for service.
73. Mode of service.
74. Service on several defendants.
75. Service to be on defendant in person, when practicable, or on his agent.
76. Service on agent by whom defendant carries on business.
77. Service on agent in charge, in suits for immoveable property.
78. When service may be on male member of defendant's family.
79. Person served to sign acknowledgment.
80. Procedure when defendant refuses to accept service,
or cannot be found.
81. Endorsement of time and manner of service.
82. Examination of serving officer.
Substituted service.
83. Effect of substituted service.
84. When service is substituted, time for appearance to be fixed.
85. Service of summons when defendant resides within jurisdiction of another Court and has no agent to accept service.
86. Service within Presidency-towns and Rangoon of process issued by Mufassal Courts.
87. Service on defendant in jail.
88. Procedure if jail be in a different district.
89. Service when defendant resides out of British India and has no agent to accept service.
90. Service through British Resident or agent of Government.
91. Substitution of letter for summons.
92. Mode of sending such letter.

Service of Process.

93. Process to be served at expense of party issuing it.
Costs of service.
94. Notices and orders in writing how served.

Postage.

95. Postage.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE PARTIES AND CONSEQUENCE OF NON-APPEARANCE.

96. Parties to appear on day fixed in summons for defendant to appear and answer.
97. Dismissal of suit where summons not served in consequence of plaintiff's failure to pay fee for issuing it.
Proviso.
98. If neither party appear, suit to be dismissed.
99. In such case plaintiff may bring fresh suit; or Court may restore the suit to its file.
100. Procedure if only plaintiff appear
when summons was duly served,
when summons not duly served,
when summons served, but not in due time.
101. Procedure where defendant appears on day of adjourned hearing, and assigns good cause for previous non-appearance.
102. Procedure where defendant only appears.
Decree against plaintiff by default bars fresh suit.

SECTIONS.

103. Procedure where defendant residing out of British India does not appear.
104. Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several plaintiffs.
105. Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several defendants.
106. Consequence of non-attendance, without sufficient cause shown, of party ordered to appear in person.
107. Court to receive written declaration in support of cause shown for failure to appear.
108. Setting aside decree *ex parte* against defendant.
109. No decree to be set aside, without notice to opposite party.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF WRITTEN STATEMENTS AND SET-OFF.

110. Written statements.
111. Particulars of set-off to be given in written statement.
Enquiry.
Effect of set-off.
Relinquishment of portion of claim for purpose of set-off.
112. No written statement to be received after first hearing unless called for by Court.
Court may at any time call for written statement.
113. Procedure when party fails to present written statement called for by Court.
114. Frame of written statements.
115. Written statements to be subscribed and verified.
116. Rejection of argumentative, prolix or irrelevant written statements.
Attestation of amendments.
Effect of rejection.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE PARTIES BY THE COURT.

117. Ascertainment from each party whether allegations in written statements are admitted or denied.
118. Oral examination of party or companion of himself or his pleader.
119. Substance of examination to be written.
120. Consequence of refusal or inability of pleader to answer.

CHAPTER X.

OF DISCOVERY AND OF THE ADMISSION, INSPECTION, PRODUCTION, IMPOUNDING AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS.

121. Power to deliver interrogatories.
122. Service of interrogatories.
123. Inquiry into propriety of exhibiting interrogatories.
124. Service of interrogatories on officer of corporation or company.
125. Power to strike out interrogatories as irrelevant, &c.
126. Time for filing affidavit in answer.
127. Procedure where a party omits to answer sufficiently.
128. Power to demand admission of genuineness of documents.
129. Application for order for discovery of document.
Affidavit in answer to such order.
130. Power to order production of documents during suit.
131. Notice to produce for inspection documents referred to in plaint, &c.
Consequence of non-compliance with such notice.
132. Party receiving such notice to deliver notice when and where inspection may be had.
133. Application for order of inspection.
134. Application to be founded on affidavit.
135. Power to order issue or question on which right to discovery depends to be first determined.
136. Consequences of failure to answer or give inspection.
137. Court may send for papers from its own records or from other Courts.
138. Documentary evidence to be in readiness at first hearing.
139. Effect of non-production of documents.
140. Documents to be received by Court.
Rejection of irrelevant or inadmissible documents.
141. No documents to be placed on record unless proved.
Proved documents to be marked and filed.
Entries in shop-books.
142. Rejected documents to be marked, and returned, unless detained by Court.
143. Court may order any document to be impounded.
144. After lapse of time for appeal, document admitted in evidence may be returned.
When document may be returned before time limited.
Document not be returned in certain cases.
Receipt to be given for returned document.
145. Provisions as to documents applied to material objects.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

146. Framing of issues.
147. Allegations from which issues may be framed.
148. Court may examine witnesses or documents before framing issues.
149. Power to amend, add and strike out issues.
150. Questions of fact or law may by agreement be stated in the form of an issue.
151. Court if satisfied that the agreement was executed in good faith may give judgment.

CHAPTER XII.

DISPOSAL OF THE SUIT AT THE FIRST HEARING.

152. If parties are not at issue on any question of law or fact.
153. If one of several defendants be not at issue with the plaintiff.
154. If parties are at issue on questions of law or fact.
Court may determine issue and pronounce judgment.

SECTIONS.

155. If either party fails to produce his evidence, Court may pronounce judgment.
Procedure where Court cannot pronounce judgment at first hearing.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF ADJOURNMENTS.

156. Court may grant time, or adjourn hearing.
Costs of adjournment.
157. Procedure if parties fail to appear on day fixed.
158. Court may proceed notwithstanding either party fails to produce his evidence.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE SUMMONING AND ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

159. Summons to attend to give evidence or produce documents.
160. Expenses of witnesses to be paid into Court on applying for summons.
Scale of expenses.
161. Tender of expenses to witness.
162. Procedure where insufficient sum paid in.
Expenses if witness detained more than one day.
163. Time, place, and purpose of attendance to be specified in summons.
164. Summons to produce document.
165. Power to require persons present in Court to give evidence.
166. Summons how served.
167. Time for serving summons.
168. Attachment of property of absconding witness.
169. If witness appears, attachment may be withdrawn.
170. Procedure if witness fails to appear.
171. Court may of its own accord summon as witnesses strangers to suit.
172. Persons summoned to give evidence must attend.
173. When they may depart.
174. Consequences of non-attendance.
Consequences of refusal to give evidence or produce documents.
175. Procedure when witness absconds.
176. Person summoned to attend in person if so required.
177. Consequence of refusal of party to give evidence when called on by the Court.
178. Rules as to witnesses to apply to parties summoned.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE HEARING OF THE SUIT AND EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

179. Statement and production of evidence by party having right to begin.
Rules as to right to begin.
180. Statement and production of evidence by other party.
Reply by party beginning.
181. Witnesses to be examined in open Court.

SECTIONS.

182. How evidence shall be taken in appealable cases.
183. When witness may require his deposition to be interpreted.
184. Memorandum when evidence is not taken down by Judge.
185. When evidence may be taken in English.
186. Any particular question and answer may be taken down.
187. Questions objected to.
188. Remarks on demeanour of witnesses.
189. Memorandum of evidence in unappealable cases.
190. Judge unable to make such memorandum to record reason of his inability.
191. Power to deal with evidence taken down by Judge removed before conclusion of suit.
192. Power to examine witness immediately.
193. Court may recall and examine witness.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF AFFIDAVITS.

194. Power to order any point to be proved by affidavit.
195. When evidence may be given by affidavit.
196. Matters to which affidavits shall be confined.
197. Oath of declarant by whom to be administered.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF JUDGMENT AND DECREE.

198. Judgment when pronounced.
199. Power to pronounce judgment written by Judge's predecessor.
200. Language of judgment.
201. Translation of judgment.
202. Judgment to be dated and signed.
203. Judgments of Small Cause Courts.
Judgments of other Courts.
204. Court to state its decision on each issue.
Exception.
205. Date of decree.
206. Contents of decree.
Power to amend decree.
207. Decree for recovery of portion of immoveable property.
208. Decree for delivery of moveable property.
209. In suits for money, decree may order certain interest to be paid on principal sum adjudged.
210. Payment by instalments.
When Court may order payment by instalments.
211. In suits for land, Court may decree payment of mesne profits with interest.
212. Court may determine amount of mesne profits prior to passing decree, or may reserve enquiry.
213. Administration-suit.
214. Suit to enforce right of pre-emption.
215. Suit for dissolution of partnership.
216. If set-off be allowed.
Effect of decree.
217. Certified copies of decree and judgment to be furnished.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF COSTS.

SECTIONS.

218. Costs of applications.
219. Judgment to direct by whom costs are to be paid.
220. Power of Court as to costs.
221. Costs may be set-off against sum admitted or found to be due.
Saving of Pleader's lien.
222. Interest on costs.
Payment of costs out of subject-matter.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE EXECUTION OF DECREES.

A.—Of the Court by which Decrees may be executed.

223. Court by which decree may be executed.
224. Procedure when Court desires that its own decree shall be executed by another Court.
225. Court receiving copies of decree, &c., to file same without proof.
226. Execution of decree or order by Court to which it is sent.
227. Execution by High Court of decree transmitted by other Court.
228. Appeal from orders for execution of decrees of other Courts.
229. Decrees of Courts established by Government of India in Native States.

B.—Of Application for Execution.

230. Application for execution.
231. Application by joint decree-holder.
232. Application by transferee of decree.
233. Transferee to hold subject to equities enforceable against original holder.
234. If judgment-debtor die before execution, application may be made against his representative.
235. Contents of application for execution of decree.
236. Application for attachment of immoveable property to be accompanied with inventory.
237. Application for attachment of moveable property to be accompanied with inventory.
238. When application must be accompanied by extract from Collector's register.

C.—Of staying Execution.

239. When Court may stay execution.
240. Power to require security from, or impose conditions upon, judgment-debtor.
241. Liability of judgment-debtor discharged to be retaken.
242. Order of Court passing decree or of Appellate Court to be binding upon Court applied to.
243. Stay of execution pending suit between decree-holder and judgment-debtor.

D.—Questions for Court executing Decree.

244. Questions to be decided by Court executing decree.

E.—Of the mode of executing Decrees.

245. Procedure on receiving application for execution of decree.
Procedure on admitting application.

SECTIONS.

246. Cross-decrees.
247. Cross-claims under same decree.
248. Notice to show cause why decree should not be executed.
Proviso.
249. Procedure after issue of notice.
250. Warrant when to issue.
251. Date, signature, seal and delivery.
252. Decree against representative of deceased for money to be paid out of deceased's property.
253. Decree against surety.
254. Decree for money.
255. Decree for mesne profits or other matter, amount of which to be subsequently ascertained.
256. Power to direct immediate execution of decree for money not exceeding rupees 1,000.
257. Modes of paying money under decree.
258. Payment of money out of Court to decree-holder.
259. Decrees for specific moveables, or recovery of wives.
260. Decree for specific performance or restitution of conjugal rights.
261. Decree for execution of conveyances, or endorsement of negotiable instruments.
262. Form and effect of execution of conveyance by Court.
263. Decree for immoveable property.
264. Delivery of immoveable property when in occupancy of tenant.
265. Partition of estate or separation of share.

F.—Of Attachment of Property.

266. Property liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree.
267. Power to summon and examine persons as to property liable to be seized.
268. Attachment of debt, share and other property not in possession of judgment-debtor.
269. Attachment of moveable property in possession of defendant.
Power to make rules for maintenance of attached live-stock.
270. Attachment of negotiable instruments.
271. Seizure of property in house.
Seizure of property in zanánás.
272. Attachment of property deposited in Court or with Government officer.
Proviso.
273. Attachment of decree for money.
Attachment of other decrees.
Decree-holders to give information.
274. Attachment of immoveable property.
275. Order for withdrawal of attachment after satisfaction of decree.
276. Private alienation of property after attachment to be void.
277. Court may direct coin or currency-notes attached to be paid to party entitled.
278. Investigation of claims to and objections to attachment of attached property.
Postponement of sale.
279. Evidence to be adduced by claimant.
280. Release of property from attachment.
281. Disallowance of claim to release of property attached.
282. Continuance of attachment subject to claim of incumbrancer.

SECTIONS.

283. Saving of suits to establish right to attached property.
284. Power to order property attached to be sold and proceeds be paid to person entitled.
285. Property attached in execution of decrees of several Courts.

G.—Of Sale and Delivery of Property.

(*a*). *General Rules.*

286. Sales by whom conducted and how made.
287. Proclamation of sales by public auction. Rules to be made by High Court.
288. Indemnity of Judges, &c.
289. Mode of making proclamation.
290. Time of sale.
291. Power to adjourn sale. Stoppage of sale on tender of debt and costs, or on proof of payment.
292. Officers concerned in execution-sales not to bid for or buy property sold.
293. Defaulting purchaser answerable for loss by re-sale.
294. Decree-holder not to bid for or buy property without permission. If decree-holder purchase, amount of decree may be taken as payment.
295. Proceeds of execution sale to be divided rateably among decree-holders. Proviso where property is sold subject to mortgage.

(*b*). *Rules as to Moveable Property.*

296. Rules as to negotiable securities and shares in public companies.
297. Payment for moveable property sold.
298. Irregularity not to vitiate sale of moveable property, but any person injured may sue.
299. Delivery of moveable property belonging to defendant actually seized.
300. Delivery of moveable property to which judgment-debtor is entitled subject to lien.
301. Delivery of debts and of shares in public companies.
302. Transfer of negotiable instruments and shares.
303. Vesting order in case of other property.

(*c*). *Rules as to Immoveable Property.*

304. Sales of land by Court not inferior to a District Court.
305. Postponement of sale of land to enable defendant to raise amount of decree. Certificate to judgment-debtor.
306. Deposit by purchaser of immoveable property.
307. Time for payment in full.
308. Procedure in default of payment.
309. Notification on re-sale of immoveable property.
310. Co-sharer of a share of undivided estate sold in execution to have preference in bidding.
311. Sale of land not set aside on ground of irregularity unless in case of substantial injury.
312. Effect of objection being disallowed and of its being allowed.
313. Power to apply to set aside the sale.

SECTIONS.

314. Confirmation of sale.
315. If sale set aside, price to be returned to purchaser.
316. Certificate to purchaser of immoveable property. Certificate to state name of actual purchaser.
317. Benámí purchaser not recognized.
318. Delivery of immoveable property in occupancy of judgment-debtor.
319. Delivery of immoveable property in the occupancy of tenant.
320. Power to prescribe rules for transferring to Collector execution of decrees and sale of land. Power to prescribe rules as to transmission, execution and re-transmission of decrees.
321. Power of Collector as to sale of land in execution of decree.
322. Powers of Collector as to execution of certain money-decrees so transferred.
323. Procedure of Collector.
324. Sale by Collector.
325. Sale, &c., to be reported to Court by Collector. Application of balance.
326. When Court may authorise Collector to stay public sale of land.
327. Local rules as to sales of land in execution of decrees for money.

(*H*).—*Of Resistance to Execution.*

328. Procedure in case of obstruction to execution of decree.
329. Procedure in case of obstruction by judgment-debtor or at his instigation.
330. Procedure when obstruction continues.
331. Procedure in case of obstruction by claimant in good faith, other than judgment-debtor.
332. Procedure in case of person dispossessed of property disputing right of decree-holder to be put into possession.
333. Orders passed under sections 331 and 332 to have force of decrees, and to be subject to appeal.
334. Resisting or obstructing purchasers in obtaining possession of immoveable property.
335. Obstruction by claimant other than defendant.

(*I*).—*Of Arrest and Imprisonment.*

336. Place of judgment-debtor's imprisonment. Arrest in houses. Proviso.
337. Warrant for arrest to direct judgment-debtor to be brought up.
338. Scales of subsistence allowances.
339. Judgment-debtor's subsistence-money.
340. Subsistence money to be added to amount of decree.
341. Release of judgment-debtor.
342. Imprisonment not to exceed six months. When not to exceed six weeks.
343. Endorsement on warrant.

CHAPTER XX.

OF INSOLVENT JUDGMENT-DEBTORS.

344. Power to apply to be declared an insolvent.

SECTIONS.

345. Contents of application.
346. Subscription and verification of application.
347. Service on decree-holder of copy of application and notice.
348. Power to serve other creditors.
349. Powers of Court as to applicant under arrest.
350. Procedure at hearing.
351. Declaration of insolvency and appointment of Receiver.
352. Creditors to prove their debts.
Schedule to be framed.
353. Applications by creditors.
354. Effect of order appointing Receiver.
355. Receiver to give security and collect assets.
Discharge of insolvent.
356. Duty of Receiver.
His right to remuneration.
Delivery of surplus.
357. Effect of discharge.
358. When Court may declare insolvent absolved from further liability.
359. Procedure in case of dishonest applicant.
360. Investment of other Courts with powers of District Courts.
Transfer of cases.

PART II.

OF INCIDENTAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF THE DEATH, MARRIAGE AND INSOLVENCY OF PARTIES.

361. No abatement by party's death, if cause of action survive.
362. Proceeding in case of death of one of several plaintiffs or defendants, if cause of action survive.
363. Proceeding in case of death of one of several plaintiffs where cause of action survives to survivors and representative of deceased.
364. Proceeding where no application made by representative of deceased plaintiff.
365. Proceeding in case of death of sole, or sole surviving, plaintiff.
366. Abatement where no application by representative of deceased plaintiff.
367. Procedure in case of dispute as to representative of deceased plaintiff.
368. Procedure in case of death of one of several defendants, or of sole or sole surviving defendant.
369. Suit not abated by marriage of female party.
370. When plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency bars suit.
Procedure when assignee fails to continue suit or give security.
371. Effect of abatement on parties' rights.
Application to set aside abatement or dismissal.
372. Procedure in case of assignment pending the suit.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF THE WITHDRAWAL AND ADJUSTMENT OF SUITS.

373. Power to allow plaintiff to withdraw with liberty to bring fresh suit.
374. Limitation-law not affected by first suit.
375. Compromise of suits.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF PAYMENT INTO COURT.

376. Deposit by defendant of amount in satisfaction of claim.
377. Notice of deposit.
378. Interest on sum deposited not allowed to plaintiff after receipt of notice.
379. Procedure where plaintiff accepts deposit as satisfaction in part.
Procedure where he accepts it as satisfaction in full.

CHAPTER XXIV.

OF REQUIRING SECURITY FOR COSTS.

380. When security for costs may be required from plaintiff at any stage of suit.
381. Procedure where requisition is not complied with.
382. Residence out of British India.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF COMMISSIONS.

A.—Commissions to examine Witnesses.

383. Cases in which Court may issue commission to examine witness.
384. Order for commission may be made either on application of parties or by Court of its own accord.
385. When witness resides within Court's jurisdiction.
386. When witness resides beyond Court's jurisdiction, but in British India.
When witness is within local limits of ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court.
387. When witness is not within British India.
388. Court to examine witness pursuant to commission.
389. Commission when executed to be returned to Court issuing it with depositions of witnesses.
390. When depositions may be read in evidence.
391. Provisions as to execution and return of commissions to apply to commissions issued by Foreign Courts.

B.—Commissions for Local Investigations.

392. Commission to make local investigations.
393. Procedure of Commissioner.
Report and depositions to be evidence in suit.
Commissioner may be examined in person.

C.—Commissions to examine Accounts.

394. Commission to examine or adjust accounts.
395. Court to give Commissioner necessary instructions
Proceedings of Commissioner receivable in evidence.
Power to make further enquiry.

D.—Commission to make Partition.

396. Commission to make partition of non-revenue-paying immoveable property.

E.—General Provisions.

SECTIONS.
397. Expenses of commission to be paid into Court.
398. Commissioner may examine parties and witnesses and call for papers.
399. Attendance, examination and punishment of witnesses before Commissioner.
400. Procedure *ex parte* where parties do not appear.

PART III.

OF SUITS IN PARTICULAR CASES.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SUITS BY PAUPERS.

401. Suits may be brought *in formâ pauperis.*
402. What suits excepted.
403. Application to be in writing.
Contents of application.
404. Presentation of application.
405. Rejection of application.
406. Examination of applicant.
If presented by agent, Court may order applicant to be examined by commission.
407. Rejection of application.
408. Notice of day for receiving evidence of applicant's pauperism.
409. Procedure at hearing.
410. Procedure if application admitted.
411. Costs when pauper succeeds.
Recovery of court-fees.
412. Procedure when pauper fails.
413. Refusal to allow applicant to sue as pauper to bar subsequent application of like nature.
414. Dispaupering.
415. Costs.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT OR PUBLIC OFFICERS.

416. Suits by or against Secretary of State in Council.
417. Persons authorized to act for Government.
418. Plaints in suits by Secretary of State in Council.
419. Agent of Government to receive process.
420. Appearance and answer by Secretary of State in Council.
421. Attendance of person able to answer questions relating to suit against Government.
422. Service on public officers.
423. Extension of time to enable officer to make reference to Government.
424. Notice previous to suing Secretary of State in Council or public officer.
425. Arrests in such suits.
426. Application where Government undertakes defence.
427. Procedure where no such application made.
Defendant not liable to arrest before judgment.
428. Exemption of public officers from personal appearance.
429. Procedure where decree is against Government or a public officer.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SUITS BY ALIENS AND BY OR AGAINST FOREIGN AND NATIVE RULERS.

SECTIONS.
430. When aliens may sue.
431. When a foreign State may sue.
432. Persons specially appointed by Government to prosecute or defend for Princes or Chiefs.
433. Suits against Sovereign Princes, &c.
Sovereign Princes, &c., exempt from arrest.
When their property may be attached.
434. Execution in British India of decrees or Courts of Native States.

CHAPTER XXIX.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES.

435. Subscription and verification of plaint.
436. Service on Corporation or Company.

CHAPTER XXX.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

437. Representation of beneficiaries in suits concerning property vested in trustees, &c.
438. Joinder of executors and administrators.
439. Husband of married executrix not to join.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST MINORS AND PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND.

440. Minor must sue by next friend.
Costs.
441. Applications to be made by next friend or guardian *ad litem.*
442. Plaint filed without next friend to be taken off the file.
Costs.
443. Guardian *ad litem* to be appointed by the Court.
444. Order obtained without next friend or guardian may be discharged.
Costs.
445. Who may be next friend.
446. Removal of next friend.
447. Retirement of next friend.
Application for appointment of new next friend.
448. Stay of proceedings on death or removal of next friend.
449. Application for appointment of new next friend.
450. Course to be followed by minor plaintiff or applicant on coming of age.
451. Where he elects to proceed.
452. Where he elects to abandon.
453. Making and proving applications under sections 451, 452.
454. When minor co-plaintiff.
Costs.
455. When suit unreasonable or improper.
Costs.
456. Petition for appointment of guardian *ad litem.*

SECTIONS.

457. Who may be guardian *ad litem*.
458. Guardian neglecting his duty may be removed.
Costs.
459. On death or removal of guardian *pendente lite*, new guardian to be appointed.
460. When decree to be enforced against heir or representative.
461. Before decree, next friend or guardian *ad litem* not to receive money without leave of Court and giving security.
462. Next friend or guardian *ad litem* not to compromise without leave of Court.
Compromise without leave voidable.
463. Application of sections 440 to 462 to persons of unsound mind.
464. Wards of Court.

CHAPTER XXXII.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST MILITARY MEN.

465. Officers or soldiers who cannot obtain leave may authorize any person to sue or defend for them.
466. Person so authorized may act personally or appoint pleaders.
467. Service on person so authorized, or on his pleader, to be good service.
468. Service on officers and soldiers.
469. Execution of warrant of arrest in cantonments, &c.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

INTERPLEADER.

470. When interpleader-suit may be instituted.
471. Plaint in such suit.
472. Payment of thing claimed into Court.
473. Procedure at first hearing.
474. When agents and tenants may institute interpleader-suits.
475. Charge of plaintiff's costs.
476. Procedure where a defendant is suing stakeholder.
Costs.

PART IV.

PROVISIONAL REMEDIES.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

OF ARREST AND ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

A.—Arrest before Judgment.

477. When plaintiff may apply that security be taken.
478. Order to bring up defendant to show cause why he should not give security.
479. If defendant fail to show cause, Court may order him to make deposit or give security.
480. Procedure in case of application by surety to be discharged.
481. Procedure where defendant fails to give security or find fresh security.
482. Subsistence of defendant arrested.

B.—Attachment before Judgment.

483. Application before judgment for security from defendant to satisfy decree, and in default, for attachment of property.
Contents of application.

SECTIONS.

484. Court may call on defendant to furnish security or show cause.
485. Attachment if cause not shown or security not furnished.
Withdrawal of attachment.
486. Mode of making attachment.
487. Investigation of claims to property attached before judgment.
488. Removal of attachment when security furnished.
489. Attachment not to affect rights of strangers, or bar the decree-holder from applying for sale.
490. Property attached under this chapter, not to be re-attached in execution of decree.

C.—Compensation for improper Arrests or Attachments.

491. Compensation for obtaining arrest or attachment on insufficient grounds.
Proviso.

CHAPTER XXXV.

OF TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS AND INTERLOCUTORY ORDERS.

A.—Temporary Injunctions.

492. Cases in which temporary injunction may be granted.
493. Injunction to restrain repetition or continuance of breach.
494. Before granting injunction, Court may direct notice to be given to opposite party.
495. Injunction to corporation binding on its members and officers.
496. Order for injunction may be discharged, varied or set aside.
497. Compensation to defendant for issue of injunction on insufficient grounds.
Proviso.

B.—Interlocutory Orders.

498. Power to order interim sale of perishable articles.
499. Power to make order for detention, &c., of subject-matter and to authorize entry, taking of samples and experiments.
500. Application for such orders to be after notice.
501. When party may be put in immediate possession of land, the subject of suit.
502. Deposit of money, &c., in Court.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS.

503. Power of Court to appoint Receivers.
Receiver's liabilities.
504. When Collector may be appointed Receiver.
505. Courts empowered under this chapter.

PART V.

OF SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

506. Parties to suit may apply for order of reference.

SECTIONS.

507. Nomination of arbitrator.
When Court to nominate arbitrator.
508. Order of reference.
509. When reference is to two or more, order to provide for difference of opinion.
510. Death, incapacity, &c., of arbitrators or umpire.
511. Appointment of umpire by Court.
512. Powers of arbitrator or umpire appointed under sections 509, 510, 511.
513. Summoning witnesses.
Punishment for default, &c.
514. Extension of time for making award.
515. When umpire may arbitrate in lieu of arbitrators.
516. Award to be signed and filed.
517. Arbitrators or umpire may state special case.
518. Court may, on application, modify or correct award in certain cases.
519. Order as to costs of arbitration.
520. When award or matter referred to arbitration may be remitted.
521. Grounds for setting aside award.
522. Judgment to be according to award.
Decree to follow.
523. Agreement to refer to arbitration may be filed in Court.
Application to be numbered and registered.
Notice to show cause against filing it.
524. Provisions of this chapter applicable to proceedings under order of reference.
525. Filing award in matter referred to arbitration without intervention of Court.
Application to be numbered and registered.
Notice to parties to arbitration.
526. Filing and enforcement of such award.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OF PROCEEDINGS ON AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.

527. Power to state case for Court's opinion.
528. When value of subject-matter must be stated.
529. Agreement to be filed and numbered as a suit.
530. Parties to be subject to Court's jurisdiction.
531. Hearing and disposal of the case.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE ON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

532. Institution of summary suits upon bills of exchange, &c..
Payment into Court of sum mentioned in summons.
533. Defendant showing defence on merits to have leave to appear.
534. Power to set aside decree.
535. Power to order bill to be deposited with officer of Court.
536. Recovery of cost of noting non-acceptance of dishonoured bill.
537. Procedure in suits under this chapter.
538. Power to extend this chapter.

CHAPTER XL.

OF SUITS RELATING TO PUBLIC CHARITIES.

539. When suit relating to public charities may be brought.

PART VI.

OF APPEALS.

CHAPTER XLI.

OF APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.

SECTIONS.

540. Appeal to lie from all original decrees, except when expressly prohibited.
541. Form of appeal.
Memorandum to be accompanied by copy of decree and judgment.
Memorandum of appeal.
542. Appellant confined to grounds set out.
543. Rejection of memorandum or grounds of objection.
544. One of several plaintiffs or defendants may obtain reversal of whole decree if it proceed on ground common to all.

Of staying and executing Decrees under Appeal.

545. Execution of decree not stayed solely by reason of appeal.
Stay of execution of appealable decree before time for appealing has expired.
Security required before making order to stay execution.
546. Security in case of order for execution of decree appealed against.
547. No such security to be required from Government or public officers.

Of Procedure in Appeal from Decrees.

548. Registry of memorandum of appeal.
549. Appellate Court may require appellant to give security for costs.
When appellant resides out of British India.
550. Appellate Court to give notice to Court whose decree is appealed against.
Transmission of papers to Appellate Court.
Copies of exhibits in Court whose decree is appealed against.
551. Power to confirm decision of lower Court without sending it notice.
552. Day for hearing appeal.
553. Publication and service of notice of day for hearing appeal.
Appellate Court may itself cause notice to be served.
554. Contents of notice.

Procedure on Hearing.

555. Right to begin.
556. Dismissal of appeal for appellant's default.
Hearing appeal *ex parte*.
557. Dismissal of appeal where notice has not been served in consequence of appellant's failure to deposit cost of notice.
Proviso.
558. Re-admission of appeal dismissed for default
559. Power to adjourn hearing, and direct persons appearing interested to be made respondents.
560. Re-hearing on application of respondent against whom *ex parte* decree is made.
561. Upon hearing respondent may object to decree as if he had preferred separate appeal.
Form of notice, and provisions applicable thereto.

SECTIONS.

562. Remand of case by Appellate Court.
563. When further evidence barred.
564. Limit to remand.
565. When evidence on record sufficient, Appellate Court shall determine case finally.
566. When Appellate Court may frame issues and refer them for trial to Court whose decree is appealed against.
567. Finding and evidence to be put on record.
Objections to finding.
Determination of appeal.
568. Production of additional evidence in Appellate Court.
569. Mode of taking additional evidence.
570. Points to be defined and recorded.

Of the Judgment in Appeal.

571. Judgment when and where pronounced.
572. Language of judgment.
573. Translation of judgment.
574. Contents of judgment.
Date and signature.
575. Decision when appeal is heard by two or more Judges.
576. Dissent to be recorded.
577. What judgment may direct.
578. No decree to be reversed or modified for error or irregularity not affecting merits or jurisdiction.

Of the Decree in Appeal.

579. Contents of decree.
Judge dissenting from judgment need not sign decree.
580. Copies of Judgment and decree to be furnished to parties.
581. Certified copy of decree to be sent to Court whose decree is appealed against.
582. Appellate Court to have same powers as Courts of original jurisdiction.
583. Execution of decree of Appellate Court.

CHAPTER XLII.

OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

584. Second appeals to High Court.
Grounds of second appeal.
585. Second appeal only on grounds mentioned in section 584.
586. No second appeal in certain suits.
587. Provisions as to second appeals.

CHAPTER XLIII.

OF APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

588. Orders appealable.
589. Court which shall hear appeals.
590. Procedure in appeals from orders.
591. No appeal, before decree, from order passed in course of suit; but if decree appealed against, error or defect therein may be set forth.

CHAPTER XLIV.

OF PAUPER APPEALS.

592. Who may appeal as pauper.
Procedure on application for admission of appeal.
593. Enquiry into pauperism.
Proviso.

CHAPTER XLV.

OF APPEALS TO THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL.

SECTIONS.

594. 'Decree' defined.
595. When appeals lie to Queen in Council.
596. Value of subject-matter.
597. Bar of certain appeals.
598. Application to Court whose decree is complained of.
599. Time within which application must be made.
600. Certificate as to value or fitness.
601. Effect of refusal of certificate.
602. Security and deposit required on grant of certificate.
603. Admission of appeal and procedure thereon.
604. Revocation of acceptance of security.
605. Power to order further security or payment.
606. Effect of failure to comply with order.
607. Refund of balance of deposit.
608. Powers of Court pending appeal.
609. Increase of security found inadequate.
610. Procedure to enforce orders of Queen in Council.
611. Appeal against order relating to execution.
612. Power to make rules.
Publication of rules.
613. Legalization of existing rules.
614. Recorder of Rangoon.
615. Construction of Bengal Regulation III of 1828, section 4, clause 5.
616. Saving of Her Majesty's pleasure, and of rules for conduct of business before Judicial Committee.

PART VII.

CHAPTER XLVI.

OF REFERENCE TO AND REVISION BY THE HIGH COURT.

SECTIONS.

617. Reference of question to High Court.
618. Court may pass decree contingent upon opinion of High Court.
619. Judgment of High Court to be transmitted, and case disposed of accordingly.
620. Costs of reference to High Court.
621. Power to alter, &c., decrees of Court making reference.
622. Power to call for record of cases decided by Small Cause Courts, or, on appeal, by subordinate Courts.

PART VIII.

CHAPTER XLVII.

OF REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.

623. Application for review of judgment.
624. To whom applications for review may be made.
625. Form of applications for review.
626. Application when rejected.
Application when granted.
Proviso.
627. Application for review in Court consisting of two or more Judges.
628. Application when rejected.

SECTIONS.

629. Order of Court final.

630. Registry of application granted, and order for re-hearing.

PART IX.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO THE CHARTERED HIGH COURTS.

631. This part to apply only to certain High Courts.

632. Application of Code to High Courts.

633. High Court to record judgments according to its own rules.

634. Power to order execution of decree before ascertainment of costs, and execution for costs subsequently.

635. Attorneys not to address Court except when authorized.

636. Process of High Courts may be served by attorneys in suit.

637. Non-judicial acts may be done by Registrar.

638. Sections not applying to High Court in original civil jurisdiction.
Code not to affect High Court in exercise of insolvent jurisdiction.

639. Power to frame forms.

PART X.

CHAPTER XLIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

640. Exemption of certain women from personal appearance.

641. Local Government may exempt certain persons from personal appearance.
List of names of persons exempted to be kept in Subordinate Court.
Costs of commission rendered necessary by claiming privilege.

642. Persons exempt from arrest.

643. Procedure in case of certain offences relating to documents.

644. Use of forms in fourth schedule.

645. Language of subordinate Courts.

646. Power of Registrars of Small Cause Courts to state cases.

647. Miscellaneous proceedings.
Admission of affidavits as evidence.

648. Procedure when person to be arrested or property to be attached is outside the district.

649. Rules applicable to all civil process for sale or payment.

650. Application of rules as to witnesses.

651. Penalty for escaping from custody under Code.

652. Power to make subsidiary rules of procedure.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—*A.*—Statute repealed.
B.—Acts repealed.
C.—Regulation repealed.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—Chapters and sections extending to Mufassal Courts of Small Causes.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.—Bombay enactments.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.—Forms.

An Act to Consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

Commencement.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Code of Civil Procedure:" and it shall come into force on the first day of October 1877.

Local extent.

This section and section 3 extend to the whole of British India. The other sections extend to the whole of British India except the Scheduled Districts as defined in Act No. XIV of 1874.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"chapter."

"chapter" means a chapter of this Code:

"district." "District Court."

"district" means the local limits of the jurisdiction of a principal civil Court of original jurisdiction (hereinafter called a 'District Court'), and includes the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court: every Court of a grade inferior to that of a District Court and every Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of this Code, be deemed to be subordinate to the High Court and the District Court:

"pleader."

"pleader" means every person entitled to appear and plead for another in Court, and includes an advocate, a vakíl and an attorney of a High Court:

"Government Pleader."

"Government Pleader" includes also any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions expressly imposed by this Code on the Government Pleader.

"Collector."

"Collector" means every officer performing the duties of a Collector of land-revenue:

"judgment."

"judgment" means the statement given by the Judge as the grounds of the order or decree by which a suit or other judicial proceeding is determined:

"decree."

"decree" means the formal order of the Court in which the result of the decision of the suit or other judicial proceeding is embodied. An order on appeal, remanding a suit for re-trial, is not within this definition:

"Judge."

"Judge" means the presiding officer of a Court:

"judgment-debtor" means any person against whom a decree or order has been made:

"judgment-debtor."

"decree-holder" means any person in whose favour a decree or any order capable of execution has been made, and includes any person to whom such decree or order is transferred:

"decree-holder."

"written" includes printed and lithographed, and "writing" includes print and lithography:

"written."

"signed" includes "marked" when the person making the mark is unable to write his name:

"signed."

"foreign Court" means a court situate beyond the limits of British India and not having authority in British India nor established by the Governor General in Council:

"foreign Court."

"foreign judgment" means the judgment of a foreign Court:

"foreign judgment."

"public officer" means a person falling under any of the following descriptions (namely):—

"public officer."

Every Judge;

Every covenanted servant of Her Majesty;

Every commissioned officer in the military or naval forces of Her Majesty while serving under Government;

Every officer of a Court of Justice whose duty it is, as such officer, to investigate or report on any matter of law or fact, or to make, authenticate or keep any document, or to take charge or dispose of any property, or to execute any judicial process, or to administer any oath, or to interpret, or to preserve order in the Court, and every person specially authorized by a Court of Justice to perform any of such duties;

Every person who holds any office by virtue of which he is empowered to place or keep any person in confinement;

Every officer of Government whose duty it is, as such officer, to prevent offences, to give information of offences, to bring offenders to justice, or to protect the public health, safety or convenience;

Every officer whose duty it is, as such officer, to take, receive, keep or expend any property on behalf of Government, or to make any survey, assessment or contract on behalf of Government, or to execute any revenue process, or to investigate, or to report on any matter affecting the pecuniary interests of Government, or to make, authenticate or keep any document relating to the pecuniary interests of Government, or to prevent the infraction of any law for the protection of the pecuniary interests of Government, and every officer in the service or pay of Government, or remunerated by fees or commission for the performance of any public duty.

And in any part of British India in which this Code operates, "Government" includes the Government of India as well as the Local Government.

"Government."

3. The enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule.

Enactments repealed.

But when in any Act, Regulation or Notification passed or issued prior to the day on which this Code comes into force, reference is made to Act VIII of 1859, Act XXIII of 1861, or the 'Code of Civil Procedure,' or to any other Act hereby repealed, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be read as applying to this Code or the corresponding part thereof;

References in previous Acts.

Nothing herein contained shall affect the procedure prior to decree in any suit instituted or appeal presented before this Code comes into force.

Saving of procedure in suits instituted before 1st October 1877.

4. Save as provided in the second paragraph of section 3, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the following enactments (namely):—

Saving of certain Acts affecting Oudh, Panjáb, Central Provinces and Burma.

The Central Provinces Courts Act, 1865:
The Panjáb Courts Act, 1865:
Act No. XXVII of 1867:
The Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1871:
The Panjáb Appeals Act, 1873:
The Burma Courts Act, 1875:

or any local law prescribing a special procedure for suits between landlord and tenant,

or any local law providing for the partition of immoveable property.

And where under any of the said Acts concurrent civil jurisdiction is given to the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, the Local Government may declare which of such officers shall for the purposes of this Code be deemed to be the District Court.

5. The chapters and sections of this Code specified in the second schedule hereto annexed extend (so far as they are applicable) to Courts of Small Causes constituted under Act No. XI of 1865. The other chapters and sections of this Code do not extend to such Courts. And nothing herein contained shall be deemed to enlarge the powers which such Courts now possess for the purposes of effecting attachments or executing decrees.

Sections extending to Mufassal Small Cause Courts.

6. Nothing in this Code affects the jurisdiction or procedure—

Saving of jurisdiction and procedure—

(a) of Military Courts of Request;

(a) of Military ourts of Request;

(b) of officers appointed to try small suits in Bombay;

(b) of a single officer duly appointed in the Presidency of Bombay to try small suits in military bázárs at cantonments and stations occupied by the troops of that Presidency; or

(c) of Village Munsifs and Village Panchâyats in Madras

(c) of Village Munsifs or Village Panchâyats under the provisions of the Madras Code;

(d) of Recorder of Rangoon sitting as an Insolvent Court.

(d) of the Recorder of Rangoon sitting as an Insolvent Court in Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab or Bassein,

or shall operate to give any Court jurisdiction over suits of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds the pecuniary limits (if any) of its ordinary jurisdiction.

7. With respect to—

Saving of certain Bombay laws.

(a) the jurisdiction exercised by certain jágírdárs and other authorities invested with powers under the provisions of Bombay Regulation XIII of 1830 and Act XV of 1840 in the cases therein mentioned; and

(b) cases of the nature defined in the enactments specified in the third schedule hereto annexed,

the procedure in such cases and in the appeals to the Civil Courts allowed therein, shall be according to the rules laid down in this Code, except where those rules are inconsistent with any specific provisions contained in the enactments mentioned or referred to in this section.

Presidency Small Cause Courts.

8. Save as provided in sections 3, 25, 86, 223, 225, 386 and chapter XXXIX, this Code shall not extend to any suit or proceeding in any Court of Small Causes established in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

But the Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette, extend to any such Court this Code or any part thereof, except so far as relates to appeals and reviews of judgment.

Division of Code.

9. This Code is divided into ten Parts as follows:—

The first Part: Suits in General.
The second Part: Incidental Proceedings.
The third Part: Suits in particular Cases.
The fourth Part: Provisional Remedies.
The fifth Part: Special Proceedings.
The sixth Part: Appeals.
The seventh Part: Reference to and Revision by the High Court.
The eighth Part: Review of Judgment.
The ninth Part: Special Rules relating to the Chartered High Courts.
The tenth Part: Certain Miscellaneous Matters.

PART I.

OF SUITS IN GENERAL.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS AND RES JUDICATA.

No person exempt from jurisdiction by reason of descent or place of birth.

10. No person shall, by reason of his descent or place of birth, be in any civil proceeding exempted from the jurisdiction of any of the Courts.

Courts to try all civil suits unless specially barred.

11. The Courts shall (subject to the provisions herein contained) have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature excepting suits of which their cognizance is barred by any enactment for the time being in force.

Explanation.—A suit in which the right to property or to an office is contested is a suit of a civil nature, notwithstanding that such right may depend entirely on the decision of questions as to religious rites or ceremonies.

Pending suits.

12. Except where a suit has been stayed under section 20, the Court shall not try any suit in which the matter in issue is also directly and substantially in issue in a previously instituted suit for the same relief between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, pending in the same or any other Court, whether superior or inferior, in British India having jurisdiction to grant such relief, or in any Court beyond the limits of British India established by the Governor General in Council and having like jurisdiction, or before Her Majesty in Council.

Explanation.—The pendency of a suit in a foreign Court does not preclude the Courts in British India from trying a suit founded on the same cause of action.

Res judicata.

13. No Court shall try any suit or issue, in which the matter directly and substantially in issue has been heard and finally decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction, in a former suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, litigating under the same title.

Explanation I.—The matter above referred to must in the former suit have been alleged by one party and either denied or confessed, expressly or impliedly, by the other.

Explanation II.—Any matter which might and ought to have been made ground of defence or attack in such former suit shall be deemed to have been a matter directly and substantially in issue in such suit.

Explanation III.—Any relief claimed in the plaint, which is not expressly granted by the decree, shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to have been refused.

Explanation IV.—A decision is final within the meaning of this section when it is such as the Court making it could not alter (except on review) on the application of either party or reconsider of its own motion. A decision liable to appeal may be final within the meaning of this section until the appeal is made.

Explanation V.—Where persons litigate *bonâ fide* in respect of a private right claimed in common for themselves and others, all persons interested in such right shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to claim under the persons so litigating.

Explanation VI.—Where a foreign judgment is relied on, the production of the judgment duly authenticated is presumptive evidence that the Court which made it had competent jurisdiction, unless the contrary appear on the record; but such presumption may be removed by proving the want of jurisdiction.

When foreign judgment no bar to suit in British India.

14. No foreign judgment shall operate as a bar to a suit in British India—

(a) if it has not been given on the merits of the case:

(b) if it appears on the face of the proceedings to be founded on an incorrect view of international law or of any law in force in British India:

(c) if it is in the opinion of the Court before which it is produced contrary to natural justice:

(d) if it has been obtained by fraud:

(e) if it sustains a claim founded on a breach of any law in force in British India.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE PLACE OF SUING.

Court in which suit to be instituted.

15. Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it.

Suits to be instituted where subject-matter situate.

16. Subject to the pecuniary or other limitations prescribed by any law, suits

(*a*) for the recovery of immoveable property,

(*b*) for the partition of immoveable property,

(*c*) for the foreclosure or redemption of a mortgage of immoveable property,

(*d*) for the determination of any other right to or interest to or in immoveable property,

(*e*) for compensation for wrong to immoveable property,

(*f*) for the recovery of moveable property actually under distraint or attachment,

shall be instituted in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property is situate:

Provided that suits to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immoveable property held by or on behalf of the defendant may, when the relief sought can be entirely obtained through his personal obedience, be instituted either in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property is situate, or in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain.

Explanation.—In this section 'property' means property situate in British India.

Suits to be instituted where defendants reside or cause of action arose.

17. Subject to the limitations aforesaid, all other suits shall be instituted in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction—

(*a*) the cause of action arises, or

(*b*) all the defendants, at the time of the commencement of the suit, actually and voluntarily reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain; or

(*c*) any of the defendants, at the time of the commencement of the suit, actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain: provided that either the leave of the Court is given, or the defendants who do not reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain as aforesaid acquiesce in such institution.

Explanation I.—Where a person has a permanent dwelling at one place and also a lodging at another place for a temporary purpose only, he shall be deemed to reside at both places in respect of any cause of action arising at the place where he has such temporary lodging.

Explanation II—A Corporation or Company shall be deemed to carry on business at its sole or principal office in British India or, in respect of any cause of action arising at any place where it has also a subordinate office, at such place.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is a tradesman in Calcutta. B carries on business in Dehli. B, by his agent in Calcutta, buys goods of A, and requests A to deliver them to the East Indian Railway Company. A delivers the goods accordingly in Calcutta. A may sue B for the price of the goods either in Calcutta, where the cause of action has arisen, or in Dehli, where B carries on business.

(*b.*) A resides at Simla, B at Calcutta, and Cat Dehli. A, B and C being together at Benares, B and C make a joint promissory note payable on demand, and deliver it to A. A may sue B and C at Benares, where the cause of action arose. He may also sue them at Calcutta, where B resides, or at Dehli, where C resides; but in each of these cases, if the non-resident defendant objects, the suit cannot be maintained without the leave of the Court.

Suits for compensation for wrongs to person or moveables.

18. In suits for compensation for wrong done to person or moveable property, if the wrong was done within the local limits of the jurisdiction of one Court and the defendant resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain within the local limits of the jurisdiction of another Court, the plaintiff may at his option sue in either of the said Courts.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, residing in Dehli, beats B in Calcutta. B may sue A either in Calcutta or in Dehli.

(*b.*) A, residing in Dehli, publishes in Calcutta statements defamatory of B. B may sue A either in Calcutta or in Dehli.

(*c.*) A, travelling on the line of a Railway Company whose principal office is at Howrah, is upset and injured at Allahabad by negligence imputable to the Company. He may sue the Company either at Howrah or at Allahabad.

Suits for immoveable property situate in single districts, but within jurisdictions of different Courts.

19. If the suit be to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immoveable property situate within the limits of a single district, but within the jurisdiction of different Courts, the suit may be instituted in the Court within whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situate; provided that, in respect of the value of the subject-matter of the suit, the entire claim be cognizable by such Court.

Suits for immoveable property situate in different districts.

If the immoveable property be situate within the limits of different districts, the suit may be instituted in any Court, otherwise competent to try it, within whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situate.

Power to stay proceedings where all defendants do not reside within jurisdiction.

20. If a suit which may be instituted in more than one Court is instituted in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the defendant or all the defendants does not or do not actually and voluntarily reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain, the defendant or any defendant may, after giving notice in writing to the other parties of his intention to apply to the Court to stay proceedings, apply to the Coturt accordingly;

and if the Court, after hearing such of the parties as desire to be heard, is satisfied that justice is more likely to be done by the suit being instituted in some other Court, it may stay proceedings either finally or till further order, and make such order as it thinks fit as to the costs already incurred by the parties or any of them.

In such case, if the plaintiff so requires, the Court shall return the plaint with an endorsement thereon of the order staying proceedings.

Application when to be made.

Every such application shall be made at the earliest possible opportunity, and in all cases before the issues are settled; and any defendant not so applying shall be deemed to have acquiesced in the institution of the suit.

Remission of court-fee where suit instituted in another Court.

21. Where the Court, under section 20, stays proceedings, and the plaintiff re-institutes his suit in another Court, the plaint shall not be chargeable with any court-fee; provided that the proper fee has been levied on the institution of the suit in the former Court, and that the plaint has been returned by such Court.

Procedure where Courts in which suit may be instituted are subordinate to the same appellate Court.

22. Where a suit may be instituted in more Courts than one, and such Courts are subordinate to the same appellate Court, any defendant, after giving notice in writing to the other parties of his intention to apply to such Court to transfer the suit to another Court, may apply accordingly; and the appellate Court, after hearing the other parties, if they desire to be heard, shall determine in which of the Courts having jurisdiction the suit shall proceed.

Procedure where they are not so subordinate.

23. Where such Courts are subordinate to different appellate Courts, but are subordinate to the same High Court, any defendant, after giving notice in writing to the other parties of his intention to apply to the High Court to transfer the suit to another Court having jurisdiction, may apply accordingly. If the suit is brought in any Court subordinate to a District Court, the application, together with the objections, if any, filed by the other parties, shall be submitted through the District Court to which such Court is subordinate. The High Court may, after considering the objections, if any, of the other parties, determine in which of the Courts having jurisdiction the suit shall proceed.

Procedure where they are subordinate to different High Courts.

24. Where such Courts are subordinate to different High Courts, any defendant may, after giving notice in writing to the other parties of his intention to apply to the High Court within whose jurisdiction the Court in which the suit is brought is situate, apply accordingly.

If the suit is brought in any Court subordinate to a District Court, the application, together with the objections, if any, filed by the other parties, shall be submitted through the District Court to which such Court is subordinate,

and such High Court shall, after considering the objections, if any, of the other parties, determine in which of the several Courts having jurisdiction the suit shall proceed.

Transfer of suits.

25. The High Court or District Court may, on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, or of its own motion, without giving such notice, withdraw any suit whether pending in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal subordinate to such High Court or District Court, as the case may be, and try the suit itself, or transfer it for trial to any other such subordinate Court competent to try the same in respect of its nature and the amount or value of its subject-matter.

For the purposes of this section, the Courts of Additional and Assistant Judges shall be deemed to be subordinate to the District Court.

The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

CHAPTER III.

OF PARTIES AND THEIR APPEARANCES, APPLICATIONS AND ACTS.

Persons who may be joined as plaintiffs.

26. All persons may be joined as plaintiffs in whom the right to any relief claimed is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally, or in the alternative, in respect of the same cause of action. And judgment may be given for such one or more of the plaintiffs as may be found to be entitled to relief, for such relief as he or they may be entitled to, without any amendment. But the defendant, though unsuccessful, shall be entitled to his costs occasioned by so joining any person who is not found entitled to relief, unless the Court in disposing of the costs of the suit otherwise directs.

Court may substitute or add plaintiff for or to plaintiff suing.

27. Where a suit has been instituted in the name of the wrong person as plaintiff, or where it is doubtful whether it has been instituted in the name of the right plaintiff, the Court may, if satisfied that the suit has been so commenced through a *bonâ fide* mistake, and that it is necessary for the determination of the real matter in dispute so to do, order any other person or persons to be substituted or added as plaintiff or plaintiffs upon such terms as the Court thinks just.

Persons who may be joined as defendants.

28. All persons may be joined as defendants against whom the right to any relief is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally or in the alternative, in respect of the same matter. And judgment may be given against such one or more of the defendants as may be found to be liable, according to their respective liabilities, without any amendment.

Joinder of parties liable on same contract.

29. The plaintiff may, at his option, join as parties to the same suit all or any of the persons severally, or jointly and severally, liable on any one contract, including parties to bills of exchange, hundís and promissory notes.

One party may sue or defend on behalf of all in same interest.

30. Where there are numerous parties having the same interest in one suit, one or more of such parties may, with the permission of the Court, sue or be sued, or may defend in such suit, on behalf of all parties so interested. But the Court shall in such case give, at the plaintiff's expense, notice of the institution of the suit to all such parties either by personal service or (if from the number of parties or any other cause such service is not reasonably practicable), then by public advertisement, as the Court in each case may direct.

Suit not to fail by reason of misjoinder.

31. No suit shall be defeated by reason of the misjoinder of parties, and the Court may in every suit deal with the matter in controversy so far as regards the rights and interests of the parties actually before it.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to enable plaintiffs to join in respect of distinct causes of action.

Court may dismiss or add parties.

32. The Court may, on or before the first hearing, upon the application of either party, and on such terms as the Court thinks just, order that the name of any party, whether as plaintiff or as defendant, improperly joined, be struck out; and the Court may at any time, either upon or without such application, and on such terms as the Court thinks just, order that any plaintiff be made a defendant or that any defendant be made a plaintiff, and that the name of any person who ought to have been joined whether as plaintiff or defendant or whose presence before the Court may be necessary in order to enable the Court effectually and completely to adjudicate upon and settle all the questions involved in the suit, be added.

No one to be added as plaintiff or as next friend without his consent.

No person shall be added as a plaintiff, or as the next friend of a plaintiff, without his own consent thereto.

Parties to suits instituted or defended under section 30.

Any person on whose behalf a suit is instituted or defended under section 30 may apply to the Court to be made a party to such suit.

Defendants added to be served.

All parties whose names are so added as defendants shall be served with a summons in manner hereinafter mentioned, and (subject to the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, section 22) the proceedings as against them shall be deemed to have begun only on the service of such summons.

Conduct of suit.

The Court may give the conduct of the suit to such plaintiff as it deems proper.

Where defendant added, plaintiff to amend.

33. Where a defendant is added, the plaint, if previously filed, shall, unless the Court direct otherwise, be amended in such manner as may be necessary, and an amended copy of the summons shall be served on the new defendant and the original defendants.

Time for taking objections as to non-joinder or misjoinder of parties.

34. All objections for want of parties, or for joinder of parties who have no interest in the suit, or for misjoinder as co-plaintiffs or co-defendants, shall be taken at the earliest possible opportunity, and in all cases before the first hearing; and any such objection not so taken shall be deemed to have been waived by the defendant.

Each of several plaintiffs or defendants may authorize any other to appear, &c., for him.

35. When there are more plaintiffs than one, any one or more of them may be authorized by any other of them to appear, plead or act for such other in any proceeding under this Code: and in like manner when there are more defendants than one, any one or more of them may be authorized by any other of them to appear, plead or act for such other in any such proceeding.

Authority to be in writing signed and filed.

The authority shall be in writing, signed by the party giving it, and shall be filed in Court.

Recognized Agents and Pleaders.

Appearances, &c., may be in person, by recognized agent or by pleader.

36. Any appearance, application or act in or to any Court, required or authorized by law to be made or done by a party to a suit or appeal in such Court, may, except when otherwise expressly provided by any law for the time being in force, be made or done by the party in person, or by his recognized agent, or by a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf:

Provided that any such appearance shall be made by the party in person if the Court so direct.

Recognized agents.

37. The recognized agents of parties by whom such appearances, applications and acts may be made or done are—

Persons holding powers-of-attorney from parties out of jurisdiction.

(*a*) persons holding general powers-of-attorney from parties not resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court within which limits the appearance, application or act is made or done, authorizing them to make and do such appearances, applications and acts on behalf of such parties;

Certificated mukhtárs.

(*b*) mukhtárs duly certificated under any law, for the time being in force and holding special powers-of-attorney authorizing them to do, on behalf of their principals, such acts as may legally be done by mukhtárs;

Persons carrying on trade or business for parties out of jurisdiction.

(*c*) persons carrying on trade or business for and in the names of parties not resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court within which limits the appearance, application or act is made or done, in matters connected with such trade or business only, where no other agent is expressly authorized to make and do such appearances, applications and acts.

Recognized agents in Panjáb, Oudh and Central Provinces.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to the territories now administered respectively by the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces; but in those territories the recognized agents of parties by whom such appearances, applications and acts may be made and done shall be such persons as the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare in this behalf.

Service of process on recognized agent.

38. Processes served on the recognized agent of a party to a suit or appeal shall be as effectual as if the same had been served on the party in person, unless the Court otherwise directs.

The provisions of this Code for the service of process on a party to a suit shall apply to the service of process on his recognized agent.

Appointment of pleader.

39. The appointment of a pleader to make or do any appearance, application or act as aforesaid shall be in writing, and such appointment shall be filed in court.

When so filed, it shall be considered to be in force until revoked with the leave of the Court, by a writing signed by the client and filed in Court, or until the client or the pleader dies, or all proceedings in the suit are ended so far as regards the client.

No advocate of any High Court established by Royal Charter shall be required to present any document empowering him to act.

Service of process on pleader.

40. Processes served on the pleader of any party or left at the office or ordinary residence of such pleader, relative to a suit or appeal, and whether the same be for the personal appearance of the party or not, shall be presumed to be duly communicated and made known to the party whom the pleader represents; and, unless the Court otherwise directs, shall be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit or appeal as if the same had been given to or served on the party in person.

Agent to receive process.

41. Besides the recognized agents described in section 37, any person residing within the jurisdiction of the Court may be appointed an agent to accept service of process.

His appointment to be in writing and to be filed in Court.

Such appointment may be special or general and shall be made by an instrument in writing signed by the principal, and such instrument, or, if the appointment be general, a duly attested copy thereof, shall be filed in Court.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE FRAME OF THE SUIT.

Suit how to be framed.

42. Every suit shall, as far as practicable, be so framed as to afford ground for a final decision upon the subjects in dispute, and so to prevent further litigation concerning them.

Suit to include the whole claim.

43. Every suit shall include the whole of the claim arising out of the cause of action; but a plaintiff may relinquish any portion of his claim in order to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of any Court.

Relinquishment of part of claim.

If a plaintiff omit to sue for, or intentionally relinquish, any portion of his claim, he shall not afterwards sue for the portion so omitted or relinquished.

Omission to sue for one of several remedies.

A person entitled to more than one remedy in respect of the same claim may sue for all or any of his remedies; but if he omits (except with the leave of the Court obtained before the first hearing) to sue for any of such remedies, he shall not afterwards sue for the remedy so omitted.

Illustration.

A lets a house to B at a yearly rent of Rs. 1,200. The rent for the whole of the years 1874 and 1875 is due and unpaid. A sues B only for the rent due for 1875. A shall not afterwards sue B for the rent due for 1876.

Only certain claims to be joined with suit for recovery of land.

44. *Rule a.*—No cause of action shall, unless with the leave of the Court, be joined with a suit for the recovery of immoveable property, or to obtain a declaration of title to immoveable property, except—

(*a*) claims in respect of mesne profits or arrears of rent in respect of the property claimed,

(*b*) damages for breach of any contract under which the property or any part thereof are or is held, and

(*c*) claims by a mortgagee to enforce any of his remedies under the mortgage.

Claims by or against executor, administrator, or heir.

Rule b.—No claim by or against an executor, administrator or heir as such, shall be joined with claims by or against him personally, unless the last mentioned claims are alleged to arise with reference to the estate in respect of which the plaintiff or defendant sues or is sued as executor, administrator or heir.

Plaintiff may join several causes of action.

45. Subject to the rules contained in section 44, the plaintiff may unite in the same suit several causes of action, and any plaintiffs having causes of action against the same defendant or defendants, may unite such causes of action in the same suit.

Court may order separation.

But if it appear to the Court that any such causes of action cannot be conveniently tried or disposed of together, the Court may, at any time before the first hearing, of its own motion or on the application of the defendant, order separate trials of any such causes of action to be had, or make such other order as may be necessary or expedient for the separate disposal thereof.

When causes of action are united, the jurisdiction of the Court as regards the suit shall depend on the amount or value of the aggregate subject-matters at the date of instituting the suit, whether or not an order has been made under the second paragraph of this section.

Defendant may apply to confine suit.

46. Any defendant alleging that the plaintiff has united in the same suit several causes of action which cannot be conveniently disposed of in one suit may at any time before the first hearing, or, where issues are settled, before any evidence is recorded, apply to the Court for an order confining the suit to such of the causes of action as may be conveniently disposed of in one suit.

Court on hearing application may exclude some causes and order amendment.

47. If, on the hearing of such application, it appears to the Court that the causes of action are such as cannot all be conveniently disposed of in one suit, the Court may order any of such causes of action to be excluded, and may direct the plaint to be amended accordingly, and may make such order as to costs as may be just.

Every amendment made under this section shall be attested by the signature of the Judge.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE INSTITUTION OF SUITS.

Suits to be commenced by plaint.

48. Every suit shall be instituted by presenting a plaint to the Court or such officer as it appoints in this behalf.

Language of plaint.

49. The plaint must be distinctly written in the language of the Court; provided that if such language is not English, the plaint may (with the permission of the Court) be written in English; but in such case, if the defendant so require, a translation of the plaint into the language of the Court shall be filed in court.

Particulars to be contained in plaint.

50. The plaint must contain the following particulars :—

(*a*) the name of the Court in which the suit is brought;

(*b*) the name, description and place of abode of the plaintiff;

(*c*) the name, description and place of abode of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained:

(*d*) a plain and concise statement of the circumstances constituting the cause of action, and where and when it arose;

(*e*) a demand of the relief which the plaintiff claims; and

(*f*) if the plaintiff has allowed a set-off or relinquished a portion of his claim, the amount so allowed or relinquished.

In money-suits.

If the plaintiff seek the recovery of money, the plaint must state the precise amount, so far as the case admits.

In a suit for mesne profits: and in a suit for the amount which will be found due to the plaintiff on taking unsettled accounts between him and the defendant the plaint need only state approximately the amount sued for.

Where plaintiff sues as a representative.

When the plaintiff sues in a representative character, the plaint should shew, not only that he has an actual existing interest in the subject-matter, but that he has taken the steps necessary to enable him to institute a suit concerning it.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A sues as B's executor. The plaint must state that A has proved B's will.

(*b*) A sues as C's administrator. The plaint must state that A has taken out administration to C's estate.

(*c*) A sues as guardian of D, a Muhammadan minor. A is not D's guardian according to Muhammadan law and usage. The plaint must state that A has been specially appointed D's guardian.

Defendant's interest and liability to be shewn.

The plaint must shew that the defendant is or claims to be interested in the subject-matter, and that he is liable to be called upon to answer the plaintiff's demand.

Illustration.

A dies leaving B his executor, C his legatee, and D a debtor to A's estate. C sues D to compel him to pay his debt in satisfaction of C's legacy. The plaint must shew that B has causelessly refused to sue D, or that B and D have colluded for the purpose of defrauding C, or other such circumstances rendering D liable to C.

Grounds of exemption from limitation law.

If the cause of action arose beyond the period ordinarily allowed by any law for instituting the suit, the plaint must shew the ground upon which exemption from such law is claimed.

Plaint to be subscribed and verified.

51. The plaint shall be subscribed by the plaintiff and his pleader (if any), and shall be verified at the foot by the plaintiff or, with the permission of the Court, by some other person proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be acquainted with the facts of the case.

Contents of verification.

52. The verification must be to the effect that the same is true to the knowledge of the person making it, except as to matters stated on information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Verification to be signed and attested.

The verification shall be signed by the person making it, and when he makes it out of court he shall sign it in the presence of a witness, who shall also sign it.

The Court shall examine such witness as to the fact of the signature, unless the person making the verification is present.

When the plaint may be rejected, returned for amendment, or amended.

53. The plaint may, at the discretion of the Court, and at or before the first hearing, be rejected, returned for amendment within a time to be fixed by the Court, or amended then and there, upon such terms as to the payment of costs occasioned by the amendment as the Court thinks fit,

(*a*) if it do not state correctly and without prolixity the several particulars hereinbefore required to be specified therein; or

(*b*) if it contain any particulars other than those so required; or

(*c*) if it be not subscribed and verified as hereinbefore required; or

(*d*) if it do not disclose a cause of action; or

(*e*) if it is not framed in accordance with section 42; or

(*f*) if it is wrongly framed by reason of non-joinder or misjoinder of parties, or because the plaintiff has joined causes of action which ought not to be joined in the same suit:

Proviso.

Provided that a plaint cannot be altered so as to convert a suit of one character into a suit of another and inconsistent character.

Attestation of amendment.

When a plaint is amended, the amendment shall be attested by the signature of the Judge.

When the plaint shall be rejected.

54. The plaint shall be rejected in the following cases :—

(*a*) if the relief sought is undervalued, and the plaintiff, on being required by the Court to correct the valuation within a time to be fixed by the Court, fails to do so:

(*b*) if the relief sought is properly valued, but the plaint is written upon paper insufficiently stamped, and the plaintiff, on being required by the Court to supply the requisite stamp-paper within a time to be fixed by the Court, fails to do so:

(*c*) if the suit appear from the statement in the plaint to be barred by any positive rule of law:

(*d*) if the plaint having been returned for amendment within a time fixed by the Court is not amended within such time.

Procedure on rejecting a plaint.

55. When a plaint is rejected, the Judge shall record with his own hand an order to that effect with the reason for such order.

When rejection of plaint does not preclude presentation of fresh plaint.

56. The rejection of the plaint on any of the grounds hereinbefore mentioned shall not of its own force preclude the plaintiff from presenting a fresh plaint in respect of the same cause of action.

When the plaint shall be returned to be presented to the proper Court.

57. The plaint shall be returned to be presented to the proper Court in the following cases:

(*a*) If a suit has been instituted in a Court whose grade is lower or higher than that of the Court competent to try it, where such Court exists, or where no option as to the selection of the Court is allowed by law:

(*b*) If, in a suit relating to immoveable property, but not coming under the proviso to section 16, it appear that no part of such property is situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court to which the plaint is presented:

(*c*) If, in any other case, it appear that the cause of action did not arise, and that none of the defendants are dwelling or carrying on business, or personally working for gain, within such local limits.

Procedure on returning plaint.

On returning a plaint, the Judge shall, with his own hand, endorse thereon the date of its presentation and return, the name of the party presenting it, and a brief statement of the reason for returning it.

Procedure on admitting plaint.

58. The plaintiff shall endorse on the plaint, or annex thereto, a memorandum of the documents (if any) which he has filed along with it; and if the plaint be admitted, shall present as many copies on plain paper of the plaint as there are defendants, unless the Court by reason of the length of the plaint or the number of the defendants, or for any other sufficient reason, permit him to present a like number of concise statements of the nature of the claim made, or of the relief or remedy required in the suit, in which case he shall present such statements.

Concise statements.

If the plaintiff sues, or the defendant or any of the defendants is sued, in a representative capacity, such statements shall show in what capacity the plaintiff or defendant sues or is sued.

The plaintiff may, by leave of the Court, amend such statements so as to make them correspond with the plaint.

The chief ministerial officer of the Court shall sign such memorandum and copies or statements if, on examination, he finds them to be correct.

Register of suits.

The Court shall also cause the particulars mentioned in section 50 to be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose and called the Register of civil suits. Such entries shall be numbered in every year according to the order in which the plaint is admitted.

Production of document on which plaintiff sues.

59. If a plaintiff sue upon a document in his possession or power, he shall produce it in Court when the plaint is presented, and shall at the same time deliver the document or a copy thereof to be filed with the plaint.

Delivery of document or copy.

List of other documents.

If he rely on any other documents (whether in his possession or power or not) as evidence in support of his claim, he shall enter such documents in a list to be added or annexed to the plaint.

Statement in case of documents not in his possession or power.

60. In the case of any such document not in his possession or power, he shall, if possible, state in whose possession or power it is.

Suits on lost negotiable instruments.

61. In case of any suit founded upon a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument, if it be proved that the instrument is lost, and if an indemnity be given by the plaintiff, to the satisfaction of the Court, against the claims of any other person upon such instrument, the Court may make such decree as it would have made if the plaintiff had produced the instrument in Court when the plaint was presented, and had at the same time delivered a copy of the instrument to be filed with the plaint.

Production of shop-book.

62. If the document on which the plaintiff sues be an entry in a shop-book or other book in his possession or power, the plaintiff shall produce the book at the time of filing the plaint, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

Original entry to be marked and returned.

The Court, or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, shall forthwith mark the document for the purpose of identification; and after examining and comparing the copy with the original and attesting the copy if found correct, shall return the book to the plaintiff and cause the copy to be filed.

Inadmissibility of document not produced when plaint filed.

63. A document which ought to be produced in Court by the plaintiff when the plaint is presented, or to be entered in the list to be added or annexed to the plaint, and which is not produced or entered accordingly, shall not, without the leave of the Court, be received in evidence on his behalf at the hearing of the suit.

Nothing in this section applies to documents produced for cross-examination of the defendant's witnesses, or in answer to any case set up by the defendant, or handed to a witness merely to refresh his memory.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE ISSUE AND SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

Issue of Summons.

Summons.

64. When the plaint has been registered, and the copies or concise statements required by section 58 have been filed, a summons may be issued to each defendant to appear and answer the claim on a day to be therein specified, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable,

(*a*) in person, or

(*b*) by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or

(*c*) by a pleader accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions.

Every such summons shall be signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court:

Provided that no such summons shall be issued when the defendant has appeared at the presentation of the plaint and admitted the plaintiff's claim.

Copy or statement annexed to summons.

65. Every such summons shall be accompanied with one of the copies or concise statements mentioned in section 58.

Court may order defendant or plaintiff to appear in person.

66. If the Court see reason to require the personal appearance of the defendant, the summons shall order him to appear in person in Court on the day therein specified.

If the Court see reason to require the personal appearance of the plaintiff on the same day, it may make an order for such appearance.

No party to be ordered to appear in person unless resident within 50 or, where there is a railway, 200 miles.

67. No party shall be ordered to appear in person unless he resides

(*a*) within the local limit of the Court's ordinary original jurisdiction, or

(*b*) without such limits and at a place less than fifty, or, where there is railway-communication for five-sixths of the distance between the place where he resides and the place where the Court is situate, two hundred miles from the Court-house.

Summons to be either to settle issues or for final disposal.

68. The Court shall determine, at the time of issuing the summons, whether it shall be for the settlement of issues only, or for the final disposal of the suit; and the summons shall contain a direction accordingly:

Provided that, in every suit cognizable by Courts of Small Causes, the summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit.

Fixing day for appearance of defendant.

69. The day for the appearance of the defendant shall be fixed by the Court with reference to its current business, the place of residence of the defendant and the time necessary for the service of the summons; and the day shall be so fixed as to allow the defendant sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on such day.

What shall be deemed 'sufficient time' must be determined with reference to the circumstances of the case.

Summons to order defendant to produce documents required by plaintiff or relied on by defendant.

70. The summons to appear and answer shall order the defendant to produce any document in his possession or power, containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case, or upon which the defendant intends to rely in support of his case.

On issue of summons or final disposal, parties to be directed to produce their witnesses.

71. When the summons is for the final disposal of the suit, it shall direct the defendant to produce, on the day fixed for his appearance, the witnesses upon whose evidence he intends to rely in support of his case.

Service of Summons.

Delivery of summons for service.

72. The summons shall be delivered to the proper officer of the Court, to be served by him or one of his subordinates.

Mode of service.

73. Service of the summons shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, and sealed with the seal of the Court.

Service on several defendants.

74. When there are more defendants than one, service of the summons shall be made on each defendant:

Provided that, if the defendants are partners, and the suit relates to a partnership-transaction or to an actionable wrong in respect of which relief is claimable from the firm, the service may be made, unless the Court directs otherwise, either (*a*) on one defendant for himself and for the other defendants, or (*b*) on any person having the management of the business of the partnership at the principal place, within the local limits of the Court's ordinary original civil jurisdiction, of such business.

Service to be on defendant in person, when practicable, or on his agent.

75. Whenever it may be practicable, the service shall be made on the defendant in person, unless he have an agent empowered to accept the service, in which case service on such agent shall be sufficient.

Service on agent by whom defendant carries on business.

76. In a suit relating to any business or work against a person who does not reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court from which the summons issues, service on any manager or agent, who, at the time of service, personally carries on such business or work for such person within such limits, shall be deemed good service.

For the purpose of this section, the master of a ship is the agent of his owner or charterer.

Service on agent in charge, in suits for immoveable property.

77. In a suit to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immoveable property, if the service cannot be made on the defendant in person, and the defendant have no agent empowered to accept the service, it may be made on any agent of the defendant in charge of the property.

When service may be on male member of defendant's family.

78. If in any suit the defendant cannot be found and if he have no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons on his behalf, the service may be made on any adult male member of the family of the defendant, who is residing with him.

Explanation.—A servant is not a member of the family within the meaning of this section.

Person served to sign acknowledgment.

79. When the serving-officer delivers or tenders a copy of the summons to the defendant personally, or to an agent or other person on his behalf, he shall require the signature of the person to whom the copy is so delivered or tendered to an acknowledgment of service endorsed on the original summons.

Procedure when defendant refuses to accept service, or cannot be found.

80. If the defendant or other person refuse to sign the acknowledgment or to receive the copy of the summons,

or if the serving-officer cannot find the defendant, and there is no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons on his behalf, nor any other person on whom the service can be made,

the serving-officer shall affix a copy of the summons on the outer door of the house in which the defendant ordinarily resides and then return the original to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement thereon stating that he has so affixed the copy and the circumstances under which he did so.

Endorsement of time and manner of service.

81. The serving-officer shall, in all cases in which the summons has been served under section 79, endorse or cause to be endorsed on the original summons, the time when and the manner in which the summons was served.

Examination of serving officer.

82. When a summons is returned under section 80, the Court shall examine the serving-officer on oath touching his proceedings and may make such further enquiry in the matter as it thinks fit; and shall either declare that the summons has been duly served or order such service as it thinks fit.

Substituted service.

Where the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that the defendant is keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service, or that for any other reason the summons cannot be served in the ordinary way, the Court shall order the summons to be served by affixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the Court-house, and also upon some conspicuous part of the house, if any, in which the defendant is known to have last resided, or in such other manner as the Court thinks fit.

Effect of substituted service.

83. The service substituted by order of the Court, shall be as effectual as if it had been made on the defendant personally.

When service is substituted, time for appearance to be fixed.

84. Whenever service is substituted by order of the Court, the Court shall fix such time for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require.

Service of summons when defendant resides within jurisdiction of another Court and has no agent to accept service

85. If the defendant resides within the jurisdiction of any Court other than the Court in which the suit is instituted, and has no agent resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the latter Court empowered to accept the service of the summons, such Court shall send the summons, either by one of its officers or by post, to any Court, not being a High Court, having jurisdiction at the place where the defendant resides, by which it can be conveniently served, and shall fix such time for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require.

The Court to which the summons is sent shall, upon receipt thereof, proceed as if it had been issued by such Court and shall then return the summons to the Court from which it originally issued, together with the record (if any) made under this paragraph.

Service within Presidency towns and Rangoon of process issued by Mufassal Courts.

86. Whenever any process issued by any Court established beyond the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon is to be served within any such town, it shall be sent to the Court of Small Causes within whose jurisdiction the process is to be served,

and such Court of Small Causes shall deal with such process in the same manner as if the process had been issued by itself,

and shall then return the process to the Court from which it issued.

Service on defendant in jail.

87. If the defendant be in jail, the summons shall be delivered to the officer in charge of the jail in which the defendant is confined, and such officer shall cause the summons to be served upon the defendant.

The summons shall be returned to the Court from which it issued, with a statement of the service endorsed thereon and signed by the officer in charge of the jail and by the defendant.

Procedure if jail be in a different district.

88. If the jail in which the defendant is confined is not in the district in which the suit is instituted, the summons may be sent by post or otherwise to the officer in charge of such jail, and such officer shall cause the summons to be served upon the defendant, and shall return the summons to the Court from which it issued, with a statement of the service endorsed thereon, and signed as provided in section 87.

Service when defendant resides out of British India and has no agent to accept service.

89. If the defendant resides out of British India, and has no agent in British India empowered to accept the service, the summons shall be addressed to the defendant at the place where he is residing, and forwarded to him by post if there be postal communication between such place and the place where the Court is situate.

Service through British Resident or Agent of Government.

90. If there be a British Resident or Agent of Government in or for the territory in which the defendant resides, the summons may be sent to such Resident or Agent, by post or otherwise, for the purpose of being served upon the defendant; and if the Resident or Agent return the summons with an endorsement under his hand that the summons has been served on the defendant in manner hereinbefore directed, such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence of the service.

Substitution of letter for summons.

91. The Court may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, substitute for the summons a letter signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, when the defendant is, in the opinion of the Court, of a rank which entitles him to such mark of consideration.

The letter shall contain all the particulars required to be stated in the summons, and, subject to the provisions contained in section 92, shall be treated in all respects as a summons.

Mode of sending such letter.

92. When a letter is so substituted for a summons, it may be sent to the defendant by post or by a special messenger selected by the Court, or in any other manner which the Court thinks fit; unless the defendant has an agent empowered to accept service of summons, in which case the letter may be delivered or sent to such agent.

Service of Process.

Process to be served at expense of party issuing it.

93. Every process issued under this Code shall be served at the expense of the party on whose behalf it is issued, unless the Court otherwise directs.

Costs of service.

The court-fee leviable for such service shall be levied before the process is issued.

Notices and orders in writing how served.

94. All notices and orders required by this Code to be given to or served on any person shall be in writing, and shall be served in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of summons.

Postage.

Postage.

95. Postage, where chargeable on any notice, summons or letter issued under this Code and forwarded by post, and the fee for registering the same, shall be paid before the communication is forwarded.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE PARTIES AND CONSEQUENCE OF NON-APPEARANCE.

Parties to appear on day fixed in summons for defendant to appear and answer.

96. On the day fixed in the summons for the defendant to appear and answer, the parties shall be in attendance at the Court-house in person or by their respective pleaders, and the suit shall then be heard, unless the hearing be adjourned to a future day fixed by the Court.

Dismissal of suit where summons not served in consequence of plaintiff's failure to pay fee for issuing it.

97. If on the day so fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, it be found that the summons has not been served upon him in consequence of the failure of the plaintiff to pay the court-fee leviable for such service, the Court may order that the suit be dismissed:

Proviso.

Provided that no such order shall be passed, although the summons has not been served upon the defendant, if, on the day fixed for him to appear and answer, he attends in person or by a duly authorized agent, when he is allowed to appear by agent.

If neither party appear, suit to be dismissed.

98. If on the day fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, or on any other subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit is adjourned, neither party appears, the suit shall be dismissed, unless the Judge, for reasons to be recorded under his hand, otherwise directs.

In such case plaintiff may bring fresh suit;

99. Whenever a suit is dismissed under section 97 or section 98, the plaintiff may (subject to the law of limitation) bring a fresh suit; or if, within the period of thirty days from the date of the order dismissing the suit, he satisfies the Court that there was a sufficient excuse for his not paying the court-fee required within the time allowed for the service of the summons or for his non-appearance, as the case may be, the Court shall pass an order to set aside the dismissal and appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

or Court may restore the suit to its file.

Procedure if only plaintiff appear.

100. If the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear, the procedure shall be as follows:

when summons was duly served.

(*a*) if it is proved that the summons was duly served, the Court may proceed *ex parte:*

when summons not duly served.

(*b*). If it is not proved that the summons was duly served, the Court shall direct a second summons to be issued and served on the defendant:

when summons served, but not in due time.

(*c*) If it is proved that the summons was served on the defendant, but not in sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on the day fixed in the summons, the Court shall postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and shall direct notice of such day to be given to the defendant.

If it is owing to the plaintiff's default that the summons was not served in sufficient time, the Court shall order him to pay the costs occasioned by such postponement.

Procedure where defendant appears on day of adjourned hearing, and assigns good cause for previous non-appearance.

101. If the Court has adjourned the hearing of the suit *ex parte*, and the defendant, at or before such hearing, appears and assigns good cause for his previous non-appearance, he may, upon such terms as the Court directs as to costs or otherwise, be heard in answer to the suit, as if he had appeared on the day fixed for his appearance.

Procedure where defendant only appears.

102. If the defendant appears and the plaintiff does not appear, the Court shall dismiss the suit, unless the defendant admits the claim, or part thereof, in which case the Court shall pass a decree against the defendant upon such admission, and where part only of the claim has been admitted, shall dismiss the suit so far as it relates to the remainder.

Decree against plaintiff by default bars fresh suit.

103. When a suit is wholly or partially dismissed under this section, the plaintiff shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit in respect of the same cause of action. But he may apply for an order to set the dismissal aside; and if it be proved that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall set aside the dismissal upon such terms as

to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

No order shall be made under the second paragraph of this section unless the plaintiff has served the defendant with notice in writing of his application.

Procedure where defendant residing out of British India does not appear.

104. If, on the day fixed for the hearing of a suit against a defendant residing out of British India, who has no agent empowered to accept service of summons, or on any day to which the hearing has been adjourned, the defendant does not appear, the plaintiff may apply to the Court for permission to proceed with his suit, and the Court may direct that the plaintiff be at liberty to proceed with his suit in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several plaintiffs.

105. If there be more plaintiffs than one, and one or more of them appear, and the others do not appear, the Court may, at the instance of the plaintiff or plaintiffs appearing, permit the suit to proceed in the same way as if all the plaintiffs had appeared, and pass such order as it thinks fit.

Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several defendants.

106. If there be more defendants than one, and one or more of them appear, and the others do not appear, the suit shall proceed, and the Court shall, at the time of passing judgment, make such order as it thinks fit with respect to the defendants who do not appear.

Consequence of non-attendance, without sufficient cause shown, of party ordered to appear in person.

107. If a plaintiff or defendant, who has been ordered to appear in person under the provisions of section 66 or section 436, does not appear in person, or shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court for failing so to appear, he shall be subject to all the provisions of the foregoing sections applicable to plaintiffs and defendants, respectively, who do not appear.

Of setting aside Decrees ex parte.

Setting aside decree *ex parte* against defendant.

108. In any case in which a decree is passed *ex parte* against a defendant under section 100, he may apply to the Court by which the decree was made for an order to set it aside;

and if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order to set aside the decree upon such terms as to costs, payment into Court, or otherwise, as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

No decree to be set aside, without notice to opposite party.

109. No decree shall be set aside on any such application as aforesaid, unless notice thereof in writing has been served on the opposite party.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF WRITTEN STATEMENTS AND SET-OFF.

Written statements.

110. The parties may, at any time before or at the first hearing of the suit, tender written statements of their respective cases, and the Court shall receive such statements and place them on the record.

Particulars of set-off to be given in written statement.

111. If in a suit for the recovery of money the defendant claims to set-off against the plaintiff's demand any ascertained sum of money legally recoverable by him from the plaintiff, and if in such claim of the defendant against the plaintiff both parties fill the same character as they fill in the plaintiff's suit, the defendant may, at the first hearing of the suit, but not afterwards, unless permitted by the Court, tender a written statement containing the particulars of the debt sought to be set-off.

Inquiry.

The Court shall thereupon inquire into the same, and if it find that the case fulfils the requirements of the former part of this section, and that the amount claimed to be set-off does not exceed the pecuniary limits of its jurisdiction, the Court shall set-off the one debt against the other.

Effect of set-off.

Such set-off shall have the same effect as a plaint in a cross-suit, so as to enable the Court to pronounce a final judgment in the same suit, both on the original and on the cross-claim; but it shall not affect the lien upon the amount decreed of any pleader in respect of the costs payable to him under the decree.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths Rs. 2,000 to B, and appoints C his executor and residuary legatee. B dies and D takes out administration to B's effects. C pays Rs. 1,000 as surety for D. Then D sues C for the legacy. C cannot set-off the debt of Rs. 1,000 against the legacy, for neither C nor D fills the same character with respect to the legacy as they fill with respect to the payment of the Rs. 1,000.

(*b*) A dies intestate and in debt to B. C takes out administration to A's effects, and B buys part of the effects from C. In a suit for the purchase-money by C against B, the latter cannot set-off the debt against the price, for C fills two different characters, one as the vendor to B, in which he sues B, and the other as representative to A.

(*c*) A sues B on a bill of exchange. B alleges that A has wrongfully neglected to insure B's goods and is liable to him in compensation which he claims to set-off. The amount not being ascertained cannot be set-off.

(*d*) A sues B on a bill of exchange for Rs. 500. B holds a judgment against A for Rs. 1,000. The two claims being both definite pecuniary demands may be set-off.

(*e*) A sues B for compensation on account of a trespass. B holds a promissory note for Rs. 1,000 from A and claims to set-off that amount against any sum that A may recover in the suit. B may do so, for as soon as A recovers, both sums are definite pecuniary demands.

(*f*) A and B sue C for Rs. 1,000. C cannot set-off a debt due to him by A alone.

(*g*) A sues B and C for Rs. 1,000. B cannot set-off a debt due to him alone by A.

(*h*) A owes the partnership firm of B and C Rs. 1,000. B dies leaving C surviving. A sues C for a debt of Rs. 1,500 due in his separate character. C may set-off the debt of Rs. 1,000.

112. Except as provided in the last preceding section, no written statement shall be received after the first hearing of the suit:

No written statement to be received after first hearing unless called for by Court.

Provided that the Court may at any time require a written statement, or additional written statement, from any of the parties, and fix a time for presenting the same:

Court may at any time call for written statement.

Provided also that a written statement, or an additional written statement, may, with the permission of the Court, be received at any time for the purpose of answering written statements so required and presented.

113. If any party from whom a written statement is so required fails to present the same within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may pass a decree against him, or make such other order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit.

Procedure when party fails to present written statement called for by Court.

114. Written statements shall be as brief as the nature of the case admits, and shall not be argumentative, but shall be confined as much as possible to a simple narrative of the facts which the party by whom or on whose behalf the written statement is made believes to be material to the case, and which he either admits or believes he will be able to prove.

Frame of written statements.

Every such statement shall be divided into paragraphs, numbered consecutively, and each paragraph containing as nearly as may be a separate allegation.

115. Written statements shall be subscribed and verified in the manner hereinbefore provided for subscribing and verifying plaints, and no written statement shall be received unless it be so subscribed and verified.

Written statements to be subscribed and verified.

The provisions of section 52 as to examining witnesses as to the fact of signature shall apply in the case of written statements.

116. If it appear to the Court that any written statement, whether called for by the Court or spontaneously tendered, is argumentative or prolix, or contains matter irrelevant to the suit, the Court may amend it then and there, or may, by an order to be endorsed thereon, reject the same, or return it to the party by whom it was made for amendment within a time to be fixed by the Court, imposing such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Court thinks fit.

Rejection of argumentative, prolix or irrelevant written statements.

When any amendment is made under this section, the Judge shall attest it by his signature.

Attestation of amendments.

When a statement has been rejected under this section, the party making it shall not present another written statement, unless it be expressly called for or allowed by the Court.

Effect of rejection.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE PARTIES BY THE COURT.

117. At the first hearing of the suit, the Court shall ascertain from the defendant or his pleader whether he admits or denies the allegations of fact made in the plaint and shall ascertain from each party or his pleader whether he admits or denies such allegations of fact as are made in the written statement (if any) of the opposite party, and as are not expressly or by necessary implication admitted or denied by the party against whom they are made. The Court shall record such admissions and denials.

Ascertainment from each party whether allegations in written statements are admitted or denied.

118. At the first hearing of the suit, or at any subsequent hearing, any party appearing in person or present in Court, or any person able to answer any material questions relating to the suit by whom such party or his pleader is accompanied, may be examined orally by the Court; and the Court may, if it thinks fit, put in the course of such examination questions suggested by either party.

Oral examination of party, or companion of himself or his pleader.

119. The substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing by the Judge, and shall form part of the record.

Substance of examination to be written.

120. If the pleader of any party who appears by a pleader refuses or is unable to answer any material question relating to the suit which the Court is of opinion that the party whom he represents ought to answer, and is likely to be able to answer if interrogated in person, the Court may postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day, and direct that such party shall appear in person on such day.

Consequence of refusal or inability of pleader to answer.

If such party fails without lawful excuse to appear in person on the day so appointed, the Court may pass a decree against him, or make such order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit.

CHAPTER X.

OF DISCOVERY AND OF THE ADMISSION, INSPECTION, PRODUCTION, IMPOUNDING AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS.

121. Any party may at any time by leave of the Court, deliver through the Court interrogatories in writing for the examination of the opposite party, or where there are more opposite parties than one, any one or more of such parties, with a note at the foot thereof stating which of such interrogatories each of such persons is required to answer:

Power to deliver interrogatories.

Provided that no party shall deliver more than one set of interrogatories to the same person without the permission of the Court, and that no defendant shall deliver interrogatories for the examination of the plaintiff unless such defendant has previously tendered a written statement and such statement has been received and placed on the record.

Service of interrogatories.

122. Interrogatories delivered under section 121 shall be served on the pleader (if any) of the party interrogated or in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of summons, and the provisions of sections 79, 80, 81 and 82 shall, in the latter case, apply so far as may be practicable.

Inquiry into propriety of exhibiting interrogatories.

123. The Court, in adjusting the costs of the suit, shall, at the instance of any party, inquire or cause inquiry to be made into the propriety of delivering such interrogatories; and if it thinks that such interrogatories have been delivered unreasonably, vexatiously or at improper length, the costs occasioned by the said interrogatories and the answers thereto shall be borne by the party in fault.

Service of interrogatories on officer of corporation or company.

124. If any party to a suit be a body corporate or a joint stock company, whether incorporated or not, or any other body of persons empowered by law to sue or be sued, whether in his own name or in the name of any officer or other person, any opposite party may apply to the Court for an order allowing him to deliver interrogatories to any member or officer of such corporation, company or body, and an order may be made accordingly.

Power to strike out interrogatories as irrelevant, &c.

125. Any party called upon to answer interrogatories, whether by himself or by any such member or officer, may refuse to answer any interrogatory on the ground that it is irrelevant, or is not put *bonâ fide* for the purposes of the suit, or that the matter inquired after is not sufficiently material at that stage of the suit, or on any other like ground.

Time for filing affidavit in answer.

126. Interrogatories shall be answered by affidavit to be filed in Court within ten days from the service thereof or within such further time as the Judge may allow.

Procedure where a party omits to answer sufficiently

127. If any person interrogated omits or refuses to answer, or answers insufficiently, any interrogatory, the party interrogating may apply to the Court for an order requiring him to answer or to answer further, as the case may be. And an order may be made requiring him to answer or to answer further either by affidavit or by *vivâ voce* examination as the Judge may direct: Provided that the Judge shall not require an answer to any interrogatory which in his opinion need not have been answered under section 125.

Power to demand admission of genuineness of documents.

128. Either party may, by a notice through the Court, within a reasonable time not less than ten days before the hearing, require the other party to admit (saving all just exceptions to the admissibility of such document in evidence) the genuineness of any document material to the suit.

The admission shall also be made in writing, signed by the other party or his pleader and filed in Court.

If such notice be not given, no costs of proving such document shall be allowed, unless the Judge otherwise orders.

If such notice is not complied with within four days after its being served, and the Judge thinks it reasonable that the admission should have been made, the party refusing shall bear the expense of proving such document, whatever may be the result of the suit.

Application for order for discovery of document.

129. The Court may, at any time during the pendency therein of any suit, order any party to the suit to declare by affidavit all the documents which are or have been in his possession or power relating to any matter in question in the suit, and any party to the suit may, at any time before the first hearing, apply to the Court for a like order.

Affidavit in answer to such order.

Every affidavit made under this section shall specify which, if any, of the documents therein mentioned the declarant objects to produce, together with the grounds of such objection.

Power to order production of documents during suit.

130. The Court may, at any time during the pendency therein of any suit, order the production by any party thereto of such of the documents in his possession or power relating to any matter in question in such suit or proceeding as the Court thinks right; and the Court may deal with such documents when produced in such manner as appears just.

Notice to produce for inspection documents referred to in plaint, &c.

131. Every party to a suit may at any time before or at the hearing thereof give notice through the Court to any other party in whose plaint, written statement or affidavits reference is made to any document, to produce such document in the presence of such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf, for the inspection of the party giving such notice or of his pleader, and to permit such party or pleader to take copies thereof.

Consequence of non-compliance with such notice.

No party failing to comply with such notice shall afterwards be at liberty to put any such document in evidence on his behalf in such suit, unless he satisfies the Court that such document relates only to his own title, or that he had some other and sufficient cause for not complying with such notice.

Party receiving such notice to deliver notice when and where inspection may be had.

132. The party to whom such notice is given shall, within ten days from the receipt thereof, deliver through the Court to the party giving the same a notice stating a time within three days from such delivery at which the documents or such of them as he does not object to produce, may be inspected at his pleader's office or some other convenient place, and stating which, if any, of the documents he objects to produce, and on what grounds.

Application for order of inspection.

133. If any party served with notice under section 131 omits to give notice under section 132 of the time for inspection, or objects to give inspection, or names an incon-

venient place for inspection, the party desiring it may apply to the Court for an order of inspection.

Application to be founded on affidavit.

134. Except in the case of documents referred to in the plaint, written statement, or affidavit of the party against whom the application is made, or disclosed in his affidavit of documents, such application shall be founded upon an affidavit shewing (*a*) of what documents inspection is sought, (*b*) that the party applying is entitled to inspect them, and (*c*) that they are in the possession or power of the party against whom the application is made.

Power to order issue or question on which right to discovery depends to be first determined.

135. If the party from whom discovery of any kind or inspection is sought, objects to the same or any part thereof, and if the Court is satisfied that the right to such discovery or inspection depends on the determination of any issue or question in dispute in the suit, or that for any other reason it is desirable that any such issue or question should be determined before deciding upon the right to the discovery or inspection, the Court may order that the issue or question be determined first and reserve the question as to the discovery or inspection.

Consequences of failure to answer or give inspection.

136. If any party fail to comply with any order under this chapter to answer interrogatories or for discovery or inspection, which has been duly served, he shall, if a plaintiff, be liable to have his suit dismissed for want of prosecution, and if a defendant, to have his defence, if any, struck out, and to be placed in the same position as if he had not appeared and answered;

and the party interrogating or seeking discovery or inspection may apply to the Court for an order to that effect, and the Court may make such order accordingly.

Any party failing to comply with any order under this chapter to answer interrogatories or for discovery or inspection which has been served personally upon him, shall also be deemed guilty of an offence under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

Court may send for papers from its own records or from other Courts.

137. The Court may, of its own accord, and may, in its discretion, upon the application of any of the parties to a suit, send for, either from its own records or from any other Court, the record of any other suit or proceeding, and inspect the same.

Every application made under this section shall (unless the Court otherwise directs) be supported by an affidavit of the applicant or his pleader, shewing how the record is material to the suit in which the application is made, and that the applicant cannot without unreasonable delay or expense obtain a duly authenticated copy of the record or of such portion thereof as the applicant requires, or that the production of the original is necessary for the purposes of justice.

Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to enable the Court to use in evidence any document which under the Indian Evidence Act would be inadmissible in the suit.

Documentary evidence to be in readiness at first hearing.

138. The parties or their pleaders shall bring with them and have in readiness at the first hearing of the suit, to be produced when called for by the Court, all the documentary evidence of every description in their possession or power, on which they intend to rely, and which has not already been filed in Court, and all documents which the Court at any time before such hearing has ordered to be produced.

Effect of non-production of documents.

139. No documentary evidence in the possession or power of any party the production of which has been called for under section 138, and which has not been produced, shall be received at any subsequent stage of the proceedings unless good cause be shewn to the satisfaction of the Court for the non-production thereof. And the Judge receiving any such evidence shall record his reasons for so doing.

Documents to be received by Court.

140. The Court shall receive the documents respectively produced by the parties at the first hearing, provided that the documents produced by each party be accompanied by an accurate list thereof prepared in such form as the High Court may from time to time direct.

Rejection of irrelevant or inadmissible documents.

The Court may at any stage of the suit reject any document which it considers irrelevant or otherwise inadmissible, recording the grounds of such rejection.

No documents to be placed on record unless proved.

141. No document shall be placed on the record unless it has been proved or admitted in accordance with the law of evidence for the time being in force. Every document so proved or admitted shall be endorsed with the number and title of the suit, the name of the person producing it, and the date on which it was produced. The Judge shall then endorse with his own hand a statement that it was proved against or admitted by (as the case may be) the person against whom it is used. The document shall then be filed as part of the record:

Proved documents to be marked and filed.

Entries in shop-books.

Provided that, if the document be an entry in a shop-book or other book, the party on whose behalf such book is produced may furnish a copy of the entry, which may be endorsed as aforesaid, and shall be filed as part of the record, and the Court shall mark the entry and shall then return the book to the person producing it.

All documents produced at the first hearing and not so proved or admitted shall be returned to the parties respectively producing them.

Rejected documents to be marked,

142. When a document so proved or admitted is relied on as evidence by either party, but the Court considers it inadmissible, it shall be further endorsed with the addition of the word "rejected," and the endorsement shall be signed by the Judge.

and returned, unless detained by Court.

The document shall then be returned to the party who produced it.

143. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 62, 141 and 142, the Court may, if it see sufficient cause, direct any document or book produced before it in any suit to be impounded and kept in the custody of an officer of the Court, for such period and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

Court may order any document to be impounded.

144. In suits in which an appeal is not allowed, when the suit has been disposed of, and in suits in which an appeal is allowed, when the time for preferring an appeal from the decree has elapsed, or, if an appeal has been preferred, then after the appeal has been disposed of, any person, whether a party to the suit or not, desirous of receiving back any document produced by him in the suit, and placed on the record, shall, unless the document is impounded under section 143, be entitled to receive back the same:

After lapse of time for appeal, document admitted in evidence may be returned.

Provided that a document may be returned at any time before either of such events, if the person applying for such return delivers to the proper officer a certified copy of such document to be substituted for the original:

When document may be returned before time limited.

Provided also that no document shall be returned which, by force of the decree, has become void or useless.

Document not to be returned in certain cases.

On the return of a document which has been admitted in evidence, a receipt shall be given by the party receiving it, in a receipt-book to be kept for the purpose.

Receipt to be given for returned document.

145. The provisions herein contained as to documents shall, so far as may be, apply to all other material objects producible as evidence.

Provisions as to documents applied to material objects.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

146. Issues arise when a material proposition of fact or law is affirmed by the one party and denied by the other.

Framing of issues.

Material propositions are those propositions of law or fact which a plaintiff must allege in order to shew a right to sue.

Each material proposition affirmed by one party and denied by the other must form the subject of a distinct issue.

Issues are of two kinds: (*a*) issues of fact, (*b*) issues of law.

At the first hearing of the suit, the Court shall, after reading the plaint and the written statements, if any, and after such examination of the parties as may appear necessary, ascertain upon what material propositions of fact or of law the parties are at variance, and shall thereupon proceed to frame and record the issues on which the right decision of the case appears to the Court to depend.

When issues both of law and of fact arise in the same suit, and the Court is of opinion that the case may be disposed of on the issues of law only, it shall try those issues first, and for that purpose may, if it thinks fit, postpone the settlement of the issues of fact until after the issues of law have been determined.

Nothing in this section requires the Court to frame and record issues when the defendant at the first hearing of the suit makes no defence.

147. The Court may frame the issues from all or any of the following materials:—

Allegations from which issues may be framed.

(*a*) allegations made on oath by the parties, or by any persons present on their behalf, or made by the pleaders of such parties or persons;

(*b*) allegations made in the plaint or in the written statements (if any) tendered in the suit, or in answer to interrogatories delivered in the suit;

(*c*) the contents of documents produced by either party.

148. If the Court be of opinion that the issues cannot be correctly framed without the examination of some person not before the Court, or without the inspection of some document not produced in the suit, it may adjourn the framing of the issues to a future day, to be fixed by the Court, and may (subject to the rules contained in the Indian Evidence Act) compel the attendance of any person or the production of any document by the person in whose hands it may be, by summons or other process.

Court may examine witnesses or documents before framing issues.

149. The Court may at any time before passing a decree amend the issues or frame additional issues on such terms as it thinks fit, and all such amendments or additional issues as may be necessary for determining the controversy between the parties shall be so made or framed.

Power to amend, add and strike out issues.

The Court may also, at any time before passing a decree, strike out any issues that appear to it to be wrongly framed or introduced.

150. When the parties to a suit are agreed as to the question of fact or of law to be decided between them, they may state the same in the form of an issue, and enter into an agreement in writing

Questions of fact or law may by agreement be stated in the form of an issue.

(*a*) that upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or the negative of such issue, a sum of money specified in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Court, or in such manner as the Court may direct, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them, or that one of them be declared entitled to some right or subject to some liability specified in the agreement,

(*b*) that upon such finding some property specified in the agreement and in dispute in the suit shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them, or as that other may direct, or

(*c*) that upon such finding one or more of the parties shall do or abstain from doing some particular act, specified in the agreement, and relating to the matter in dispute.

Court if satisfied that the agreement was executed in good faith may pronounce judgment.

151. If the Court be satisfied, after making such inquiry as it deems proper,

(a) that the agreement was duly executed by the parties,

(b) that they have a substantial interest in the decision of such question as aforesaid, and

(c) that the same is fit to be tried and decided,

it may proceed to record and try the issue, and state its finding or opinion thereon in the same manner as if the issue had been framed by the Court;

and may, upon the finding or decision on such issue, pronounce judgment according to the terms of the agreement;

and upon the judgment so given, decree shall follow and may be executed in the same way as if the judgment had been pronounced in a contested suit.

CHAPTER XII.

DISPOSAL OF THE SUIT AT THE FIRST HEARING.

If parties are not at issue on any question of law or fact

152. If at the first hearing of a suit it appears that the parties are not at issue on any question of law or of fact, the Court may at once pronounce judgment.

If one of several defendants be not at issue with the plaintiff.

153. Where there are more defendants than one, and any one of the defendants is not at issue with the plaintiff on any question of law or fact, the Court may at once pronounce judgment for or against such defendant, and the suit shall proceed only against the other defendants.

If parties are at issue on questions of law or fact.

154. When the parties are at issue on some question of law or of fact, and issues have been framed by the Court as hereinbefore provided, if the Court be satisfied that no further argument or evidence than the parties can at once supply is required upon such of the issues as may be sufficient for the decision of the suit, and that no injustice will result from proceeding with the suit forthwith, the Court may proceed to determine such issues,

Court may determine issue and pronounce judgment.

and if the finding thereon is sufficient for the decision, may pronounce judgment accordingly, whether the summons has been issued for the settlement of issues only or for the final disposal of the suit:

Provided that, where the summons has been issued for the settlement of issues only, the parties or their pleaders are present and none of them object.

If the finding is not sufficient for the decision, the Court shall postpone the further hearing of the suit, and shall fix a day for the production of such further evidence, or for such further argument as the case requires.

If either party fails to produce his evidence, Court may pronounce judgment.

155. If the summons has been issued for the final disposal of the suit, and either party fails without sufficient cause to produce the evidence on which he relies, the Court may at once pronounce judgment,

Procedure where Court cannot pronounce judgment at first hearing.

or may if it thinks fit, after framing and recording issues under section 146, adjourn the suit for the production of such evidence as may be necessary to its decision upon such issues.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF ADJOURNMENTS.

Court may grant time, or adjourn hearing.

156. The Court may, if sufficient cause be shewn, at any stage of the suit, grant time to the parties, or to any of them, and may from time to time adjourn the hearing of the suit.

Costs of adjournment.

In all such cases the Court shall fix a day for the further hearing of the suit, and may make such order as it thinks fit with respect to the costs occasioned by the adjournment:

Provided that, when the hearing of evidence has once begun, the hearing of the suit shall be continued from day to day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined, unless the Court finds the adjournment of the hearing to be necessary for reasons to be recorded by the Judge with his own hand.

Procedure if parties fail to appear on day fixed

157. If, on any day to which the hearing of the suit is adjourned, the parties or any of them fail to appear, the Court may proceed to dispose of the suit in one of the modes directed in that behalf by chapter VII, or make such other order as it thinks fit.

Court may proceed notwithstanding either party fails to produce his evidence.

158. If any party to a suit to whom time has been granted fails to produce his evidence, or to cause the attendance of his witnesses, or to perform any other act necessary to the further progress of the suit, for which time has been allowed, the Court may, notwithstanding such default, proceed to decide the suit forthwith.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE SUMMONING AND ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

Summons to attend to give evidence or produce documents.

159. The parties may, after the summons has been delivered for service on the defendant, whether it be for the settlement of issues only, or for the final disposal of the suit, obtain, on application to the Court or to such officer as it appoints in this behalf, before the day fixed for such settlement or disposal, as the case may be, summonses to persons whose attendance is required either to give evidence or to produce documents.

160. The party applying for a summons shall before the summons is granted and within a period to be fixed by the Court, pay into court such a sum of money as appears to the Court to be sufficient to defray the travelling and other expenses of the person summoned, in passing to and from the Court in which he is required to attend, and for one day's attendance.

Expenses of witnesses to be paid into court on applying for summons.

If the Court be subordinate to a High Court, regard shall be had, in fixing the scale of such expenses, to the rules (if any) laid down by competent authority.

Scale of expenses.

161. The sum so paid into court shall be tendered to the person summoned, at the time of serving the summons if it can be served personally.

Tender of expenses to witness.

162. If it appear to the Court or to such officer as it appoints in this behalf that the sum paid into court is not sufficient to cover such expenses, the Court may direct such further sum to be paid to the person summoned as appears to be necessary on that account; and, in case of default in payment, may order such sum to be levied by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the party obtaining the summons; or the Court may discharge the person summoned without requiring him to give evidence; or may both order such levy and discharge such person as aforesaid.

Procedure where insufficient sum paid in.

If it be necessary to detain the person summoned for a longer period than one day, the Court may from time to time order the party at whose instance he was summoned, to pay into Court such sum as is sufficient to defray the expenses of his detention for such further period, and in default of such deposit being made, may order such sum to be levied by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the party at whose instance he was summoned; or the Court may discharge the person summoned without requiring him to give evidence; or may both order such levy and discharge such person as aforesaid.

Expenses if witness detained more than one day.

163. Every summons for the attendance of a person to give evidence or produce a document shall specify the time and place at which he is required to attend, and also whether his attendance is required for the purpose of giving evidence or to produce a document, or for both purposes; and any particular document which the person summoned is called on to produce, shall be described in the summons with reasonable accuracy.

Time, place, and purpose of attendance to be specified in summons.

164. Any person may be summoned to produce a document, without being summoned to give evidence; and any person summoned merely to produce a document shall be deemed to have complied with the summons, if he cause such document to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

Summons to produce document.

165. Any person present in court may be required by the Court to give evidence or to produce any document then and there in his actual possession or power.

Power to require persons present in Court to give evidence.

166. Every summons to a person to give evidence or produce a document shall be served as nearly as may be in manner hereinbefore prescribed for the service of summons on the defendant; and the rules contained in chapter VI as to proof of service shall apply in the case of all summonses served under this section.

Summons how served.

167. The service shall in all cases be made a sufficient time before the time specified in the summons for the attendance of the person summoned, to allow him a reasonable time for preparation and for travelling to the place at which his attendance is required.

Time for serving summons.

168. If the serving-officer certify to the Court that the summons for the attendance of a person, either to give evidence or to produce a document, cannot be served, the Court shall examine the serving-officer on oath touching the non-service:

Attachment of property of absconding witness.

and upon being satisfied that such evidence or production is material, and that the person for whose attendance the summons has been issued is absconding or keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service of the summons, may issue a proclamation requiring him to attend to give evidence, or produce the document, at a time and place to be named therein; and a copy of such proclamation shall be affixed on the outer door of the house in which he ordinarily resides.

If he does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court may in its discretion, at the instance of the party on whose application the summons was issued, make an order for the attachment of the property of the person whose attendance is required, to such amount as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding the amount of the costs of attachment and of the fine which may be imposed under section 170:

Provided that no Court of Small Causes shall make an order for the attachment of immoveable property.

169. If, on the attachment of his property, such person appears and satisfies the Court that he did not abscond or keep out of the way to avoid service of the summons, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order as to the costs of the attachment as it thinks fit.

If witness appears, attachment may be withdrawn.

170. If such person does not appear, or appearing, fails to satisfy the Court that he did not abscond or keep out of the way to avoid service of the summons, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court may impose upon him such fine not exceeding five hundred rupees as the Court thinks fit, having regard to his condition in life and all the circumstances of the case, and may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the

Procedure if witness fails to appear.

purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of the said fine, if any:

Provided that if the person whose attendance is required pays into court the costs and fine as aforesaid, the Court shall order the property to be released from attachment.

Court may of its own accord summon as witnesses strangers to suit.

171. Subject to the rules of this Code as to attendance and appearance and to the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, if the Court at any time thinks it necessary to examine any person other than a party to the suit, and not named as a witness by a party to the suit, the Court may, of its own motion, cause such person to be summoned as a witness to give evidence, or to produce any document in his possession, on a day to be appointed, and may examine him as a witness or require him to produce such document.

Persons summoned to give evidence must attend.

172. Subject as last aforesaid, whoever is summoned to appear and give evidence in a suit must attend at the time and place named in the summons for that purpose, and whoever is summoned to produce a document must either attend to produce it, or cause it to be produced, at such time and place.

When they may depart.

173. No person so summoned and attending shall depart unless and until (*a*) he has been examined or has produced the document and the Court has risen, or (*b*) he has obtained the Court's leave to depart.

Consequences of non-attendance.

174. If any person on whom a summons to give evidence or produce a document has been served fails to comply with the summons, or if any person so summoned and attending departs in contravention of section 173, the Court may order him to be arrested and brought before the Court:

Provided that no such order shall be made when the Court has reason to believe that the person so failing had a lawful excuse for such failure.

When any person so brought before the Court fails to satisfy it that he had a lawful excuse for not complying with the summons, the Court may sentence him to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Explanation.—Non-payment or non-tender of a sum sufficient to defray the expenses mentioned in section 160 shall be deemed a lawful excuse within the meaning of this section.

Consequences of refusal to give evidence or produce documents.

If any person so apprehended and brought before the Court cannot, owing to the absence of the parties or any of them, give the evidence or produce the document which he has been summoned to give or produce, the Court may require him to give reasonable bail or other security for his appearance at such time and place as it thinks fit, and on such bail or security being given, may release him.

Procedure when witness absconds.

175. If any person so failing to comply with a summons absconds or keeps out of the way, so that he cannot be apprehended and brought before the Court, the provisions of sections 168, 169 and 170 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply.

Person summoned to attend in person if so required.

176. No one shall be bound to attend in person to give evidence or to be examined in Court unless he resides—

(*a*) within the local limits of its ordinary original jurisdiction, or

(*b*) without such limits and at a place less than fifty or (where there is railway communication for five-sixths of the distance between the place where he resides and the place where the Court is situate) two hundred miles distant from the Court-house.

Consequence of refusal of party to give evidence when called on by the Court.

177. If any party to a suit present in Court refuses, without lawful excuse, when required by the Court, to give evidence, or to produce any document then and there in his actual possession or power, the Court may in its discretion either pass a decree against him, or make such other order in relation to the suit as the Court thinks fit.

Rules as to witnesses to apply to parties summoned.

178. Whenever any party to a suit is required to give evidence or to produce a document, the rules as to witnesses contained in this Code shall apply to him so far as they are applicable.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE HEARING OF THE SUIT AND EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Statement and production of evidence by party having right to begin.

179. On the day fixed for the hearing of the suit, or on any other day to which the hearing is adjourned, the party having the right to begin shall state his case and produce his evidence in support of the issues which he is bound to prove.

Rules as to right to begin.

Explanation.—The plaintiff has the right to begin unless where the defendant admits the facts alleged by the plaintiff and contends that either in point of law or on some additional facts alleged by the defendant the plaintiff is not entitled to any part of the relief which he seeks, in which case the defendant has the right to begin.

Statement and production of evidence by other party.

Reply by party beginning.

180. The other party shall then state his case and produce his evidence (if any). The party beginning is then entitled to reply.

Where there are several issues, the burden of proving some of which lies on the other party, the party beginning may, at his option, either produce his evidence on those issues or reserve it by way of answer to the evidence produced by the other

party. In the latter case the party beginning may produce evidence on those issues after the other party has produced all his evidence, and the other party may then reply specially on the evidence so produced by the party beginning; but the party beginning will then be entitled to reply generally on the whole case.

Witnesses to be examined in open Court.

181. The evidence of the witnesses in attendance shall be taken orally in open Court in the presence and under the personal direction and superintendence, of the Judge.

How evidence shall be taken in appealable cases.

182. In cases in which an appeal is allowed, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing, in the language of the Court, by or in the presence and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge, not ordinarily in the form of question and answer, but in that of a narrative, and, when completed, shall be read over in the presence of the Judge and of the witness, and also in the presence of the parties or their pleaders, and the Judge shall, if necessary, correct the same and shall sign it.

When witness may require his deposition be interpreted.

183. If the evidence is taken down under section 182 in a language different from that in which it was given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the evidence as taken down in writing shall be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given.

Memorandum when evidence is not taken down by Judge.

184. In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Judge, he shall be bound, as the examination of each witness proceeds, to make a memorandum of the substance of what each witness deposes, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

When evidence may be taken in English.

185. Where English is not the language of the Court, but all the parties to the suit who appear in person, and the pleaders of such as appear by pleaders, do not object to have such evidence as is given in English taken down in English, the Judge may so take it down with his own hand.

Any particular question and answer may be taken down.

186. The Court may of its own motion or on the application of any party or his pleader take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, or any objection to any question, if there appear any special reason for so doing.

Questions objected to.

187. If any question put to a witness be objected to by a party or his pleader, and the Court allows the same to be put, the Judge shall take down the question, the answer, the objection and the name of the person making it, together with the decision of the Court thereon.

Remarks on demeanour of witnesses.

188. The Court may record such remarks as it thinks material respecting the demeanour of any witness while under examination.

Memorandum of evidence in unappealable cases.

189. In cases in which an appeal is not allowed, it shall not be necessary to take down the evidence of the witnesses in writing at length; but the Judge, as the examination of each witness proceeds, shall make a memorandum of the substance of what he deposes, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

Judge unable to make such memorandum to record reason of his inability.

190. If the Judge be rendered unable to make a memorandum as above required by this chapter, he shall cause the reason of such inability to be recorded, and shall cause the memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court.

Every memorandum so made shall form part of the record.

Power to deal with evidence taken down by Judge removed before conclusion of suit.

191. Where the Judge taking down any evidence, or causing any memorandum to be made under this chapter, dies or is removed from the Court before the conclusion of the suit, his successor may, if he thinks fit, deal with such evidence or memorandum as if he himself had taken it down or caused it to be made.

Power to examine witness immediately.

192. If a witness be about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or if other sufficient cause be shewn to the satisfaction of the Court why his evidence should be taken immediately, the Court may, upon the application of either party or of the witness, at any time after the institution of the suit, take the evidence of such witness in manner hereinbefore provided.

Where such evidence is not taken forthwith and in the presence of the parties, such notice as the Court thinks sufficient of the day fixed for the examination shall be given to the parties.

The evidence so taken shall be read over to the witness, and, if he admits it to be correct, shall be signed by him, and may then be read at any hearing of the suit.

Court may recall and examine witness.

193. The Court may at any stage of the suit recall any witness who has been examined and who has not departed in accordance with section 173, and may (subject to the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act) put such questions to him as the Court thinks fit.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF AFFIDAVITS.

Power to order any point to be proved by affidavit.

194. Any Court of first instance and any Appellate Court may at any time for sufficient reason order that any particular fact or facts may be proved by affidavit, or that the affidavit of any witness may be read at the hearing, on such conditions as the Court thinks reasonable:

Provided that where it appears to the Court that either party *bonâ fide* desires the produtcion of a witness for cross-examination, and that such witness can be produced, an order shall not

be made authorizing the evidence of such witness to be given by affidavit.

When evidence may be given by affidavit.

195. Upon any application evidence may be given by affidavit, but the Court may at the instance of either party order the attendance for cross-examination of the declarant.

Such attendance shall be in Court unless the declarant is exempted under this Code from personal appearance in Court, or the Court otherwise directs.

Matters to which affidavits shall be confined.

196. Affidavits shall be confined to such facts as the declarant is able of his own knowledge to prove, except on interlocutory applications, on which statements of his belief may be admitted, provided that reasonable grounds thereof be set forth.

The costs of every affidavit which shall unnecessarily set forth matters of hearsay or argumentative matter, or copies of or extracts from documents, shall (unless the Court otherwise directs) be paid by the party producing the same.

Oath of declarant by whom to be administered.

197. In the case of any affidavit under this Code—

(*a*) any Court or Magistrate, or

(*b*) any officer whom a High Court may appoint in this behalf, or

(*c*) any officer appointed by any other Court which the Local Government has generally or specially empowered in this behalf,

may administer the oath of the declarant.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF JUDGMENT AND DECREE.

Judgment when pronounced.

198. The Court, after the evidence has been duly taken and the parties have been heard either in person or by their respective pleaders or recognized agents, shall pronounce judgment in open Court, either at once or on some future day, of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders,

Power to pronounce judgment written by Judge's predecessor.

199. A Judge may pronounce a judgment written by his predecessor, but not pronounced, and in such case he shall not be bound by section 198, except as to giving notice.

Language of judgment.

200. The judgment shall be written in the language of the Court, or in English, or in the Judge's mother-tongue.

Translation of judgment.

201. Whenever the judgment is written in any language other than that of the Court, the judgment shall, if any of the parties so require, be translated into the language of the Court, and the translation shall also be signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf.

Judgment to be dated and signed.

202. The judgment shall be dated and signed by the Judge in open Court at the time of pronouncing it, and shall not be altered or added to, save to correct verbal errors or to supply some accidental defect not affecting a material part of the case, or on review.

Judgments of Small Cause Courts.

203. The judgments of the Courts of Small Causes need not contain more than the points for determination and the decision thereupon.

Judgments of other Courts.

The judgments of all other Courts shall contain a concise statement of the case, the points for determination, the decision thereon, and the reasons for such decision.

Court to state its decision on each issue.

204. In suits in which issues have been framed, the Court shall state its finding or decision, with the reasons thereof, upon each separate issue, unless the finding upon any one or more of the issues be sufficient for the decision of the suit.

Exception

Date of decree.

205. The decree shall bear date the day on which the judgment was pronounced; and when the Judge has satisfied himself that the decree has been drawn up in accordance with the judgment, he shall sign the decree.

Contents of decree.

206. The decree must agree with the judgment: it shall contain the number of the suit, the names and descriptions of the parties, and particulars of the claim, as stated in the register, and shall specify clearly the relief granted or other determination of the suit.

The decree shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the suit, and by what parties and in what proportions such costs are to be paid.

Power to amend decree.

If the decree is found to be at variance with the judgment, or if any clerical or arithmetical error be found in the decree, the Court shall, of its own motion or on that of any of the parties, amend the decree so as to bring it into conformity with the judgment or to correct such error: provided that reasonable notice have been given to the parties or their pleaders of the proposed amendment.

Decree for recovery of portion of immoveable property.

207. When the subject-matter of the suit is immoveable property, and such property is identified by boundaries or numbers in a record of settlement or survey, if the decree be for the recovery of a portion only of such property, it shall specify the boundaries or number of such portion.

Decree for delivery of moveable property.

208. When the suit is for moveable property, if the decree be for the delivery of such property, it shall also state the amount of money to be paid as an alternative if delivery cannot be had.

In suits for money, decree may order certain interest to be paid on principal sum adjudged.

209. When the suit is for a sum of money due to the plaintiff, the Court may, in the decree, order interest at such rate as the Court deems reasonable to be paid on the principal sum adjudged, from the date of the suit to the date

of the decree, in addition to any interest adjudged on such principal sum for any period prior to the institution of the suit, with further interest at such rate as the Court deems reasonable on the aggregate sum so adjudged, from the date of the decree to the date of payment, or to such earlier date as the Court thinks fit.

Payment by instalments.

210. In all decrees for the payment of money, the Court may for any sufficient reason order that the amount shall be paid by instalments, with or without interest.

When Court may order payment by instalments.

And after the passing of any such decree the Court may, on the application of the judgment-debtor, and with the consent of the decree-holder, order that the amount decreed be paid by instalments on such terms as to the payment of interest, the attachment of the property of the defendant, or the taking of security from him, or otherwise, as it thinks fit:

Save as provided in this section and section 206, no decree shall be altered at the request of parties.

In suits for land, Court may decree payment of mesne profits with interest.

211. When the suit is for land or other property yielding rent or other profit, the Court may provide in the decree for the payment of rent or mesne profits in respect of such property from the institution of the suit until the delivery of possession to the party in whose favour the decree is made, or until the expiration of three years from the date of the decree (whichever event first occurs), with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court thinks fit.

Explanation.—'Mesne profits' of property mean those profits which the person in wrongful possession of such property actually received, or might with ordinary diligence have received, therefrom.

Court may determine amount of mesne profits prior to passing decree, or may reserve inquiry.

212. When the suit is for immoveable property and for mesne profits which have accrued on the property during a period prior to the institution of the suit, and the amount of such profits is disputed, the Court may either determine the amount by the decree itself, or may pass a decree for the property and direct an inquiry into the amount of mesne profits, and dispose of the same on further orders.

Administration-suit.

213. When the suit is for an account of any property and for its due administration under the decree of the Court, the Court, before making the decree, shall order such accounts and inquiries to be taken and made, and give such other directions as it thinks fit.

In the administration by the Court of the property of any person who dies after this Code comes into force, if such property proves to be insufficient for the payment in full of his debts and liabilities, the same rules shall be observed as to the respective rights of secured and unsecured creditors and as to debts and liabilities proveable, and as to the valuation of annuities and future and contingent liabilities respectively, as may be in force for the time being with respect to the estates of persons adjudged insolvent;

And all persons who in any such case would be entitled to be paid out of such property may come in under the decree for its administration, and make such claims againt the same as they may respectively be entitled to by virtue of this Code.

Applications under section 265 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be deemed to be suits within the meaning of this section.

Suit to enforce right of pre-emption.

214. When the suit is to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of a particular sale of property, and the Court finds for the plaintiff, if the amount of purchase-money has not been paid into Court, the decree shall specify a day on or before which it shall be so paid, and shall declare that on payment of such purchase-money, together with the costs (if any) decreed against him, the plaintiff shall obtain possession of the property, but that if such money and costs are not so paid, the suit shall stand dismissed with costs.

Suit for dissolution of partnership.

215. When the suit is for the dissolution of a partnership, the Court, before making its decree, may pass an order fixing the day on which the partnership shall stand dissolved, and directing such accounts to be taken and other acts to be done as it thinks fit.

If set-off be allowed.

216. If the defendant has set-off the amount of a debt against the claim of the plaintiff, and such set-off has been allowed, the decree shall state what amount is due to the plaintiff and what amount (if any) is due to the defendant, and shall be for the recovery of any sum which appears to be due to either party.

Effect of decree.

The decree of the Court with respect to any sum awarded to the defendant shall have the same effect, and be subject to the same rules in respect of appeal or otherwise, as if such sum had been claimed by the defendant in a separate suit against the plaintiff.

Certified copies of decree and judgment to be furnished.

217. Certified copies of the judgment and decree shall be furnished to the parties on application to the Court, and at their expense.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF COSTS.

Costs of applications.

218. When disposing of any application under this Code, the Court may give to either party the costs of such application, or may reserve the consideration of such costs for any future stage of the proceedings.

Judgment to direct by whom costs are to be paid

219. The judgment shall direct by whom the costs of each party are to be paid, whether by himself or by any other party to the suit, and whether in whole or in what part or proportion.

Power of Court as to costs.

220. The Court shall have full power to give and apportion costs of every application and suit in any manner it thinks fit, and the fact that the Court

has no jurisdiction to try the case is no bar to the exercise of such power:

Provided if the Court directs that the costs of any application or suit shall not follow the event, the Court shall state its reasons in writing.

Costs may be set-off against sum admitted or found to be due.

221. The Court may direct that the costs payable to one party by another shall be set-off against a sum which is admitted or is found in the suit to be due from the former to the latter,

but such direction shall not affect the lien upon the amount decreed of any pleader in respect of the costs payable to him under the decree.

Saving of pleader's lien.

Interest on costs. Payment of costs out of subject-matter.

222. The Court may give interest on costs at any rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum and may direct that costs, with or without interest, be paid out of or charged upon the subject-matter of the suit.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE EXECUTION OF DECREES.

A.—Of the Court by which Decrees may be executed.

Court by which decree may be executed.

223. A decree may be executed either by the Court which passed it or by the Court to which it is sent for execution under the provisions hereinafter contained.

The Court which passed a decree may, on the application of the decree-holder, send it for execution to another Court,

(*a*) if the person against whom the decree is passed actually and voluntarily resides or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such other Court, or

(*b*) if such person has not property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which passed the decree sufficient to satisfy such decree and has property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such other Court, or

(*c*) if the decree direct the sale of immoveable property situate outside the district within which the Court which passed it is situate, or

(*d*) if the Court which passed the decree considers for any other reason, which it shall record in writing, that the decree should be executed by such other Court.

The Court which passed a decree may of its own motion send it for execution to any Court subordinate thereto.

The Court to which a decree is sent under this section for execution shall certify to the Court which passed it, the fact of such execution, or where the former Court fails to execute the same, the circumstances attending such failure.

If the decree has been passed in a case cognizable by a Court of Small Causes and the Court which passed it wishes it to be executed in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such Court may send to the local Court of Small Causes the copies and certificate respectively mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of section 224; and such Court of Small Causes shall thereupon execute the decree as if it had been passed by itself.

If the Court to which a decree is to be sent for execution is situate within the same district as the Court which passed such decree, such Court shall send the same directly to the former Court. But if the Court to which the decree is to be sent for execution is situate in a different district, the Court which passed it shall send it to the District Court of the district in which the decree is to be executed.

Procedure when Court desires that its own decree shall be executed by another Court.

224. The Court sending a decree for execution under section 223 shall send therewith

(*a*) a copy of the decree;

(*b*) a certificate setting forth that satisfaction of the decree has not been obtained by execution within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was passed, or, where the decree has been executed in part, the extent to which satisfaction has been obtained and what part of the decree remains unexecuted; and

(*c*) a copy of any order for the execution of the decree, and if no such order has been made, a certificate to that effect.

Court receiving copies of decree, &c., to file same without proof.

225. The Court to which a decree is so sent shall cause such copies and certificate to be filed, without any further proof of the decree or order for execution, or of the copies thereof, or of the jurisdiction of the Court which passed it, unless the former Court, for any special reasons to be recorded under the hand of the Judge, requires such proof.

Execution of decree or order by Court to which it is sent.

226. When such copies are so filed, the decree or order may, if the Court to which it is sent be the District Court, be executed by such Court or by any subordinate Court which it directs to execute the same.

Execution by High Court, of decree transmitted by other Court.

227. If the Court to which the decree is sent for execution be a High Court, the decree shall be executed by such Court in the same manner as if it had been made by such Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

Appeal from orders for execution of decrees of other Courts.

228. The Court executing a decree sent to it under this chapter shall have the same powers in executing such decree as if it had been passed by itself. All persons disobeying or obstructing the execution of the decree shall be punishable by such Court in the same manner as if it had passed the decree. And its orders in executing such decree shall be subject to the same rules in respect of appeal, as if the decree had been passed by itself.

Decrees of Courts established by Government of India in Native States.

229. A decree of any Court established by the authority of the Governor General in Council in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India, which cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was made, may be executed in manner herein provided within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India.

B.—Of Application for Execution.

Application for execution.

230. When the holder of a decree desires to enforce it, he shall apply to the Court which passed the decree or to the officer, if any, appointed in this behalf, or if the decree has been sent under the provisions hereinbefore contained to another Court, then to such Court or to the proper officer thereof.

The Court may in its discretion refuse execution at the same time against the person and property of the judgment-debtor.

Where an application to execute a decree for the payment of money or delivery of other property has been made under this section and granted, no subsequent application to execute the same decree shall be granted unless the Court is satisfied that on the last preceding application due diligence was used to procure complete satisfaction of the decree; and the order of the Court granting any such subsequent application shall be conclusive evidence that due diligence was used to procure such satisfaction.

And no such subsequent application shall be granted after the expiration of twelve years from any of the following dates (namely)—

(*a*) the date of the decree sought to be enforced, or of the decree (if any) on appeal affirming the same, or

(*b*) where the decree or any subsequent order directs the payment of money or the delivery of property by instalments,—the date of the default in paying or delivering the instalment in respect of which the applicant seeks to enforce the decree.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Court from granting an application for execution of a decree after the expiration of the said term of twelve years, where the judgment-debtor has by fraud or force prevented the execution of the decree at some time within twelve years immediately before the date of the application.

Notwithstanding anything herein contained, proceedings may be taken to enforce any decree within three years after the passing of this Code, unless when the period prescribed for taking such proceedings by the law in force immediately before the passing of this Code shall have expired before the completion of the said three years.

Application by joint decree-holder.

231. If a decree has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, any one or more of such persons, or his or their representatives, may apply for the execution of the whole decree for the benefit of them all, or, where any of them has died, for the benefit of the survivors and the representative in interest of the deceased.

If the Court sees sufficient cause for allowing the decree to be executed on an application so made, it shall pass such order as it deems necessary for protecting the interests of the persons who have not joined in the application.

Application by transferee of decree.

232. If a decree be transferred by assignment in writing or by operation of law from the decree-holder to any other person, the transferree may apply for its execution to the Court which passed it; and if that Court thinks fit, the decree may be executed in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if the application were made by such decree-holder:

Provided that where the decree has been transferred by assignment, notice in writing of such application shall be given to the transferor and the judgment-debtor, and the decree shall not be executed until the Court has heard their objections (if any) to such execution:

Provided also that where a decree against several persons has been transferred to one of them, it shall not be executed against the others.

Transferee to hold subject to equities enforceable against original holder.

233. Every transferee of a decree shall hold the same subject to the equities (if any) which the judgment-debtor might have enforced against the original decree-holder.

If judgment-debtor die before execution, application may be made against his representative.

234. If a judgment-debtor dies before the decree has been fully executed, the holder of the decree may apply to the Court which passed it to execute the same against the legal representative of the deceased.

Such representative shall be liable only to the extent of the property of the deceased which has come to his hands and has not been duly disposed of; and for the purpose of ascertaining such liability, the Court executing the decree may of its own motion, or on the application of the decree-holder, compel the said representative to produce such accounts as it thinks fit.

Contents of application for execution of decree.

235. The application for the execution of a decree shall be in writing, verified in manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints, and shall contain in a tabular form the following particulars (namely)—

(*a*) the number of the suit;

(*b*) the names of the parties;

(*c*) the date of the decree;

(*d*) whether any appeal has been preferred from the decree;

(*e*) whether any and what adjustment of the matter in dispute has been made between the parties subsequently to the decree;

(*f*) whether any and what previous applications have been made for execution of the decree and with what result;

(*g*) the amount of the debt or compensation, with the interest, if any, due upon the decree, or other relief granted thereby;

(*h*) the amount of costs, if any, awarded;

(*i*) the name of the person against whom the enforcement of the decree is sought; and

(*j*) the mode in which the assistance of the Court is required, whether by the delivery of property specifically decreed, by the arrest and imprisonment of the person named in the application, or by the attachment of his property, or otherwise as the nature of the relief sought may require.

236. If the application be for the attachment of any moveable property belonging to the judgment-debtor but not in his possession, the decree-holder shall annex to the application an inventory of the property to be attached, containing a reasonably accurate description of the same.

Application for attachment of moveable property to be accompanied with inventory.

237. If the application be for the attachment of any immoveable property belonging to the judgment-debtor, it shall contain at the foot a description of the property sufficient to identify it, and also a specification of the judgment-debtor's share or interest therein to the best of the belief of the applicant and so far as he has been able to ascertain the same.

Further particulars when application is for attachment of immoveable property.

Every such description and specification shall be verified in manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints.

238. If the property be land registered in the Collector's office, the application for attachment shall be accompanied by an authenticated extract from the register of such office, specifying the persons registered as proprietors of, or as possessing any transferable interest in, the land or its revenue, or as liable to pay revenue for such land, and the shares of the registered proprietors.

When application must be accompanied by extract from Collector's register.

C.—Of staying Execution.

239. The Court to which a decree has been sent for execution under this chapter, shall upon sufficient cause being shewn, stay the execution of such decree for a reasonable time, to enable the judgment-debtor to apply to the Court by which the decree was made, or to any Court having appellate jurisdiction in respect of the decree or the execution thereof, for an order to stay the execution, or for any other order relating to the decree or execution which might have been made by such Court of first instance or appellate Court if execution had been issued thereby, or if application for execution had been made thereto;

When Court may stay execution.

and in case the property or person of the judgment-debtor has been seized under an execution, the Court which issued the execution may order the restitution or discharge of such property or person pending the result of the application for such order.

240. Before passing an order under section 239, to stay execution, or for the restitution of property or the discharge of the judgment-debtor, the Court may require such security from, or impose such conditions upon, the judgment-debtor as it thinks fit.

Power to require security from, or impose conditions upon, judgment-debtor.

241. No discharge under section 239 of the property or person of a judgment-debtor, shall prevent it or him from being retaken in execution of the decree sent for execution.

Liability of judgment-debtor discharged to be retaken.

242. Any order of the Court by which the decree was passed or of such Court of appeal as aforesaid, in relation to the execution of such decree shall be binding upon the Court to which the decree was sent for execution.

Order of Court passing decree or of Appellate Court to be binding upon Court applied to.

243. If a suit be pending in any Court against the holder of a decree of such Court, on the part of the person against whom the decree was passed, the Court may (if it think fit) stay execution on the decree, either absolutely or on such terms as it thinks fit, until the pending suit has been decided.

Stay of execution pending suit between decree-holder and judgment-debtor.

D.—Questions for Court executing decree.

244. The following questions shall be determined by order of the Court executing a decree and not by separate suit (namely)—

Question to be decided by Court executing decree.

(*a*) questions regarding the amount of any mesne profits as to which the decree has directed inquiry;

(*b*) questions regarding the amount of any mesne profits or interest which the decree has made payable in respect of the subject-matter of a suit between the date of its institution and the execution of the decree, or the expiration of three years from the date of the decree;

(*c*) any other questions arising between the parties to the suit in which the decree was passed, or their representatives, and relating to the execution of the decree.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to bar a separate suit for mesne profits accruing between the institution of the first suit and the execution of the decree therein, where such profits are not dealt with by such decree.

E.—Of the mode of executing Decrees.

245. The Court, on receiving an application for the execution of a decree, shall ascertain whether it contains the particulars mentioned in section 235, or such of them as may be applicable to the case, and whether it is accompanied by the inventory mentioned in section 236; and if such particulars or inventory are or is wanting, it shall reject the application or return it for amendment or for the addition of the inventory, as the case may be, or amend it then and there. Every amendment made under this section shall be attested by the signature of the Judge.

Procedure on receiving application for execution of decree.

When the application is admitted, the Court shall enter in the register of the suit a note of the application and the date on which it was made, and shall order execution of the decree according to the nature of the application:

Procedure on admitting application.

Provided that, in the case of a decree for money, the value of the property attached shall as nearly as may be correspond with the amount for which the decree has been made.

Cross-decrees.

246. If cross-decrees between the same parties for the payment of money be produced to the Court, execution shall be taken out only by the party who holds a decree for the larger sum, and for so much only as remains after deducting the smaller sum, and satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered on the decree for the larger sum as well as satisfaction on the decree for the smaller sum.

If the two sums be equal, satisfaction shall be entered upon both decrees.

Explanation I.—The decrees contemplated by this section are (*a*) decrees made by the same Court, (*b*) decrees sent to the same Court for execution, and (*c*) decrees of which one is made by the Court and the other is sent to the same Court for execution; but not (*d*) decrees of which one is made by one Court and the other is made by another Court and not sent for execution to the former Court.

Explanation II.—This section applies where either party is an assignee of one of the decrees and as well in respect of judgment-debts due by the original assignor as by the assignee himself.

Explanation III.—This section does not apply unless

(*e*) both decrees are capable of execution at the same time;

(*f*) the decree-holder in one of the suits in which the decrees have been made is the judgment-debtor in the other and each party fills the same character in both suits; and

(*g*) the sums due under the decrees are definite.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A holds a decree against B for Rs. 1,000. B holds a decree against A for the payment of Rs. 1,000 in case A fails to deliver certain goods at a future day. B cannot treat his decree as a cross-decree under this section.

(*b*) A and B, co-plaintiffs, obtain a decree for Rs. 1,000 against C, and C obtains a decree for Rs. 1,000 against B. C cannot treat his decree as a cross-decree under this section.

(*c*) A obtains a decree against B for Rs. 1,000. C, who is a trustee for B, obtains a decree on behalf of B against A for Rs. 1,000. B cannot treat C's decree as a cross-decree under this section.

Cross-claims under same decree.

247. When two parties are entitled under the same decree to recover from each other sums of different amounts, the party entitled to the smaller sum shall not take out execution against the other party; but satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered on the decree.

When the amounts are equal, neither party shall take out execution, but satisfaction for each sum shall be entered on the decree.

Notice to show cause why decree should not be executed.

248. The Court shall issue a notice to the party against whom execution is applied for, requiring him to shew cause, within a period to be fixed by the Court, why the decree should not be executed against him,

(*a*) if more than one year has elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for its execution, or

(*b*) if the enforcement of the decree be applied for against the legal representative of a party to the suit in which the decree was made:

Proviso.

Provided that no such notice shall be necessary

in consequence of more than one year having elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for execution, if the application be made within one year from the date of any decree passed on appeal from the decree sought to be executed or of the last order against the party against whom execution is applied for passed on any previous application for execution, or

in consequence of the application being against the legal representative of the judgment-debtor, if upon a previous application for execution against the same person, the Court has ordered execution to issue against him.

Explanation.—In this section the phrase "the Court" means the Court by which the decree was passed, unless the decree has been sent to another Court for execution, in which case it means such other Court.

Procedure after issue of notice.

249. If the person to whom notice is issued under the last preceding section does not appear, or does not shew cause to the satisfaction of the Court why the decree should not be executed, the Court shall order the decree to be executed.

If he offers any objection to the enforcement of the decree, the Court shall consider such objection and pass such order as it thinks fit.

Warrant when to issue.

250. When the preliminary measures (if any) required by the foregoing provisions have been taken, the Court, unless it sees cause to the contrary, shall issue its warrant for the execution of the decree.

Date, signature, seal and delivery.

251. Such warrant shall be dated the day on which it is issued, signed by the Judge or such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf, sealed with the seal of the Court, and delivered to the proper officer to be executed.

And a day shall be specified in such warrant on or before which it must be executed, and the proper officer shall endorse thereon the day and manner in which it was executed, or if it was not executed, the reason why it was not executed, and shall return it with such endorsement to the Court from which it issued.

Decree against representative of deceased for money to be paid out of deceased's property.

252. If the decree be against a party as the legal representative of a deceased person, and the decree be for money to be paid out of the property of the deceased, it may be executed by the attachment and sale of any such property.

If no such property can be found, and the judgment-debtor fails to satisfy the Court that he has duly applied such property of the deceased as is proved to have come into his possession, the decree may be executed against the judgment-debtor to the extent of the property not duly applied by

him, in the same manner as if the decree had been against him personally.

Decree against surety.

253. Whenever a person has, before the passing of a decree in an original suit, become liable as surety for the performance of the same or of any part thereof, the decree may be executed against him to the extent to which he has rendered himself liable, in the same manner as a decree may be executed against a defendant:

Provided that such notice in writing as the Court in each case thinks sufficient has been given to the surety.

Decree for money.

254. Every decree or order directing a party to pay money, as compensation, or costs, or as the alternative to some other relief granted by the decree or order, or otherwise, may be enforced by the imprisonment of the judgment-debtor, or by the attachment and sale of his property in manner hereinafter provided, or by both.

Decree for mesne profits or other matter, amount of which to be subsequently ascertained.

255 If the decree be for mesne profits or any other matter the amount of which in money is to be subsequently determined, the property of the judgment-debtor may, before the amount due from him under the decree has been ascertained, be attached as in the case of an ordinary decree for money.

Power to direct immediate execution of decree for money not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

256. When a decree is passed for a sum of money only, and the amount decreed does not exceed the sum of one thousand rupees, the Court may, when passing the decree, on the oral application of the decree-holder, order immediate execution thereof by the issue of a warrant directed either against the person of the judgment-debtor if he is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or against his moveable property within the same limits.

Modes of paying money under decree.

257. All money payable under a decree shall be paid as follows (namely)—

(a) into the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree; or

(b) out of Court to the decree-holder; or

(c) otherwise as the Court which made the decree directs.

Payment of money out of Court to decree-holder.

258. If the money is paid out of Court or the decree is otherwise adjusted to the satisfaction of the decree-holder, he shall certify the payment or adjustment to the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree; and no satisfaction of a decree in part or in whole by such payment or adjustment shall be recognized by such Court unless the payment or adjustment be certified as aforesaid. Where the decree-holder fails to certify as aforesaid, the judgment-debtor may apply to such Court for an order directing the decree-holder to certify as aforesaid, and the Court, after hearing the decree-holder, may make such order, and if the decree-holder disobeys the same, may refuse further to execute the decree.

Decrees for specific moveables, or recovery of wives.

259. If the decree be for any specific moveable, or for any share in a specific moveable, or for the recovery of a wife, it may be enforced by the seizure, if practicable, of the moveable or share, and by the delivery thereof to the party to whom it has been adjudged, or to such person as he appoints to receive delivery on his behalf, or by the imprisonment of the judgment-debtor, or by attaching his property and keeping the same under attachment until the further order of the Court, or by both imprisonment and attachment, if necessary.

No attachment under this section shall remain in force for more than six months, at the end of which time, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree, the property attached may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder such compensation as it thinks fit, and pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application.

Decree for specific performance or restitution of conjugal rights

260. When the party against whom a decree for the specific performance of a contract, or for restitution of conjugal rights, or for the performance of any other particular act, has been made, has had an opportunity of obeying the decree or injunction and has wilfully failed to obey it, the decree may be enforced by his imprisonment, or by the attachment of his property, or by both.

No attachment under this section shall remain in force for more than one year, at the end of which time, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree, the property attached may be sold and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder such compensation as it thinks fit and may pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application.

Decree for execution of conveyances, or endorsement of negotiable instruments.

261. If the decree be for the execution of a conveyance, or for the endorsement of a negotiable instrument, and the judgment-debtor neglects or refuses to comply with the decree, the decree-holder may prepare the draft of a conveyance or endorsement in accordance with the terms of the decree, and deliver the same to the Court.

The Court shall thereupon cause the draft to be served on the judgment-debtor in manner hereinbefore provided for serving a summons, together with a notice in writing stating that his objections, if any, thereto shall be made within such time (mentioning it) as the Court fixes in this behalf.

The decree-holder may also tender a duplicate of the draft to the Court for execution upon the proper stamp-paper, if a stamp is required by law.

On proof of such service, the Court, or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, shall execute the duplicate so tendered, or may, if necessary, alter the same, so as to bring it into accordance with the terms of the decree, and execute the duplicate so altered:

Provided that if any party object to the draft so served as aforesaid, his objections shall, within

the time so fixed, be stated in writing and argued before the Court, and the Court shall thereupon pass such order as it thinks fit, and execute, or alter and execute, the duplicate in accordance therewith.

Form and effect of execution of conveyance by Court.

262. The execution of a conveyance or the endorsement of a negotiable instrument by the Court under the last preceding section may be in the following form: "*C. D.*, Judge of the Court of (*or as the case may be*), for *A. B.*, in a suit by *E. F.*, against *A. B.*," or in such other form as the High Court may from time to time prescribe, and shall have the same effect as the execution of the conveyance or endorsement of the instrument by the party ordered to execute or endorse the same.

Decree for immoveable property.

263. If the decree be for the delivery of any immoveable property, possession thereof shall be delivered over to the party to whom it has been adjudged, or to such person as he appoints to receive delivery on his behalf, and, if need be, by removing any person bound by the decree who refuses to vacate the property.

Delivery of immoveable property when in occupancy of tenant.

264. If the decree be for the delivery of any immoveable property in the occupancy of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same, the Court shall order delivery to be made by affixing a copy of the warrant in some conspicuous place on the property, and proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum, or in such other mode as is customary, at some convenient place, the substance of the decree in regard to the property:

Provided that if the occupant can be found, a notice in writing containing such substance shall be served upon him, and in such case no proclamation need be made.

Partition of estate or separation of share.

265. If the decree be for the partition or for the separate possession of a share of an undivided estate paying revenue to Government, the partition of the estate or the separation of the share shall be made by the Collector.

F.—Of Attachment of Property.

Property liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree.

266. The following property is liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree, (namely) lands, houses or other buildings, goods, money, bank-notes, cheques, bills of exchange, hundís, promissory notes, Government securities, bonds or other securities for money, debts, shares in the capital or joint-stock of any railway, banking or other public Company or Corporation, and, except as hereinafter mentioned, all other saleable property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the judgment-debtor or over which, or the profits of which, he has a disposing power which he may exercise for his own benefit, and whether the same be held in the name of the judgment-debtor or by another person in trust for him or on his behalf:

Provided that the following particulars shall not be liable to such attachment or sale (namely)—

(*a*) the necessary wearing apparel of the judgment-debtor, his wife and children:

(*b*) tools of artizans, implements of husbandry and such cattle as may in the opinion of the Court be necessary to enable the judgment-debtor to earn his livelihood as an agriculturist:

(*c*) the materials of houses and other buildings belonging to and occupied by agriculturists:

(*d*) books of account:

(*e*) mere rights to sue for damages:

(*f*) any right of personal service:

(*g*) stipends allowed to military and civil pensioners of Government, and political pensions:

(*h*) one moiety of the salary of a public officer or of the servant of a Railway Company:

(*i*) the pay and allowances of persons to whom the Native Articles of War apply:

(*j*) the wages of labourers and domestic servants:

(*k*) an expectancy of succession by survivorship or other merely contingent or possible right or interest:

(*l*) a right to future maintenance.

Explanation.—The particulars mentioned in clauses (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*) are exempt from attachment or sale whether before or after they are actually payable:

Provided also that nothing in this section shall be deemed:

(*a*) to exempt the materials of houses and other buildings from attachment or sale in execution of decrees for rent, or

(*b*) to affect the statute for the time being in force for punishing mutiny and desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters.

Power to summon and examine persons as to property liable to be seized.

267. The Court may of its own motion or on the application of the decree-holder, summon any person whom it thinks necessary, and examine him in respect to any property liable to be seized in satisfaction of the decree, and may require the person summoned to produce any document in his possession or power relating to such property, and before issuing the summons of its own motion, shall declare the person on whose behalf the summons is so issued.

Attachment of debt, share and other property not in possession of judgment-debtor.

268. In the case of (*a*) a debt not secured by a negotiable instrument, (*b*) a share in the capital of any public company or corporation, (*c*) other moveable property not in the possession of the judgment-debtor, except property deposited in, or in the custody of, any Court, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting,

(*a*) in the case of the debt, the creditor from recovering the debt and the debtor from making payment thereof until the further order of the Court:

(*b*) in the case of the share, the person in whose name the share may be standing, from transferring the same or receiving any dividend thereon:

(*c*) in the case of the other moveable property except as aforesaid, the person in possession of the same from giving it over to the judgment-debtor.

A copy of such order shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court-house, and another copy of the same shall be sent in the case of the debt to the debtor, in the case of the share to the proper officer of the company or corporation, and in the case of the other moveable property (except as aforesaid) to the person in possession of the same.

A debtor prohibited under clause (*a*) of this section may pay the amount of his debt into court, and such payment shall discharge him as effectually as payment to the party entitled to receive the same.

No attachment under this section shall remain in force for more than six months; at the end of which time, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree, the property attached may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder such compensation as it thinks fit, and pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application.

Attachment of moveable property in possession of defendant.

269. If the property be moveable property in the possession of the judgment-debtor, other than the property mentioned in the first proviso to section 266, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the attaching officer shall keep the property in his own custody or in the custody of one of his subordinates, and shall be responsible for the due custody thereof:

Provided that when the property seized is subject to speedy and natural decay, or when the expense of keeping it in custody will exceed its value, the proper officer may sell it at once.

Power to make rules for maintenance of attached live-stock.

The Local Government may from time to time make rules for the maintenance and custody, while under attachment, of live-stock and other moveable property, and the officer attaching property under this section shall, notwithstanding the provisions of the former part of this section act in accordance with such rules.

Attachment of negotiable instruments.

270. If the property be a negotiable instrument not in deposit in a Court, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the instrument shall be brought into court and held subject to the further orders of the Court.

Seizure of property in house.

271. If the person executing any process under this Code directing or authorizing seizure of moveable property, has gained access to a house or other building, he may unfasten and open the door of any room in which he has reason to believe any such property to be:

Seizure of property in zanánás.

Provided that if the room be in the actual occupancy of a woman, who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the person executing the process shall give notice to her that she is at liberty to withdraw; and after allowing a reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and giving her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, he may enter such room for the purpose of seizing the property, using at the same time every precaution, consistent with these provisions, to prevent its clandestine removal.

Attachment of property deposited in Court or with Government officer.

272. If the property be deposited in, or be in the custody of, any Court or public officer, the attachment shall be made by a notice to such Court or officer, requesting that such property, and any interest or dividend becoming payable thereon may be held subject to the further orders of the Court from which the notice issues:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such property is deposited in, or is in the custody of, a Court, any question of title or priority arising between the decree-holder and any other person, not being the judgment-debtor, claiming to be interested in such property by virtue of any assignment, attachment or otherwise, shall be determined by such Court.

Attachment of decree for money.

273. If the property be a decree for money passed by the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed, the attachment shall be made by an order of the Court directing the proceeds of the former decree to be applied in satisfaction of the latter decree.

If the property be a decree for money passed by any other Court, the attachment shall be made by a notice in writing to such Court under the hand of the Judge of the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed, requesting the former Court to stay the execution of its decree until such notice is cancelled by the Court from which it was sent. The Court receiving such notice shall stay execution accordingly, unless and until

(*a*) the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed cancels the notice, or

(*b*) the holder of the decree sought to be executed applies to the Court receiving such notice to execute its own decree.

On receiving such application, the Court shall proceed to execute the decree and apply the proceeds in satisfaction of the decree sought to be executed.

Attachment of other decrees.

In the case of all other decrees the attachment shall be made by a notice in writing, under the hand of the Judge of the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed to the holder of the decree sought to be attached, prohibiting him from transferring or charging the same in any way; and, when such decree has been passed by any other Court, also by sending to such Court a like notice in writing to abstain from executing the decree sought to be attached until such notice is cancelled by the Court from which it was sent. Every Court receiving such notice shall give effect to the same until it is so cancelled.

Decree-holders to give information.

The holder of any decree attached under this section shall be bound to give the Court executing the same such information and aid as may reasonably be required.

Attachment of immoveable property.

274. If the property be immoveable, the attachment shall be made by an order prohibiting the judgment-debtor from transferring or charging the property in any way, and all persons from receiving the same from him by purchase, gift or otherwise.

The order shall be proclaimed at some place on adjacent to such property by beat of drum or

other customary mode, and a copy of the order shall be fixed up in a conspicuous part of the property and of the Court-house.

When the property is land paying revenue to Government, a copy of the order shall also be fixed up in the office of the Collector of the District in which the land is situate.

Order for withdrawal of attachment after satisfaction of decree.

275. If the amount decreed with costs and all charges and expenses resulting from the attachment of any property be paid into Court, or if satisfaction of the decree be otherwise made through the Court, or if the decree is set aside or reversed, an order shall be issued, on the application of any person interested in the property, for the withdrawal of the attachment.

Private alienation of property after attachment to be void.

276. When an attachment has been made by actual seizure or by written order duly intimated and made known in manner aforesaid, any private alienation of the property attached, whether by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, and any payment of the debt or dividend or a delivery of the share to the judgment-debtor during the continuance of the attachment, shall be void as against all claims enforceable under the attachment.

Court may direct coin or currency-notes attached to be paid to party entitled.

277. If the property attached is coin or currency-notes, the Court may, at any time during the continuance of the attachment, direct that such coin or notes, or a part thereof sufficient to satisfy the decree, be paid over to the party entitled under the decree to receive the same.

Investigation of claims to and objections to attachment of attached property.

278. If any claim be preferred to, or any objection be made to the attachment of, any property attached in execution of a decree, on the ground that such property is not liable to such attachment, the Court shall proceed to investigate the claim or objection with the like power as regards the examination of the claimant or objector, and in all other respects, as if he was a party to the suit:

Provided that no such investigation shall be made where the Court considers that the claim or objection was designedly or unnecessarily delayed.

Postponement of sale.

If the property to which the claim or objection applies has been advertised for sale, the Court ordering the sale may postpone it pending the investigation of the claim or objection.

Evidence to be adduced by claimant.

279. The claimant or objector must adduce evidence to show that at the date of the attachment he had some interest in, or was possessed of, the property attached.

Release of property from attachment.

280. If upon the said investigation the Court is satisfied that, for the reason stated in the claim or objection, such property was not, when attached, in the possession of the judgment-debtor or of some person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of a tenant or other person paying rent to him, or that, being in the possession of the judgment-debtor at such time, it was so in his possession, not on his own account or as his own property, but on account of or in trust for some other person, or partly on his own account and partly on account of some other person, the Court shall pass an order for releasing the property wholly or to such extent as it thinks fit, from attachment.

Disallowance of claim to release of property attached.

281. If the Court is satisfied that the property was, at the time it was attached, in possession of the judgment-debtor as his own property and not on account of any other person, or was in the possession of some other person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of a tenant or other person paying rent to him, the Court shall disallow the claim.

Continuance of attachment subject to claim of incumbrancer.

282. If the Court is satisfied that the property is subject to a mortgage or lien in favour of some person not in possession, and thinks fit to continue the attachment, it may do so, subject to such mortgage or lien.

Saving of suits to establish right to attached property.

283. The party against whom an order under section 280, 281 or 282 is passed may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims to the property in dispute, but subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be conclusive.

Power to order property attached to be sold, and proceeds be paid to person entitled.

284. Any Court may order that any property which has been attached, or such portion thereof as may seem necessary to satisfy the decree, shall be sold, and that the proceeds of such sale, or a sufficient portion thereof, shall be paid to the party entitled under the decree to receive the same.

Property attached in execution of decrees of several Courts.

285. Where property not in the custody of any Court has been attached in execution of decrees of more Courts than one, the Court which shall receive or realize such property and shall determine any claim thereto and any objection to the attachment thereof shall be the Court of highest grade, or where there is no difference in grade between such Courts, the Court under whose decree the property was first attached.

G.—Of Sale and Delivery of Property.

(a) General Rules.

Sales by whom conducted and how made.

286. Sales in execution of decrees shall be conducted by an officer of the Court or by any other person whom the Court may appoint, and, except as provided in section 296, shall be made by public auction in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Proclamation of sales by public auction.

287. When any property is ordered to be sold by public auction in execution of a decree, the Court shall cause a proclamation of the intended sale to be made in the language of such Court. Such proclamation shall state the time and place of sale; and shall specify as fairly and accurately as possible—

(*a*) the property to be sold;

(*b*) the revenue assessed upon the estate or part of the estate, when the property to be sold is an interest in an estate or a part of an estate paying revenue to Government;

(c) any incumbrance to which the property is liable;

(d) the amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered; and

(e) every other thing which the Court considers material for the purchaser to know in order to judge of the nature and value of the property.

For the purpose of ascertaining the matters so to be specified, the Court may summon any person whom it thinks necessary, and examine him in respect to any such matters, and require him to produce any document in his possession or power relating thereto.

Rules to be made by High Court.

The High Court shall, as soon as may be after this Code comes into force, make rules for the guidance of the Courts in exercise of their duties under this section. The High Court may from time to time alter any rules so made. All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law. As regards his own Court and the Court of Small Causes at Rangoon the Recorder of Rangoon shall be deemed to be a High Court' within the meaning of this paragraph,

Nothing in this section shall apply to cases in which the execution of the decree has been transferred to the Collector.

Indemnity of Judges, &c.

288. No Judge or other public officer shall be answerable for any error, misstatement or omission in any proclamation under section 287 unless the same has been committed or made dishonestly.

Mode of making proclamation.

289. The proclamation shall be made, in manner prescribed by section 274, on the spot where the property is attached.

If the Court so direct, such proclamation shall also be published in the local official Gazette and in some local newspaper, and the costs of such publication shall be deemed to be costs of the sale.

Time of sale.

290. Except in the case of property mentioned in the proviso to section 269, no sale under this chapter shall, without the consent in writing of the judgment-debtor, take place until after the expiration of at least thirty days in the case of immoveable property, and of at least fifteen days in the case of moveable property, calculated from the date on which the notification has been affixed in the court-house of the Judge ordering the sale.

Power to adjourn sale.

291. The officer conducting any sale under this chapter may in his discretion adjourn the sale, recording his reasons for such adjournment: Provided that when the sale is made in or within the precincts of the Court-house no such adjournment shall be made without the leave of the Court. Every such sale shall be stopped if, before the lot is knocked down, the debt and costs (including the costs of the sale) are tendered to such officer, or proof is given to his satisfaction that the amount of such debt and costs has been paid into the Court that ordered the sale.

Stoppage of sale on tender of debt and costs, or on proof of payment.

Officers concerned in execution-sales not to bid for or buy property sold.

292. No officer having any duty to perform in connection with any sale under this chapter shall either directly or indirectly bid for, acquire, or attempt to acquire, any interest in any property sold at such sale.

Defaulting purchaser answerable for loss by re-sale.

293. The deficiency of price (if any) which may happen on a re-sale under this Code by reason of the purchaser's default, and all expenses attending such re-sale, shall be certified to the Court by the officer holding the sale,

and shall, at the instance of either the judgment-creditor or the judgment-debtor, be recoverable from the defaulter under the rules contained in this chapter for the execution of a decree for money.

Decree-holder not to bid for or buy property without permission.

294. No holder of a decree in execution of which property is sold, shall, without the express permission of the Court, bid for or purchase the property.

If decree-holder purchase, amount of decree may be taken as payment.

When a decree-holder purchases with such permission, the purchase-money and the amount due on the decree may, if he so desires, be set-off against one another, and the Court executing the decree shall enter up satisfaction of the decree in whole or in part accordingly.

Proceeds of execution-sale to be divided rateably among decree-holders.

295. Whenever assets are realized by sale or otherwise in execution of a decree, and more persons than one have, prior to the realization, applied to the Court by which such assets are held for execution of decrees for money against the same judgment-debtor, and have not obtained satisfaction thereof, the assets, after deducting the costs of the realization, shall be divided rateably among all such persons:

Proviso where property is sold subject to mortgage.

Provided that, when any property is sold subject to a mortgage or charge, the mortgagee or incumbrancer shall not be entitled to share in any surplus arising from such sale:

Provided also that when any property liable to be sold in execution of a decree is subject to a mortgage or charge, the Court may, with the assent of the mortgagee or incumbrancer, order that the property be sold free from the mortgage or charge giving to the mortgagee or incumbrancer the same right against the proceeds of the sale as he had against the property sold.

If all or any of such assets be paid to a person not entitled to receive the same, any person so entitled may sue such person to compel him to refund the assets.

Nothing in this section affects any right of the Government.

(b).—*Rules as to Moveable Property.*

Rules as to negotiable securities and shares in public Companies.

296. If the property to be sold be a negotiable instrument or a share in any public Company or Corporation, the Court may, instead of directing the sale to be made by public auction, authorize the sale of such instrument or share through a broker at the market-rate of the day.

Payment for moveable property sold.

297. In the case of other moveable property, the price of each lot shall be paid for at the time of sale, or as soon after as the officer holding the sale directs, and in default of payment, the property shall forthwith be again put up and sold.

On payment of the purchase-money, the officer holding the sale shall grant a receipt for the same, and the sale shall become absolute.

Irregularity not to vitiate sale of moveable property, but any person injured may sue.

298. No irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale of moveable property shall vitiate the sale; but any person sustaining any injury by reason of such irregularity at the hand of any other person may institute a suit against him for compensation, or (if such other person be the purchaser) for the recovery of the specific property and for compensation in default of such recovery.

Delivery of moveable property belonging to defendant actually seized.

299. When the property sold is a negotiable instrument or other moveable property of which actual seizure has been made, the property shall be delivered to the purchaser.

Delivery of moveable property to which judgment-debtor is entitled subject to lien.

300. When the property sold is any moveable property to which the judgment-debtor is entitled subject to the possession of some other person, the delivery thereof to the purchaser shall be made by giving notice to the person in possession prohibiting him from delivering possession of the property to any person except the purchaser.

Delivery of debts and of shares in public Companies.

301. When the property sold is a debt not secured by a negotiable instrument, or is a share in any public Company, the delivery thereof shall be made by a written order of the Court prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debt or any interest thereon, and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person except the purchaser, or prohibiting the person in whose name the share may be standing from making any transfer of the share to any person except the purchaser, or receiving payment of any dividend or interest thereon, and the Manager, Secretary or other proper officer of the Company from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment to any person except the purchaser.

Transfer of negotiable instruments and shares.

302. If the endorsement or conveyance of the party in whose name a negotiable instrument or a share in any public Company is standing, is required to transfer such instrument or share, the Judge may endorse the instrument or the certificate of the share, or may execute such other document as may be necessary.

The endorsement or execution shall be in the following form or to the like effect :—" *A. B.* by *C. D.*, Judge of the Court of (*or as the case may be*) ; in a suit by *E. F.* against *A. B.*"

Until the transfer of such instrument or share, the Court may, by order, appoint some person to receive any interest or dividend due thereon, and to sign a receipt for the same; and any endorsement made or document executed or receipt signed as aforesaid shall be as valid and effectual for all purposes as if the same had been made or executed or signed by the party himself.

Vesting order in case of other property.

303. In the case of any moveable property not hereinbefore provided for, the Court may make an order vesting such property in the purchaser or as he may direct; and such property shall vest accordingly.

(c.)—*Rules as to Immoveable Property.*

Sales of land by Court not inferior to a District Court.

304. Sales of immoveable property in execution of a decree may be ordered by any Court other than a Court of Small Causes.

Postponement of sale of land to enable defendant to raise amount of decree.

305. When an order for the sale of immoveable property has been made, if the judgment-debtor can satisfy the Court that there is reason to believe that the amount of the decree may be raised by mortgage or lease or private sale of such property, or some part thereof, or of any other immoveable property of the judgment-debtor, the Court may on his application postpone the sale of property comprised in the order for sale for such period as it thinks proper, to enable him to raise the amount.

Certificate to judgment-debtor.

In such case the Court shall grant a certificate to the judgment-debtor authorizing him, within a period to be mentioned therein, to make the proposed mortgage, lease or sale: provided that all moneys payable under such mortgage, lease or sale, shall be paid into Court and not to the judgment-debtor.

Where such certificate has been granted and so long as it remains in force, the provisions of section 248 shall not apply.

Deposit by purchaser of immoveable property.

306. On every sale of immoveable property under this chapter, the person declared to be the purchaser shall pay immediately after such declaration a deposit of twenty-five per centum on the amount of his purchase-money to the officer conducting the sale, and, in default of such deposit, the property shall forthwith be put up again and sold.

Time for payment in full.

307. The full amount of purchase-money shall be paid by the purchaser before the Court closes on the fifteenth day after the sale of the property, exclusive of such day, or if the fifteenth day be a Sunday or other holiday, then on the first office day after the fifteenth day.

Procedure in default of payment.

308. In default of payment within the period mentioned in the last preceding section, the deposit, after defraying the expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited to Government, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may subsequently be sold.

Notification on re-sale of immoveable property.

309. Every re-sale of immoveable property in default of payment of the purchase-money within the period allowed for such payment, shall be made after the issue of a fresh notification in the manner and for the period hereinbefore prescribed for the sale.

Co-sharer of a share of undivided estate sold in execution to have preference in bidding.

310. When the property sold in execution of a decree is a share of undivided immoveable property, and two or more persons, of whom one is a co-sharer,

respectively advance the same sum at any bidding at such sale, such bidding shall be deemed to be the bidding of the co-sharer.

Sale of land not set aside on ground of irregularity unless in case of substantial injury.

311. The decree-holder or any person whose immoveable property has been sold under this chapter may apply to the Court to set aside the sale on the ground of a material irregularity in publishing or conducting it;

but no sale shall be set aside on the ground of irregularity unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of such irregularity.

Effect of objection being disallowed and of its being allowed.

312. If no such application as is mentioned in the last preceding section be made, or if such application be made and the objection be disallowed, the Court shall pass an order confirming the sale as regards the parties to the suit and the purchaser.

If such application be made, and if the objection be allowed, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the sale.

No suit to set aside on the ground of such irregularity an order passed under this section shall be brought by the party against whom such order has been made.

Power to apply to set aside the sale.

313. The purchaser at any such sale may apply to the Court to set aside the sale, on the ground that the person whose property purported to be sold had no saleable interest therein, and the Court may make such order as it thinks fit: provided that no order to set aside a sale shall be made, unless the judgment-debtor and the decree-holder have had opportunity of being heard against such order.

Confirmation of sale.

314. No sale of immoveable property shall become absolute until it has been confirmed by the Court.

If sale set aside, price to be returned to purchaser.

315. When a sale of immoveable property is set aside under section 312 or 313,

or when it is found that the judgment-debtor had no saleable interest in the property which purported to be sold and the purchaser is for that reason deprived of it,

the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase-money (with or without interest as the Court may direct) from any person to whom the purchase-money has been paid.

The repayment of the said purchase-money and of the interest (if any) allowed by the Court may be enforced against such person under the rules provided by this Code for the execution of a decree for money.

Certificate to purchaser of immoveable property.

316. When a sale of immoveable property has become absolute in manner aforesaid, the Court shall grant a certificate stating the name of the person who, at the time of sale, is declared to be the purchaser and the date of such sale.

Certificate to state name of actual purchaser.

Benámí purchaser not recognized.

317. No suit shall be maintained against the certified purchaser on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of any other person, or on behalf of some one through whom such other person claims.

Nothing in this section shall bar a suit to obtain a declaration that the name of the certified purchaser was inserted in the certificate fraudulently or without the consent of the real purchaser.

Delivery of immoveable property in occupancy of judgment-debtor.

318. When the property sold is in the occupancy of the judgment-debtor or of some person on his behalf, or of some person claiming under a title created by the judgment-debtor subsequently to the attachment of such property, and a certificate in respect thereof has been granted under section 316, the Court shall, on application by the purchaser, order delivery to be made by putting the purchaser or any person whom he may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf in possession of the property, and, if need be, by removing any person who refuses to vacate the same.

Delivery of immoveable property in the occupancy of tenant.

319. When the property sold is in the occupancy of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same, and a certificate in respect thereof has been granted under section 316, the Court shall order delivery thereof to be made by affixing a copy of the certificate of sale in some conspicuous place on the property, and proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum or in such other mode as may be customary, at some convenient place, that the interest of the judgment-debtor has been transferred to the purchaser.

Power to prescribe rules for transferring to Collector execution of decrees sale of land.

320. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare by notification in the official Gazette that in any local area the execution of decrees in cases in which a Court has ordered any immoveable property to be sold,

or the execution of any particular kind of such decrees,

or the execution of decrees ordering the sale of any particular kind of, or interest in, immoveable property,

shall be transferred to the Collector;

and rescind or modify any such declaration.

Power to prescribe rules as to transmission, execution and retransmission of decrees.

The Local Government may also from time to time prescribe rules for the transmission of the decree from the Court to the Collector, and for regulating the procedure of the Collector and his subordinates in executing the same, and for retransmitting the decree from the Collector to the Court.

Power of Collector as to sale of land in execution of decree.

321. Whenever the execution of a decree has been so transferred, the Collector may—

(*a*) sell the property comprised in the decree by public auction and either in one or more lots as he thinks fit:

(*b*) fix a reasonable reserved price for each lot:

(*c*) adjourn the sale for a reasonable time, whenever he deems the adjournment necessary for the purpose of obtaining a fair price for the property, recording his reasons for such adjournment:

(*d*) buy in the property offered for sale and re-sell the same.

Powers of Collector as to execution of certain money-decrees so transferred.

322. Whenever the execution of a decree not being a decree directing the sale of immoveable property in pursuance of a contract specifically affecting the same, but being a decree for money in satisfaction of which the Court has ordered the sale of immoveable property, has been so transferred, the Collector may either proceed as the Court would proceed under section 305, or if he has reason to believe that the judgment-debts of the judgment-debtor can be discharged without a sale of the whole of such property, the Collector may (notwithstanding any order under section 303, but subject to such rules as may from time to time be made in this behalf by the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority) raise the amount necessary to discharge such debts with interest thereon according to the decree, or, if the decree makes no provision as to interest, then with interest (if any) at such rate as he thinks fit,

(*a*) by letting in perpetuity, or for a term, on payment of a premium equivalent to such amount, the whole or any part of the judgment-debtor's immoveable property: or

(*b*) by mortgaging the whole or any part of such property: or

(*c*) by selling part of such property: or

(*d*) by letting on farm or managing by himself or another the whole or any part of such property for any term not exceeding twenty years from the date of the order of sale; or

(*e*) partly by one of such modes and partly by another or others of them.

For the purpose of managing under this section the whole or any part of such property, the Collector may exercise all the powers of its owner.

Procedure of Collector.

323. In the case of a decree for money, if the Collector proposes to proceed under section 322, he shall publish a notice in the language of the district, calling upon all persons holding decrees against the judgment-debtor to notify the same in writing to the Collector within sixty days from the date of such publication.

Such notice shall be published by being posted in the court-house of the Court which made the order under section 304, and at such other places (if any) as the Collector thinks fit.

So long as any letting or management under section 322 continues, the judgment-debtor and his representative in interest shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property so let or managed, or any part thereof.

Sale by Collector.

324. If on the expiration of the letting or management, the amount necessary to discharge such debts in full with the interest (if any) payable thereon has not been raised, the Collector shall notify the fact in writing to the judgment-debtor or his representative, stating at the same time that, if the balance necessary to discharge such debts and interest is not paid to the Collector within six weeks of the date of such notice, the Collector will proceed to sell the said property; and if on the expiration of the said six weeks the said balance is not so paid, the Collector shall sell such property accordingly.

Sale, &c., to be reported to Court by Collector.

325. Whenever the Collector sells any property pursuant to the said order of sale or exercises any of the powers conferred upon him by section 321 or 322, he shall inform the Court which made such order of the fact of such sale or exercise, and shall render accounts to such Court of his receipts and payments in respect of the said property, and shall hold the balance at the disposal of such Court.

Application of balance.

Such balance (after deducting therefrom any debts due or liabilities incurred to Government by the judgment-debtor) shall be applied rateably in discharging the claims of all the decree-holders who have complied with the said notice; and no other person making any claim against the property so let or managed, or against such proceeds, shall be entitled to be paid thereout.

When Court may authorize Collector to stay public sale of land.

326. When, in any local area in which no declaration under section 320 is in force, the property attached consists of land or of a share in land, and the Collector represents to the Court that the public sale of the land or share is objectionable, and that satisfaction of the decree may be made within a reasonable period by a temporary alienation or management of the land or share, the Court may authorize the Collector to provide for such satisfaction in the manner recommended by him, instead of proceeding to a sale of the land or share. The provisions of sections 322 to 325 (both inclusive) shall in such case apply to the Collector.

Local rules as to sales of land in execution of decrees for money.

327. The Local Government may from time to time, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, make special rules for any local area imposing conditions in respect of sale of any class of interests in land in execution of decrees for money, where such interests are so uncertain or undetermined as in the opinion of the Local Government to make it impossible to fix their value:

and if, when this Code comes into operation in any local area, any special rules as to sale of land in execution of decrees are in force therein, the Local Government may continue such rules in force, or may from time to time, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, modify the same.

All rules so made or continued, and all such modifications of the same, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

H.—Of Resistance to Execution.

Procedure in case of obstruction to execution of decree.

328. If in the execution of a decree for the possession of property, the officer charged with the execution of the warrant is resisted or obstructed by any person, the decree-holder may complain to the Court at any time within one month from the time of such resistance or obstruction.

The Court shall fix a day for investigating the complaint, and shall summon the party against whom the complaint is made to answer the same.

329. If the Court is satisfied that the obstruction or resistance was occasioned by the judgment-debtor or by some person at his instigation, the Court shall inquire into the matter of the complaint, and pass such order as it thinks fit.

Procedure in case of obstruction by judgment-debtor or at his instigation.

330. If the Court is satisfied that the resistance or obstruction was without any just cause, and that the complainant is still resisted or obstructed in obtaining possession of the property by the judgment-debtor or some other person at his instigation, the Court may, at the instance of the decree-holder and without prejudice to any penalty to which such judgment-debtor or other person may be liable, under the Indian Penal Code or any other law, for such resistance or obstruction, commit the judgment-debtor or such other person to jail for a term which may extend to thirty days, and direct that the decree-holder be put into possession of the property.

Procedure when obstruction continues.

331. If the resistance or obstruction has been occasioned by any person other than the judgment-debtor claiming in good faith to be in possession of the property on his own account or on account of some person other than the judgment-debtor, the claim shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the decree-holder as plaintiff and the claimant as defendant;

Procedure in case of obstruction by claimant in good faith, other than judgment-debtor.

and the Court shall, without prejudice to any proceedings to which the claimant may be liable under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the punishment of such resistance or obstruction, proceed to investigate the claim in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the decree-holder against the claimant under the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9,

and shall pass such order as it thinks fit for executing or staying execution of the decree.

332. If any person other than the defendant is dispossessed of any property in execution of a decree, and such person disputes the right of the decree-holder to dispossess him of such property under the decree, on the ground that the property was *bonâ fide* in his possession on his own account or on account of some person other than the judgment-debtor, and that it was not comprised in the decree, or that, if it was comprised in the decree, he was not a party to the suit in which the decree was passed, he may apply to the Court.

Procedure in case of person dispossessed of property disputing right of decree-holder to be put into possession.

If, after examining the applicant, it appears to the Court that there is probable cause for making the application, the application shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the decree-holder as defendant, and the Court shall proceed to investigate the matter in dispute in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the applicant against the decree-holder under the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9,

and shall pass such order as it thinks fit for executing or staying execution of the decree.

In hearing applications under this section, the Court shall confine itself to the grounds of dispute above specified.

Nothing in this section or section 330 applies to a person to whom the judgment-debtor has transferred the property after the institution of the suit in which the decree is made.

333. The order passed under either of sections 331 and 332 shall be in the nature of, and shall have the same force as, a decree in a suit, and shall be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise.

Orders passed under sections 331 and 332 to have force of decrees, and to be subject to appeal.

334. If the purchaser of any immoveable property sold in execution of a decree be resisted or obstructed by the judgment-debtor or any one on his behalf in obtaining possession of the property, the provisions of this chapter relating to resistance or obstruction to a decree-holder in obtaining possession of the property adjudged to him, shall be applicable.

Resisting or obstructing purchasers in obtaining possession of immoveable property.

335. If it appear that the resistance or obstruction was occasioned by any person other than the judgment-debtor, not in possession of the property sold, but claiming a right thereto as proprietor, mortgagee, lessee or under any other title, the Court, on the complaint of the purchaser, shall enquire into the matter of the resistance or obstruction, and pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Obstruction by claimant other than defendant.

The party against whom such order is passed may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims to the present possession of the property, but subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be conclusive.

I.—Of Arrest and Imprisonment.

336. A judgment-debtor may be arrested in execution of a decree at any hour and on any day, and shall as soon as practicable be brought before the Court, and his imprisonment may be in the civil jail of the district in which the Court ordering the imprisonment is situate, or, when such jail does not afford suitable accommodation, in any other place which the Local Government may appoint for the confinement of persons ordered to be imprisoned by the Courts of such district:

Place of judgment-debtor's imprisonment.

Provided that no house shall be entered after sunset and before sunrise for the purpose of making an arrest under this section:

Arrest in houses.

Provided also that when the decree in execution of which a judgment-debtor is arrested is a decree for money and the judgment-debtor pays the amount of the decree and the costs of the arrest to the officer arresting him, such officer shall at once release him.

Proviso.

The Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette, direct that whenever a judgment-debtor is arrested in execution of a decree for money and brought before the Court under this section, the Court shall inform him that he may apply under chapter XX to be declared an insolvent, and that he will be discharged if he has not committed any act of bad faith regarding the subject of his application and if he places all his property in possession of a receiver appointed by the Court.

If after such publication the judgment-debtor express his intention so to apply, and if he furnish sufficient security that he will appear when called upon, and that he will within one month apply under section 344 to be declared an insolvent, the Court shall release him from arrest:

But if he fails so to apply, the Court may either direct the security to be realised or commit him to jail in execution of the decree.

Warrant for arrest to direct judgment-debtor to be brought up.

337. Every warrant for the arrest of the judgment-debtor shall direct the officer entrusted with its execution to bring him before the Court with all convenient speed, unless the amount which he has been ordered to pay, together with the interest thereon and the costs, if any, to which he is liable, be sooner paid.

Scales of subsistence-allowances.

338. The Local Government may from time to time prescribe scales, graduated according to rank, race and nationality, of monthly allowances payable for the subsistence of judgment-debtors.

Judgment-debtor's subsistence-money.

339. No judgment-debtor shall be arrested in execution of a decree unless and until the decree-holder pays into court such sum as, having regard to the scales so fixed, the Judge thinks sufficient for the subsistence of the judgment-debtor from his arrest until he can be brought before the Court.

When a judgment-debtor is committed to jail in execution of a decree, the Court shall fix for his subsistence such monthly allowance as he may be entitled to according to the said scales, or where no such scales have been fixed, as it considers sufficient with reference to the class to which he belongs.

The monthly allowance fixed by the Court shall be supplied by the party on whose application the decree has been executed, to the proper officer of the Court by monthly payments in advance before the first day of each month.

The first payment shall be made for such portion of the current month as remains unexpired before the judgment-debtor is committed to jail

Subsistence-money to be added to amount of decree.

340. Sums disbursed by the decree-holder for the subsistence of the judgment-debtor in jail shall be deemed to be costs on the suit:

Provided that the judgment-debtor shall not be detained in jail or arrested on account of any sum so disbursed.

Release of judgment-debtor.

341. The judgment-debtor shall be discharged from jail,

(*a*) on the decree being fully satisfied, or

(*b*) at the request of the person on whose application he has been imprisoned, or

(*c*) on such person omitting to pay the allowance as hereinbefore directed, or

(*d*) if the judgment-debtor be declared an insolvent, as hereinafter provided, or

(*e*) when the term of his imprisonment as limited by section 342 is fulfilled:

Provided that in the first, second, third and fourth cases mentioned in this section, the judgment-debtor shall not be discharged without the order of the Court.

A judgment-debtor discharged under this section is not thereby discharged from his debt, but he cannot be re-arrested under the decree in execution of which he was imprisoned.

Imprisonment not to exceed six months.

342. No person shall be imprisoned in execution of a decree for a longer period than six months;

When not to exceed six weeks.

or for a longer period than six weeks if the decree be for the payment of a sum of money not exceeding fifty rupees.

Endorsement on warrant.

343. The officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant shall endorse thereupon the day on, and the manner in, which it was executed; and if the latest day specified in the warrant for the return thereof has been exceeded, the reason of the delay; or if it was not executed, the reason why it was not executed, and shall return the warrant with such endorsement to the Court.

If the endorsement is to the effect that such officer is unable to execute the warrant, the Court shall examine him on oath touching his alleged inability, and may, if it think fit, summon and examine witnesses as to such inability and shall record the result.

CHAPTER XX.

OF INSOLVENT JUDGMENT-DEBTORS.

Power to apply to be declared an insolvent.

344. Any person arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree for money may apply in writing to be declared an insolvent.

Such application shall be made to the District Court which ordered his arrest or imprisonment, or when the District Court did not make such order, then to the District Court to which the Court that made the order is subordinate.

Contents of application.

345. The application shall set forth—

(*a*) the fact of such person's arrest or imprisonment, the Court by whose order he was arrested or imprisoned, and the place in which he is in custody;

(*b*) the amount, kind and particulars of his property, and the value of any such property not consisting of money;

(*c*) the place or places in which such property is to be found;

(*d*) his willingness to put it at the disposal of the Court;

(*e*) the amount and particulars of all pecuniary claims against him; and

(*f*) the names and residences of his creditors, so far as they are known to or can be ascertained by him.

Subscription and verification of application.

346. The application shall be subscribed and verified by the applicant in manner hereinbefore prescribed for subscribing and verifying plaints.

Service on decree-holder of copy of application and notice.

347. The Court shall fix a day for hearing the application, and shall cause a copy thereof, with a notice in writing of the time and place at which it will be heard, to be stuck up in Court and served at the applicant's expense on the holder of the decree in execution of which he was arrested or imprisoned, or on the pleader of such decree-holder, and on the other creditors (if any) mentioned in the application.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, publish at the applicant's expense the application in such official Gazettes and public newspapers as it thinks fit.

348. The Court may also, if it thinks fit, cause a like copy and notice to be served on any other person alleging himself to be a creditor of the applicant and applying for leave to be heard on the application.

Power to serve other creditors.

349. Where the applicant is under arrest, the Court may, pending the hearing under section 350, order him to be immediately committed to jail; or leave him in the custody of the officer to whom the service of the warrant was entrusted.

Powers of Court as to applicant under arrest.

350. On the day so fixed, or on any subsequent day to which the Court may adjourn the hearing, the Court shall examine the applicant, in the presence of the persons on whom such notice has been served or their pleaders, as to his then circumstances and as to his future means of payment, and shall hear the said decree-holder, the other creditors mentioned in the application and the other persons (if any) alleging themselves to be creditors, in opposition to the applicant's discharge; and may, if it thinks fit, grant time to the said decree-holder and other creditors or persons to adduce evidence showing that the applicant is not entitled to be declared an insolvent.

Procedure at hearing.

351. If the Court is satisfied—

Declaration of insolvency and appointment of receiver.

(a) that the statements in the application are substantially true;

(b) that the applicant has not, with intent to defraud his creditors, concealed, transferred or removed any part of his property since the institution of the suit in which was passed the decree in execution of which he was arrested or imprisoned or at any subsequent time;

(c) that he has not, knowing himself to be unable to pay his debts in full, recklessly contracted debts or given an unfair preference to any of his creditors by any payment or disposition of his property;

(d) that he has not committed any other act of bad faith regarding the matter of the application,

the Court may declare him to be an insolvent, and may also, if it think fit, make an order appointing a receiver of his property, or if it does not appoint such receiver, may discharge the insolvent.

352. The creditors mentioned in the application and the other persons (if any) alleging themselves to be creditors of the insolvent, shall then produce evidence of the amount and particulars of their respective pecuniary claims against him; and the Court shall by order determine the persons who have proved themselves to be the insolvent's creditors and their respective debts; and shall frame a schedule of such persons and debts; and the declaration under section 351 shall be deemed to be a decree in favour of each of the said creditors for their said respective debts.

Creditors to prove their debts.

Schedule to be framed.

A copy of every such schedule shall be stuck up in the court-house.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to entitle a partner in an insolvent firm or, when he has died before the insolvency, his legal representative, to prove in competition with the creditors of the firm.

353. Any creditor of the insolvent who is not mentioned in such schedule may, within three months from its publication, apply to the Court for permission to produce evidence of the amount and particulars of his pecuniary claims against the insolvent, and in case the applicant proves himself to be a creditor of the insolvent, for an order directing his name to be inserted in the schedule as a creditor for the debt so proved.

Applications by creditors.

Any creditor mentioned in the schedule may within three months from the publication of the schedule apply to the Court for an order altering the schedule so far as regards the amount, nature, or particulars of his own debt, or to strike out the name of another creditor, or to alter the schedule so far as regards the amount, nature, or particulars of the debt of another creditor.

In the case of any application under this section, the Court, after causing such notices as it thinks fit to be served, at the applicant's expense, on the insolvent and the other creditors and hearing their objections, if any, may comply with or reject the application.

354. Every order under section 351 shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall operate to vest in the Receiver all the insolvent's property (except the particulars specified in the first proviso to section 266), whether set forth in his application or not.

Effect of order appointing Receiver.

355. The Receiver so appointed shall give such security as the Court may direct and shall possess himself of all such property, except as aforesaid;

Receiver to give security and collect assets.

and on his certifying that the insolvent has placed him in possession thereof, or has done everything in his power for that purpose, the Court may discharge the insolvent from arrest or imprisonment, as the case may be, upon such conditions (if any) as the Court thinks fit.

Discharge of insolvent.

356. The Receiver shall proceed under the direction of the Court—

Duty of Receiver.

(a) to convert the property into money:

(b) to pay thereout debts, fines and penalties (if any) due by the insolvent to Government:

(c) to pay the said decree-holder's costs:

(d) to distribute the balance among the scheduled creditors rateably according to the amounts of their respective debts, and without any preference;

and such Receiver may retain as a remuneration for the performance of his duties a commission, to be fixed by the Court, not exceeding the rate of five per centum upon the amount of the balance so distributed (the amount of the commission so retained being deemed a distribution), and shall deliver the surplus, if any, to the insolvent or his legal representative.

His right to remuneration.

Delivery of surplus.

357. An insolvent discharged under section 355 shall not be arrested or imprisoned on account of any of the scheduled debts. But (subject to the provisions of section 358) his

Effect of discharge.

property, whether previously or subsequently acquired (except the particulars specified in the first proviso to section 266 and except the property vested in the Receiver), shall, by order of the Court, be liable to attachment and sale until the decrees against him held by the scheduled creditors are fully satisfied or become incapable of being executed.

When Court may declare insolvent absolved from further liability.

358. If the aggregate amount of the scheduled debts is two hundred rupees or a less sum, the Court may declare the insolvent discharged as aforesaid absolved from further liability in respect of such debts.

Procedure in case of dishonest applicant.

359. Whenever, at the hearing under section 350, it is proved that the applicant has

(a) been guilty, in his application, of any concealment or of wilfully making any false statement as to the debts due by him, or respecting the property belonging to him, whether in possession or in expectancy, or held for him in trust;

(b) fraudulently concealed, transferred or removed any property; or

(c) committed any other act of bad faith regarding the matter of the application,

the Court shall, at the instance of any of his creditors, sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year from the date of committal.

Or the Court may, if it think fit, send him to the Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

Investment of other Courts with powers of District Courts.

360. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, invest any Court other than a District Court with the powers conferred on District Courts by sections 344 to 359 (both inclusive), and the District Judge may transfer to any Court situate in his district and so invested any case instituted under section 344.

Transfer of cases.

Any Court so invested may entertain any application under section 344 by any person arrested in execution of a decree of such Court.

PART II.

OF INCIDENTAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF THE DEATH, MARRIAGE AND INSOLVENCY OF PARTIES.

No abatement by party's death, if cause of action survive.

361. The death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate if the cause of action survives.

Illustrations.

(a) A covenants with B and C to pay an annuity to B during C's life. B and C sue A to compel payment. B dies before the decree: the cause of action survives to C, and the suit does not abate.

(b) In the same case, all the parties die before decree. The cause of action survives to the representative of the survivor of B and C, and he may continue the suit against A's representative.

(c) A sues B for libel. A dies. The cause of action does not survive and the suit abates.

(d) A, a member of a Hindú joint family under the Mitákshará law, institutes a suit for partition of the family property. A dies leaving B, a minor son, his heir. The cause of action survives to B, and the suit does not abate.

Proceeding in case of death of one of several plaintiffs or defendants, if cause of action survive.

362. If there be more plaintiffs or defendants than one, and any of them dies, and if the cause of action survives to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, or against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, the Court shall cause an entry to that effect to be made on the record, and the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, or against the surviving defendant or defendants.

Proceeding in case of death of one of several plaintiffs where cause of action survives to survivors and representative of deceased.

363. If there be more plaintiffs than one, and any of them dies, and if the cause of action does not survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, but survives to him or them and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff jointly, the Court may, on the application of such legal representative, enter his name on the record in the place of such deceased plaintiff, and the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs and such legal representative.

Proceeding where no application made by representative of deceased plaintiff.

364. If no application be made to the Court by any person claiming to be the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs;

and the legal representative (if any) of the deceased plaintiff shall be made a party and shall be interested in and bound by the decree passed in the suit, in the same manner as if the suit had proceeded at his instance conjointly with the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs.

Proceeding in case of death of sole, or sole surviving, plaintiff.

365. In case of the death of a sole plaintiff or sole surviving plaintiff, the Court may, where the cause of action survives, on the application of the legal representative of the deceased, enter his name in the place of such plaintiff on the record, and the suit shall thereupon proceed.

Abatement where no application by representative of deceased plaintiff.

366. If no such application be made to the Court by any person claiming to be the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, the Court may pass an order that the suit shall abate, and award to the defendant the costs which he may have incurred in defending the suit, to be recovered from the estate of the deceased plaintiff;

or the Court may, if it think proper, on the application of the defendant, and upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, pass such other order as it thinks fit for bringing in the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, or for proceeding with the suit in order to a final determination of the matter in dispute, or for both those purposes.

Explanation.—A certificate of heirship, or a certificate to collect debts, does not of itself constitute the person holding it the legal representative of the deceased. But when the person holding any such certificate obtains thereby property belonging to the deceased, he may be treated as a legal representative liable in respect of such property.

Procedure in case of dispute as to representative of deceased plaintiff.

367. If any dispute arise as to who is the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, the Court may either stay the suit until the fact has been determined in another suit, or decide at or before the hearing of the suit who shall be admitted to be such legal representative for the purpose of prosecuting the suit.

Procedure in case of death of one of several defendants, or of sole or sole surviving defendant.

368. If there be more defendants than one, and any of them die before decree and the cause of action does not survive against the surviving defendant or defendants alone,

and also in case of the death of a sole defendant, or sole surviving defendant, where the right to sue survives,

the plaintiff may make an application to the Court, specifying the name, description and place of abode of any person whom he alleges to be the legal representative of the deceased defendant, and whom he desires to be made the defendant in his stead.

The Court shall thereupon enter the name of such representative on the record in the place of such defendant,

and shall issue a summons to such representative to appear on a day to be therein mentioned to defend the suit;

and the case shall thereupon proceed in the same manner as if such representative had originally been made a defendant and had been a party to the former proceedings in the suit:

Provided that the person so made defendant may object that he is not the legal representative of the deceased defendant, or may make any defence appropriate to his character as such representative.

Suit not abated by marriage of female party.

369. The marriage of a female plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate, but the suit may notwithstanding be proceeded with to judgment, and where the decree is against a female defendant, it may thereupon be executed against her alone.

If the case is one in which the husband is by law liable for the debts of his wife, the decree may, with the permission of the Court, be executed against the husband also; and in case of judgment for the wife, execution of the decree may with such permission be issued upon the application of the husband, where the husband is by law entitled to the subject-matter of the decree.

When plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency bars suit.

370. The bankruptcy or insolvency of a plaintiff in any suit which his assignee or the receiver appointed under section 351 might maintain for the benefit of his creditors shall not bar the suit, unless such assignee or receiver declines to continue the suit and to give security for the costs thereof within such time as the Court may order.

Procedure when assignee fails to continue suit or give security.

If the assignee or receiver neglect or refuse to continue the suit and to give such security within the time so ordered, the defendant may apply for the dismissal of the suit on the ground of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency, and the Court may dismiss the suit and award to the defendant the costs which he has incurred in defending the same, to be proved as a debt against the plaintiff's estate.

Effect of abatement on parties' rights.

371. When a suit abates or is dismissed under this chapter, no fresh suit shall be brought on the same cause of action.

Application to set aside abatement or dismissal.

But the person claiming to be the legal representative of the deceased bankrupt or insolvent plaintiff, may apply for an order to set aside the order for abatement or dismissal; and if it be proved that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from continuing the suit, the Court shall set aside the abatement or dismissal upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

Procedure in case of assignment pending the suit.

372. In other cases of assignment, creation or devolution of any interest pending the suit, the suit may, with the leave of the Court, given either with the consent of all parties or after service of notice in writing upon them, and hearing their objections, if any, be continued by or against the person to whom such interest has come, either in addition to or in substitution for the person from whom it has passed, as the case may require.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF THE WITHDRAWAL AND ADJUSTMENT OF SUITS.

Power to allow plaintiff to withdraw with liberty to bring fresh suit.

373. If, at any time after the institution of the suit, the Court is satisfied on the application of the plaintiff (*a*) that the suit must fail by reason of some formal defect, or (*b*) that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw from the suit or to abandon part of his claim with liberty to bring a fresh suit for the subject-matter of the suit or for the part so abandoned, the Court may grant such permission on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

If the plaintiff withdraw from the suit, or abandon part of his claim, without such permission, he shall be liable for such costs as the Court may award, and shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit for the same matter.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the Court to permit one of several plaintiffs to withdraw without the consent of the others.

Limitation-law not affected by first suit.

374. In any fresh suit instituted on permission granted under the last preceding section, the plaintiff shall be bound by the law of limitation in the same manner as if the first suit had not been brought.

Compromise of suits.

375. If a suit be adjusted by any lawful agreement or compromise, or if the defendant satisfy the plaintiff in respect to the matter of the suit, such agreement, compromise or satisfaction shall be recorded, and the Court shall pass a decree in accordance therewith so far as it relates to the suit, and such decree shall be final.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF PAYMENT INTO COURT.

Deposit by defendant of amount in satisfaction of claim.

376. The defendant in any suit to recover a debt or damages, may, at any stage of the suit, deposit in Court such sum of money as he considers a satisfaction in full of the claim.

Notice of deposit.

377. Notice of the deposit shall be given by the defendant to the plaintiff, and the amount of the deposit shall (unless the Court otherwise directs) be paid to the plaintiff on his application.

Interest on sum deposited not allowed to plaintiff after receipt of notice.

378. No interest shall be allowed to the plaintiff on any sum deposited by the defendant from the date of the receipt of such notice, whether the sum deposited be in full of the claim or fall short thereof.

Procedure where plaintiff accepts deposit as satisfaction in part.

379. If the plaintiff accept such amount only as satisfaction in part of his claim, he may prosecute his suit for the balance; and if the Court decides that the deposit by the defendant was a full satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, the plaintiff must pay the costs of the suit incurred after the deposit and the costs incurred previous thereto, so far as they were caused by excess in the plaintiff's claim.

Procedure where he accepts it as satisfaction in full.

If the plaintiff accept such amount as satisfaction in full of his claim, he shall present to the Court a statement to that effect, and such statement shall be filed and the Court shall pass judgment accordingly, and in directing by whom the costs of each party are to be paid, the Court shall consider which of the parties is most to blame for the litigation.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A owes B Rs. 100. B sues A for the amount, having made no demand for payment and having no reason to believe that the delay caused by making a demand would place him at a disadvantage. On the plaint being filed, A pays the money into Court. B accepts it in full satisfaction of his claim, but the Court should not allow him any costs, the litigation being presumably groundless on his part.

(*b*) B sues A under the circumstances mentioned in illustration (*a*). On the plaint being filed, A disputes the claim. Afterwards A pays the money into Court. B accepts it in full satisfaction of his claim. The Court should also give B his costs of suit, A's conduct having shown that the litigation was necessary.

(*c*) A owes B Rs. 100 and is willing to pay him that sum without suit. B claims Rs. 150 and sues A for that amount. On the plaint being filed, A pays Rs. 100 into Court and disputes only his liability to pay the remaining Rs. 50. B accepts the Rs. 100 in full satisfaction of his claim. The Court should order him to pay A's costs.

CHAPTER XXIV.

OF REQUIRING SECURITY FOR COSTS.

When security for costs may be required from plaintiff at any stage of suit.

380. If, at the institution or at any subsequent stage of a suit, it appears to the Court that a sole plaintiff is, or (when there are more plaintiffs than one) that all the plaintiffs are, residing out of British India, and that such plaintiff does not, or that no one of such plaintiffs does, possess any sufficient immoveable property within British India independent of the property in suit, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any defendant, order the plaintiff or plaintiffs, within a time to be fixed by the order, to give security for the payment of all costs incurred and likely to be incurred by any defendant.

Procedure where requisition is not complied with.

381. In the event of such security not being furnished within the time so fixed, the Court shall dismiss the suit unless the plaintiff or plaintiffs be permitted to withdraw therefrom under the provisions of section 373.

Residence out of British India.

382. Whoever leaves British India under such circumstances as to afford reasonable probability that he will not be forthcoming whenever he may be called upon to pay costs shall be deemed to be residing out of British India, within the meaning of section 380.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF COMMISSIONS.

A.—Commissions to examine Witnesses.

Cases in which Court may issue commission to examine witness.

383. Any Court may in any suit issue a commission for the examination on interrogatories or otherwise of persons resident within the local limits of its jurisdiction, who are exempted under this Code from attending the Court, or who are from sickness or infirmity unable to attend it.

Order for commission may be made either on application of parties or by Court of its own accord.

384. Such order may be made by the Court either of its own motion, or on the application, supported by affidavit, of any party to the suit or of the witness to be examined.

When witness resides within Court's jurisdiction.

385. The commission for the examination of a person who resides within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, may be issued to any person whom the Court thinks fit to execute the same.

When witness resides beyond Court's jurisdiction, but in British India.

386. Any Court may in any suit issue a commission for the examination of—

(*a*) any person resident beyond the local limits of its jurisdiction;

(*b*) persons who are about to leave such limits before the date on which they are required to be examined in Court; and

(*c*) civil and military officers of Government who cannot, in the opinion of the Judge, attend the Court without detriment to the public service.

Such commission shall ordinarily be issued to any Court not being a High Court, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person resides, and which can most conveniently execute the same:

When witness is within local limits of ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court.

Provided that if he resides beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the commission and within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, the commission shall be issued to the Court of Small Causes within whose jurisdiction he resides:

Provided also that, under special circumstances, the commission may be directed to any person whom the Court issuing the commission thinks fit to appoint.

The Court on issuing any commission under this section shall direct whether the commission shall be returned to itself or to any subordinate Court.

When witness is not within British India.

387. When any Court to which application is made for the issue of a commission for the examination of a person residing at any place not within British India is satisfied that his evidence is necessary, the Court may issue such commission.

Court to examine witness pursuant to commission.

388. Every Court receiving a commission for the examination of any person shall examine him pursuant thereto.

Commission when executed to be returned to Court issuing it with depositions of witnesses.

389. After the commission has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the evidence taken under it, to the Court out of which it issued, unless the order for issuing the commission has otherwise directed, in which case the commission shall be returned in terms of such order; and the commission and the return thereto, and the evidence taken under it, shall (subject to the provisions of the next following section) form part of the record of the suit.

When depositions may be read in evidence.

390. Evidence taken under a commission shall not be read as evidence in the suit without the consent of the party against whom the same is offered, unless

(*a*) the person who gave the evidence is beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, or dead, or unable from sickness or infirmity to attend to be personally examined, or exempted from personal appearance in Court, or

(*b*) the Court in its discretion dispenses with the proof of any of the circumstances mentioned in the last preceding clause, and authorizes the evidence of any person being read as evidence in the suit, notwithstanding proof that the cause for taking such evidence by commission has ceased at the time of reading the same.

Provisions as to execution and return of commissions to apply to commissions issued by foreign Courts.

391. The provisions hereinbefore contained as to the execution and return of commissions shall apply to commissions issued by

(*a*) Courts situate beyond the limits of British India and established by the authority of Her Majesty or of the Governor General in Council, or

(*b*) Courts situate in any part of the British Empire other than British India, or

(*c*) Courts of any foreign country for the time being in alliance with Her Majesty.

B.—Commissions for Local Investigations.

Commission to make local investigations.

392. In any suit or proceeding in which the Court deems a local investigation to be requisite or proper for the purpose of elucidating any matter in dispute, or of ascertaining the market-value of any property, or the amount of any mesne profits or damages or annual nett profits, and the same cannot be conveniently conducted by the Judge in person, the Court may issue a commission to such person as it thinks fit, directing him to make such investigation and to report thereon to the Court:

Provided that, when the Local Government has made rules as to the persons to whom such commission shall be issued, the Court shall be bound by such rules.

Procedure of Commissioner.

393. The Commissioner, after such local inspection as he deems necessary, and after reducing to writing the evidence taken by him, shall return such evidence, together with his report in writing, subscribed with his name, to the Court.

Report and depositions to be evidence in suit.

The report of the Commissioner and the evidence taken by him (but not the evidence without the report) shall be evidence in the suit and shall form part of the record; but the Court, or any of the parties to the suit may, with the permission of the Court, examine the Commissioner personally in open Court touching any of the matters referred to him or mentioned in his report, or as to the manner in which he has made the investigation.

Commissioner may be examined in person.

C.—Commissions to examine Accounts.

Commission to examine or adjust accounts.

394. In any suit in which an examination or adjustment of accounts is necessary, the Court may issue a commission to such person as it thinks fit directing him to make such examination or adjustment.

Court to give Commissioner necessary instructions.

395. The Court shall furnish the Commissioner with such part of the proceedings and such detailed instructions as appear necessary,

and the instructions shall distinctly specify whether the Commissioner is merely to transmit the proceedings which he may hold on the inquiry, or also to report his own opinion on the point referred for his examination.

Proceedings of Commissioner receivable in evidence.

Power to make further inquiry.

The proceedings of the Commissioner shall be received in evidence in the suit, unless the Court has reason to be dissatisfied with them, in which case the Court shall direct such further inquiry as is requisite.

D.—Commission to make Partition.

Commission to make partition of non-revenue-paying immoveable property.

396. In any suit in which the partition of immoveable property not paying revenue to Government appears to the Court to be necessary, the Court, after ascertaining the several parties interested in such property and their several rights therein, may issue a commission to such persons as it thinks fit to make a partition according to such rights.

The Commissioners shall ascertain and inspect the property, and shall divide the same into as many shares as may be directed by the order under which the commission issues, and shall allot such shares to the parties, and may, if authorized thereto by the said order, award sums to be paid for the purpose of equalizing the value of the shares.

The Commissioners shall then prepare and sign a report, or (if they cannot agree) separate reports, appointing the share of each party, and dis-

tinguishing each share (if so directed by the said order) by metes and bounds. Such report or reports shall be annexed to the commission and transmitted to the Court: and the Court, after hearing any objections which the parties may make to the report or reports shall either quash the same and issue a new commission, or (where the Commissioners agree in their report) pass a decree in accordance therewith.

E.—General Provisions.

Expenses of commission to be paid into Court.

397. Before issuing any commission under this chapter, the Court may order such sum (if any) as it thinks reasonable for the expenses of the commission to be paid into Court by the party at whose instance or for whose benefit the commission is issued.

Commissioner may examine parties and witnesses and call for papers.

398. Any Commissioner appointed under this chapter may, unless otherwise directed by the order of appointment,

(*a*) examine the parties themselves and any witness whom they or any of them may produce, and any other person whom the Commissioner thinks proper to call upon to give evidence in the matter referred to him:

(*b*) call for and examine documents and other things relevant to the subject of inquiry:

(*c*) at any reasonable time enter upon or into any land or building mentioned in the order.

Attendance, examination and punishment of witnesses before Commissioner.

399. The provisions of this Code relating to the summoning, attendance and examination of witnesses and to the remuneration of, and penalties to be imposed upon, witnesses, shall apply to persons required to give evidence or to produce documents under this chapter, whether the commission in execution of which they are so required has been issued by a Court situate within, or by a Court situate beyond, the limits of British India.

Procedure *ex parte* where parties do not appear.

400. Whenever a commission is issued under this chapter, the Court shall direct that the parties to the suit shall appear before the Commissioner in person or by their agents or pleaders.

If the parties do not so appear, the Commissioner may proceed *ex parte*.

PART III.

OF SUITS IN PARTICULAR CASES.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SUITS BY PAUPERS.

Suits may be brought *in forma pauperis*.

401. Subject to the following rules, any suit may be brought by a pauper.

Explanation.—A person is a 'pauper' when he is not possessed of sufficient means to enable him to pay the fee prescribed by law for the plaint in such suit, or, where no such fee is prescribed, when he is not entitled to property worth one hundred rupees other than his necessary wearing apparel and the subject-matter of the suit.

What suits excepted.

402. No suit shall be brought by a pauper to recover compensation for loss of caste, libel, slander, abusive language or assault.

Application to be in writing.

Contents of application.

403. The application for permission to sue by a pauper shall be in writing, and shall contain the particulars required by section 50 in regard to plaints in suits: a schedule of any moveable or immoveable property belonging to the petitioner, with the estimated value thereof, shall be annexed thereto; and it shall be subscribed and verified in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the subscription and verification of plaints.

Presentation of application.

404. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 36, the application shall be presented to the Court by the applicant in person unless he is exempted from appearing in Court under section 640 or 641, in which case the application may be presented by a duly authorized agent, who can answer all material questions relating to the application, and who may be examined in the same manner as the party represented by him might have been examined had such party attended in person.

Rejection of application.

405. If the application be not framed or presented in the manner prescribed by sections 403 and 404, the Court shall reject it.

Examination of applicant.

406. If the application be in proper form and duly presented, the Judge shall examine the petitioner, or his agent when the applicant is allowed to appear by agent, regarding the merits of the claim and the property of the applicant.

If presented by agent, Court may order applicant to be examined by commission.

When the application is presented by an agent, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that the applicant be examined by a commission in the manner in which the examination of an absent witness may be taken under the provisions of this Code.

Rejection of application.

407. If it appear to the Court upon such examination

(*a*) that the applicant is not a pauper, or

(*b*) that he has, within the two months next before the presentation of the application, disposed of any property fraudulently or with a view to obtain the benefit of this chapter, or

(*c*) that his allegations do not show a right to sue in such Court, or

(*d*) that he has entered into any agreement with reference to the subject-matter of the proposed suit under which any other person has obtained an interest in such subject-matter,

the Court shall reject the application.

Notice of day for receiving evidence of applicant's pauperism.

408. If upon such examination the Court sees no reason to refuse the application on any of the grounds stated in section 407, it shall fix a day (of which at least ten days' previous notice shall be given to the opposite party and the Government Pleader) for receiving such evidence as the applicant may adduce in proof of his pauperism, and

for hearing any evidence which may be adduced in disproof thereof.

Procedure at hearing.

409. On the day so fixed, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, the Court shall examine the witnesses (if any) produced by either party, and may cross-examine the applicant or his agent, and shall make a memorandum of the substance of their evidence.

The Court shall also hear any argument which the parties may desire to offer on the question whether, on the face of the application and of the evidence (if any) taken by the Court as herein provided, the applicant is or is not subject to any of the prohibitions specified in section 407.

The Court shall then either allow or refuse to allow the applicant to sue as a pauper.

Procedure if application admitted.

410. If the application be granted, it shall be numbered and registered, and shall be deemed the plaint in the suit, and the suit shall proceed in all other respects as a suit instituted under chapter V, except that the plaintiff shall not be liable to any court-fee (other than fees payable for service of process) in respect of any petition, appointment of a pleader, or other proceeding connected with the suit.

Costs when pauper succeeds.

411. If the plaintiff succeed in the suit, the Court shall calculate the amount of court-fees which would have been paid by the plaintiff if he had not been permitted to sue as a pauper; and such amount shall be a first charge on the subject-matter of the suit, and shall also be recoverable by the Government from any party ordered by the decree to pay the same, in the same manner as costs of suit are recoverable under this Code.

Recovery of court-fees.

Procedure when pauper fails.

412. If the plaintiff fails in the suit, or if he is dispaupered, the Court shall order the plaintiff, or any person made under section 32 co-plaintiff to the suit, to pay the court-fees which would have been paid by the plaintiff if he had not been permitted to sue as a pauper; and, if it find that the suit was frivolous or vexatious, it may also punish the plaintiff with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to a month, or with both.

Refusal to allow applicant to sue as pauper to bar subsequent application of like nature.

413. Refusal to allow the applicant to sue as a pauper shall be a bar to any subsequent application of the like nature by him in respect of the same right to sue; but the applicant shall be at liberty to institute a suit in the ordinary manner in respect of such right, provided that he first pays the costs (if any) incurred by Government in opposing his application for leave to sue as a pauper.

Dispaupering.

414. The Court may, on motion by the defendant, or by the Government Pleader, of which one week's notice in writing has been given to the plaintiff, order the plaintiff to be dispaupered—

(*a*) if he is guilty of vexatious or improper conduct in the course of the suit;

(*b*) if it appears that his means are such that he ought not to continue to sue as a pauper, or

(*c*) if he has entered into any agreement with reference to the subject-matter of the suit, under which any other person has obtained an interest in such subject-matter.

Costs.

415. The costs of an application for permission to sue as a pauper and of an inquiry into pauperism are costs in the suit.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT OR PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Suits by or against Secretary of State in Council.

416. Suits by or against the Government shall be instituted by or against (as the case may be) the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Persons authorized to act for Government.

417. Persons being *ex-officio* or otherwise authorized to act for Government in respect of any judicial proceeding, shall be deemed to be the recognized agents by whom appearances, acts and applications under this Code may be made or done on behalf of Government.

Plaints in suits by Secretary of State in Council.

418. In suits by the Secretary of State for India in Council, instead of inserting in the plaint the name and description and place of abode of the plaintiff, it shall be sufficient to insert the words "The Secretary of State for India in Council."

Agent of Government to receive process.

419. The Government Pleader in any Court shall be the agent of the Government for the purpose of receiving processes against the said Secretary of State in Council issuing out of such Court.

Appearance and answer by Secretary of State in Council.

420. The Court, in fixing the day for the said Secretary of State in Council to answer to the plaint, shall allow a reasonable time for the necessary communication with the Government through the proper channels, and for the issue of intructions to the Government Pleader to appear and answer on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council or the Government, and may extend the time at its discretion.

Attendance of person able to answer questions relating to suit against Government.

421. The Court may also in any case in which the Government Pleader is not accompanied by any person on the part of the said Secretary of State in Council, who may be able to answer any material questions relating to the suit, direct the attendance of such a person.

Service on public officers.

422. Where the defendant is a public officer, the Court may send a copy of the summons to the head of the office in which the defendant is employed, for the purpose of being

served on him, if it appear to the Court that the summons may be most conveniently so served.

Extension of time to enable officer to make reference to Government.

423. If the public officer on receiving the summons considers it proper to make a reference to the Government before answering to the plaint, he may apply to the Court to grant such extension of the time fixed in the summons as may be necessary to enable him to make such reference and to receive orders thereon through the proper channel;

and the Court upon such application may extend the time for so long as appears to be requisite.

Notice previous to suing Secretary of State in Council or public officer.

424. No suit shall be instituted against the said Secretary of State in Council or against a public officer until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been in the case of the Secretary of State in Council delivered to, or left at the office of, a Secretary to the Local Government or the Collector of the District, and, in the case of a public officer, delivered to him or left at his office, stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff; and the plaint must contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

Arrests in such suits.

425. No warrant of arrest shall be issued in such suit without the consent in writing of the District Judge.

Application where Government undertakes defence.

426. If the Government undertake the defence of a suit against a public officer, the Government Pleader, upon being furnished with authority to appear and answer to the plaint, shall apply to the Court, and upon such application the Court shall cause a note of his authority to be entered in the register.

Procedure where no such application made.

Defendant not liable to arrest before judgment.

427. If such application is not made by the Government Pleader on or before the day fixed in the notice for the defendant to appear and answer to the plaint, the case shall proceed as in a suit between private parties, except that the defendant shall not be liable to arrest, nor his property to attachment, otherwise than in execution of a decree.

Exemption of public officers from personal appearance.

428. In a suit against a public officer the Court shall exempt the defendant from appearing in person when he satisfies the Court that he cannot absent himself from his duty without detriment to the public service.

Procedure where decree is against Government or a public officer.

429. When the decree is against the said Secretary of State in Council or against a public officer, a time shall be specified in the decree within which it shall be satisfied; and if the decree is not satisfied within the time so specified, the Court shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government.

Execution shall not issue on any such decree unless it remains unsatisfied for the period of three months computed from the date of the report.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SUITS BY ALIENS AND BY OR AGAINST FOREIGN AND NATIVE RULERS.

When aliens may sue.

430. Alien enemies residing in British India with the permission of the Governor General in Council and alien friends may sue in the Courts of British India as if they were subjects of Her Majesty.

No alien enemy residing in British India without such permission, or residing in a foreign country, shall sue in any of such Courts.

Explanation.—Every person residing in a foreign country, the Government of which is at war with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and carrying on business in that country without a license in that behalf under the hand of one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State or of a Secretary to the Government of India, shall, for the purpose of the second paragraph of this section, be deemed to be an alien enemy residing in a foreign country.

When a foreign State may sue.

431. A foreign State may sue in the Courts of British India, provided that—

(*a*) it has been recognized by Her Majesty or the Governor General in Council, and

(*b*) the object of the suit is to enforce the private rights of the head or of the subjects of the foreign State.

The Court shall take judicial notice of the fact that a foreign State has not been recognized by Her Majesty or by the Governor General in Council.

Persons specially appointed by Government to prosecute or defend for Princes or Chiefs.

432. Persons specially appointed by order of Government at the request of any Sovereign Prince or ruling Chief, whether in subordinate alliance with the British Government or othrewise, and whether residing within or without British India, to prosecute or defend any suit on his behalf, shall be deemed to be the recognized agents by whom appearances, acts and applications under this Code may be made or done on behalf of such Prince or Chief.

Suits against Sovereign Princes, &c.

433. Any such Prince or Chief, and any ambassador or envoy of a foreign State may, with the consent of Government certified by the signature of one of its Secretaries (but not without such consent) be sued in any competent Court not subordinate to a District Court;

Such consent shall not be given unless—

(*a*) the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy has instituted a suit in such Court against the person desiring to sue him, or

(*b*) the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy by himself or another trades within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court; or

(*c*) the subject-matter of the suit is immoveable property situate within the said local limits and in the possession of the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy.

No such Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy shall be arrested under this Code; and no decree shall be executed against the property of any such Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy unless with consent of Government certified as aforesaid.

Sovereign Princes, &c., exempt from arrest.

When their property may be attached.

434. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

Execution in British India of decrees of Courts of Native States.

(*a*) declare that the decrees of any Courts situate in the territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with Her Majesty, and not established by the authority of the Governor General in Council, may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India, and

(*b*) cancel any such declaration.

So long as such declaration remains in force, the said decrees may be executed accordingly.

CHAPTER XXIX.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES.

435. In suits by a Corporation, or by a Company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or of a trustee, the plaint may be subscribed and verified on behalf of the Corporation or Company by any director, secretary, or other principal officer of the Corporation or Company, who is able to depose to the facts of the case.

Subscription and verification of plaint.

436. When the suit is against a Corporation, or against a Company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or of a trustee, the summons may be served

Service on Corporation or Company.

(*a*) by leaving it at the registered office (if any) of the Corporation or Company, or

(*b*) by sending it by post in a letter addressed to such officer or trustee at the office (or if there be more offices than one, at the principal office in British India) of the Corporation or Company, or

(*c*) by giving it to any director, secretary or other principal officer of the Corporation or Company,

and the Court may require the personal appearance of any director, secretary or other principal officer of the Corporation or Company who may be able to answer material questions relating to the suit.

CHAPTER XXX.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

437. In all suits concerning property vested in a trustee, executor or administrator, the trustee, executor or administrator shall represent the persons beneficially interested in such property; and it shall not ordinarily be necessary to make such persons parties to the suit. But the Court may, if it think fit, order them or any of them to be made such parties.

Representation of beneficiaries in suits concerning property vested in trustees, &c.

438. When there are several executors or administrators, they shall all be made parties to a suit against one or more of them:

Joinder of executors and administrators.

Provided that executors who have not proved their testator's will, and executors and administrators beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, need not be made parties.

439. Unless the Court directs otherwise, the husband of a married administratrix or executrix shall not be a party to a suit by or against her.

Husband of married executrix not to join.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST MINORS AND PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND.

440. Every suit by a minor shall be instituted in his name by an adult person, who in such suit shall be called the next friend of the minor, and may be ordered to pay any costs in the suit as if he were the plaintiff.

Minor must sue by next friend.

Costs.

441. Every application to the Court on behalf of a minor (other than an application under section 451) shall be made by his next friend, or his guardian for the suit.

Applications to be made by next friend or guardian *ad litem*.

442. If a plaint be filed by or on behalf of a minor, without a next friend, the defendant may apply to have the plaint taken off the file, with costs to be paid by the pleader or other person by whom it was presented. Notice of such application shall be given to such person by the defendant; and the Court, after hearing his objections, if any, may make such order in the matter as it thinks fit.

Plaint filed without next friend to be taken off the file.

Costs.

443. Where the defendant to a suit is a minor, the Court, on being satisfied of the fact of his minority, shall appoint a proper person to be guardian for the suit for such minor, to put in the defence for such minor, and generally to act on his behalf in the conduct of the case.

Guardian *ad litem* to be appointed by the Court.

A guardian for the suit is not a guardian of person or property within the meaning of the Indian Majority Act, 1875, section 3.

444. Every order made in a suit or on any application before the Court, in or by which a minor is in any way concerned or affected, without such minor being represented by a next friend or guardian for the suit, as the case may be, may be discharged, and, if the pleader of the party at whose instance such order was obtained knew, or might reasonably have known, the fact of such minority, with costs to be paid by such pleader.

Order obtained without next friend or guardian may be discharged.

Costs.

445. Any person being of sound mind and full age may act as next friend of a minor, provided his interest is not adverse to that of such minor, and he is not a defendant in the suit.

Who may be next friend.

446. If the interest of the next friend of a minor is adverse to that of such minor, or if he is so connected with a defendant whose interest is adverse to that of the minor, as to make it unlikely that the minor's interest will be properly protected by him, or if he does not do his duty, or, pending the suit, ceases to reside within British India, or for any other sufficient cause, application may be made on behalf of the minor or by a defendant for his removal; and the Court (if satisfied of the sufficiency of the cause assigned) may order the next friend to be removed accordingly.

Removal of next friend.

447. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, a next friend shall not retire at his own request without first procuring a fit person to be put in his place, and giving security for the costs already incurred.

Retirement of next friend.

The application for the appointment of a new next friend shall be supported by affidavit showing the fitness of the person proposed, and also that he has no interest adverse to the minor.

Application for appointment of new next friend.

448. On the death or removal of the next friend of a minor, further proceedings shall be stayed until the appointment of a next friend in his place.

Stay of proceedings on death or removal of next friend.

449. If the pleader of such minor omits, within reasonable time, to take steps to get a new next friend appointed, any person interested in the minor or the matter at issue may apply to the Court for the appointment of one, and the Court may appoint such person as it thinks fit.

Application for appointment of new next friend.

450. A minor plaintiff, or a minor not a party to a suit on whose behalf an application is pending, on coming of age must elect whether he will proceed with the suit or application.

Course to be followed by minor plaintiff or applicant on coming of age.

451. If he elects to proceed with it, he shall apply for an order discharging the next friend, and for leave to proceed in his own name.

Where he elects to proceed.

The title of the suit or application shall in such case be corrected so as to read thenceforth thus :

"*A. B.* late a minor by *C. D.*, his next friend, but now of full age."

452. If he elects to abandon the suit or application, he shall, if a sole plaintiff, or sole applicant, apply for an order to dismiss the suit or application on repayment of the costs incurred by the defendant or respondent, or which may have been paid by his next friend.

Where he elects to abandon.

Costs.

453. Any application under section 451 or section 452 may be made *ex parte;* and it must be proved by affidavit that the late minor has attained his full age.

Making and proving applications under sections 451, 452.

454. A minor co-plaintiff on coming of age, and desiring to repudiate the suit must apply to have his name struck out as co-plaintiff; and the Court, if it find that he is not a necessary party, shall dismiss him from the suit on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

When minor co-plaintiff.

Notice of the application shall be served on the next friend, as well as on the defendant; and it must be proved by affidavit that the late minor has attained his full age. The costs of all parties of such application and of all or any proceedings theretofore had in the suit shall be paid by such persons as the Court directs.

Costs.

If the late minor be a necessary party to the suit, the Court may direct him to be made a defendant.

455. If any minor on attaining majority can prove to the satisfaction of the Court that a suit instituted in his name by a next friend was unreasonable or improper, he may, if a sole plaintiff, apply to have the suit dismissed.

When suit unreasonable or improper.

Notice of the application shall be served on all the parties concerned: and the Court, upon being satisfied of such unreasonableness or impropriety, may grant the application, and order the next friend to pay the costs of all parties in respect of the application and of anything done in the suit.

Costs.

456. An order for the appointment of a guardian for the suit may be obtained upon application in the name of the minor. Such application must be supported by an affidavit verifying the fact that the proposed guardian has no interest in the matters in question in the suit adverse to that of the minor, and that he is a fit person to be so appointed.

Petition for appointment of guardian *ad litem.*

457. A co-defendant of sound mind and of full age may be appointed guardian for the suit, if he has no interest adverse to that of the minor; but neither a plaintiff, nor a married woman, can be so appointed.

Who may be guardian *ad litem.*

458. If the guardian for the suit of a minor defendant does not do his duty, or if other sufficient ground be made to appear, the Court may remove him, and may order him to pay such costs as may have been occasioned to any party by his breach of duty.

Guardian neglecting his duty may be removed.

Costs.

459. If the guardian for the suit dies pending such suit or is removed by the Court, the Court shall appoint a new guardian in his place.

On death of guardian, *pendente lite,* new guardian to be appointed.

460. When the enforcement of a decree is applied for against the heir or representative, being a minor, of a deceased party, a guardian for the suit of such minor shall be appointed by the Court, and the decree-holder shall serve on such guardian notice of such application.

When decree to be enforced against heir or representative.

Before decree, next friend or guardian *ad litem* not to receive money without leave of Court and giving security.

461. No sum of money or other thing shall be received or taken by a next friend or guardian for the suit at any time on behalf of a minor, at any time before decree or order, unless he has first obtained the leave of the Court, and given security to its satisfaction that such money or other thing shall be duly accounted for, to, and held for the benefit of, such minor.

Next friend or guardian *ad litem* not to compromise without leave of Court.

462. No next friend or guardian for the suit shall, without the leave of the Court, enter into any agreement or compromise on behalf of a minor, with reference to the suit in which he acts as next friend or guardian.

Compromise without leave voidable.

Any such agreement or compromise entered into without the leave of the Court shall be voidable against all parties other than the minor.

Application of sections 440 to 462 to persons of unsound mind.

463. The provisions contained in sections 440 to 462 (both inclusive) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in the case of persons of unsound mind, adjudged to be so under Act No. XXXV of 1858, or under any other law for the time being in force.

Wards of Court.

464. Nothing in sections 442 to 462 applies to any minor or person of unsound mind, for whose person or property a guardian or manager has been appointed by the Court of Wards or by the Civil Court under any local law.

CHAPTER XXXII.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST MILITARY MEN.

Officers or soldiers who cannot obtain leave may authorize any person to sue or defend for them.

465. When any officer or soldier actually serving the Government in a military capacity is a party to a suit, and cannot obtain leave of absence for the purpose of prosecuting or defending the suit in person, he may authorize any person to sue or defend in his stead.

The authority shall be in writing and shall be signed by the officer or soldier in the presence of (*a*) his commanding officer or of the next subordinate officer, if the party be himself the commanding officer, or (*b*) where the officer or soldier is serving in military staff employment, the head or other superior officer of the office in which he is employed. Such commanding or other officer shall countersign the authority which shall be filed in Court.

When so filed, the countersignature shall be sufficient proof that the authority was duly executed, and that the officer or soldier by whom it was granted could not obtain leave of absence for the purpose of prosecuting or defending the suit in person.

Explanation.—In this chapter the expression 'commanding officer' means the officer in actual command for the time being of any regiment, corps, detachment or depôt, to which the officer or soldier belongs.

Person so authorized may act personally or appoint pleaders.

466. Any person authorized by an officer or soldier to prosecute or defend a suit in his stead may prosecute or defend it in person in the same manner as the officer or soldier could do if present; or he may appoint a pleader to prosecute or defend the suit on behalf of such officer or soldier.

Service on person so authorized, or on his pleader, to be good service.

467. Processes served upon any person authorized by an officer or soldier, as in section 465, or upon any pleader appointed as aforesaid by such person to act for, or on behalf of, such officer or soldier, shall be as effectual as if they had been served on the party in person or on his pleader.

Service on officers and soldiers.

468. When an officer or soldier is a defendant, the Court shall send a copy of the summons to his commanding officer for the purpose of being served on him.

The officer to whom such copy is sent, after causing it to be served on the person to whom it is addressed, if practicable, shall return it to the Court with the written acknowledgment of such person endorsed thereon.

If from any cause the copy cannot be so served, it shall be returned to the Court by which it was sent, with information of the cause which has prevented the service.

Execution of warrant of arrest in cantonments, &c.

469. If, in the execution of a decree, a warrant of arrest is to be executed within the limits of a cantonment, garrison, military station or military bázár, the officer charged with the execution of such warrant shall deliver the same to the commanding officer.

The commanding officer shall back the warrant with his signature, and the person named therein is within the limits of his command shall cause him to be arrested and delivered to the officer so charged.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

INTERPLEADER.

When interpleader-suit may be instituted.

470. When two or more persons claim adversely to one another the same payment or property from another person, whose only interest therein is that of a mere stakeholder and who is ready to render it to the right owner, such stakeholder may institute a suit of interpleader against all the claimants for the purpose of obtaining a decision as to whom the payment or property should be made or delivered, and of obtaining indemnity for himself:

Provided that if any suit is pending in which the rights of all parties can properly be decided, the stakeholder shall not institute a suit of interpleader.

Plaint in such suit.

471. In every suit of interpleader the plaint must, in addition to the other statements necessary for plaints, state—

(*a*) that the plaintiff has no interest in the thing claimed otherwise than as a mere stakeholder;

(*b*) the claims made by the defendants severally; and

(*c*) that there is no collusion between the plaintiff and any of the defendants.

Payment of thing claimed into court.

472. When the thing claimed is capable of being paid into court or placed in the custody of the Court, the plaintiff must so pay or place it before he can be entitled to any order in the suit.

Procedure at first hearing.

473. At the first hearing the Court may

(*a*) declare that the plaintiff is discharged from all liability to the defendants in respect of the thing claimed, award him his costs, and dismiss him from the suit:

or, if it thinks that justice or convenience so require,

(*b*) retain all parties until the final disposal of the suit:

and, if it finds that the admissions of the parties or other evidence enable it,

(*c*) adjudicate the title to the thing claimed; or else it may

(*d*) direct the defendants to interplead one another by filing statements and entering into evidence for the purpose of bringing their respective claims before the Court.

When agents and tenants may institute interpleader-suits.

474. Nothing in this chapter shall be taken to enable agents to sue their principals, or tenants to sue their landlords, for the purpose of compelling them to interplead with any persons other than persons making claim through such principals or landlords.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A deposits a box of jewels with B as his agent. C alleges that the jewels were wrongfully obtained from him by A, and claims them from B. B cannot institute an interpleader-suit against A and C.

(*b*) A deposits a box of jewels with B as his agent. He then writes to C for the purpose of making the jewels a security for a debt due from himself to C. A afterwards alleges that C's debt is satisfied, and C alleges the contrary. Both claim the jewels from B. B may institute an interpleader-suit against A and C.

Charge of plaintiff's costs.

475. When the suit is properly instituted, the Court may provide for the plaintiff's costs by giving him a charge on the thing claimed or in some other effectual way.

Procedure where a defendant is suing stakeholder.

476. If any of the defendants in an interpleader-suit is actually suing the stakeholder in respect of the subject of such suit, the Court in which the suit against the stakeholder is pending shall, on being duly informed by the Court which passed the decree in the interpleader-suit in favour of the stakeholder, that such decree has been passed, stay the proceedings as against him; and his costs in the suit so stayed may be provided for in such suit; but if, and so far as, they are not provided for in that suit, they may be added to his costs incurred in the interpleader-suit.

Costs.

PART IV.

PROVISIONAL REMEDIES.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

OF ARREST AND ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

A.—Arrest before Judgment.

When plaintiff may apply that security be taken.

477. If at any stage of any suit, other than a suit for the possession of immoveable property, the plaintiff satisfies the Court by affidavit—

that the defendant, with intent to avoid or delay the plaintiff, or to avoid any process of the Court, or to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him,

(*a*) has absconded or left the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(*b*) is about to abscond or to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(*c*) has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property or any part thereof, or

that the defendant is about to leave British India under circumstances affording reasonable probability that the plaintiff will or may thereby be obstructed or delayed in the execution of any decree that may be passed against the defendant in the suit,

the plaintiff may apply to the Court that security be taken for the appearance of the defendant to answer any decree that may be passed against him in the suit.

Order to bring up defendant to show cause why he should not give security.

478. If the Court, after examining the applicant, and making such further investigation as it thinks fit, is satisfied

that the defendant, with any such intent as aforesaid,

(*a*) has absconded or left the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(*b*) is about to abscond or to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(*c*) has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property or any part thereof, or

that the defendant is about to leave British India under the circumstances last aforesaid,

the Court may issue an order for bringing the defendant before the Court to show cause why he should not give security for his appearance.

If defendant fail to show cause, Court may order him to make deposit or give security.

479. If the defendant fail to show such cause, the Court shall order him either to deposit in court money or other property sufficient to answer the claim against him, or to give security for his appearance at any time when called upon while the suit is pending, and until execution or satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit.

The surety shall bind himself, in default of such appearance, to pay any sum of money which the defendant may be ordered to pay in the suit.

Procedure in case of application by surety to be discharged.

480. The surety for the appearance of the defendant may at any time apply to the Court in which he became such surety to be discharged from his obligation.

On such application being made, the Court shall summon the defendant to appear, or, if it thinks fit, may issue a warrant for his arrest in the first instance.

On the appearance of the defendant pursuant to the summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Court shall direct the surety to be discharged from his obligation, and shall call upon the defendant to find fresh security.

Procedure where defendant fails to give security or find fresh security.

481. If the defendant fail to comply with any order under section 479 or section 480, the Court may commit him to jail until the decision of the suit, or, if judgment be given against the defendant, until the execution of the decree: Provided that no person shall be imprisoned under this section in any case for a longer period than six months, nor for a longer period than six weeks when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit does not exceed fifty rupees.

Subsistence of defendant arrested.

482. The provisions of section 339 as to allowances payable for the subsistence of judgment-debtors shall apply to all defendants arrested under this chapter.

B.—Attachment before Judgment.

Application before judgment for security from defendant to satisfy decree, and in default, for attachment of property.

483. If at any stage of any suit the plaintiff satisfies the Court by affidavit that the defendant, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him,

(*a*) is about to dispose of the whole or any part of his property, or to remove the same from the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is pending, or

(*b*) has quitted the jurisdiction of the Court, leaving therein property belonging to him,

the plaintiff may apply to the Court to call upon the defendant to furnish security to satisfy any decree that may be passed against him in such suit, and, on his failing to give such security, to direct that any portion of his property shall be attached until the further order of the Court.

Contents of application.

The application shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, specify the property required to be attached and the estimated value thereof.

Court may call on defendant to furnish security or show cause.

484. If the Court, after examining the applicant, and making any further investigation which it thinks fit, is satisfied that the defendant is about to dispose of or remove his property, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit, the Court may require him, within a time to be fixed by the Court, either to furnish security in such sum as may be specified in the order, to produce and place at the disposal of the Court, when required, the said property or the value of the same, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the decree, or to appear and show cause why he should not furnish security.

The Court may also in the order direct the conditional attachment of the whole or any portion of the property specified in the application.

Attachment if cause not shown or security not furnished.

485. If the defendant fail to show cause why he should not furnish security, or fail to furnish the security required within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may order that the property specified in the application, or such portion thereof as appears sufficient to satisfy any decree which may be passed in the suit, shall be attached.

Withdrawal of attachment.

If the defendant show such cause or furnish the required security, and the property specified in the application or any portion of it has been attached, the Court shall order the attachment to be withdrawn.

Mode of making attachment.

486. The attachment shall be made in the manner herein provided for the attachment of property in execution of a decree for money.

Investigation of claims to property attached before judgment.

487. If any claim be preferred to the property attached before judgment, such claim shall be investigated in the manner hereinbefore provided for the investigation of claims to property attached in execution of a decree for money.

Removal of attachment when security furnished.

488. When an order of attachment before judgment is passed, the Court which passed the order shall remove the attachment whenever the defendant furnishes the security required, together with security for the costs of the attachment, or when the suit is dismissed.

Attachment not to affect rights of strangers, or bar the decree-holder from applying for sale.

489. Attachment before judgment shall not affect the rights, existing prior to the attachment, of persons not parties to the suit, nor bar any person holding a decree against the defendant from applying for the sale of the property under attachment in execution of such decree.

Property attached under this chapter, not to be re-attached in execution of decree.

490. Where property is under attachment by virtue of the provisions of this chapter, and a decree is given in favour of the plaintiff, it shall not be necessary to re-attach the property in execution of such decree.

C.—Compensation for improper Arrests or Attachments.

Compensation for obtaining arrest or attachment on insufficient grounds.

491. If in any suit in which an arrest or attachment has been effected, it appear to the Court that such arrest or attachment was applied for on insufficient grounds,

or if the suit of the plaintiff fails, and it appears to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit,

the Court may, on the application of the defendant, award against the plaintiff in its decree such amount, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as

it deems a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury caused to him by the arrest or attachment:

Proviso.

Provided that the Court shall not award under this section a larger amount than it might decree in a suit for compensation.

An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of such arrest or attachment.

CHAPTER XXXV.

OF TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS AND INTERLOCUTORY ORDERS.

A.—Temporary Injunctions.

Cases in which temporary injunction may be granted.

492. If in any suit it be proved by affidavit or otherwise

(*a*) that any property in dispute in a suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged or alienated by any party to the suit, or wrongfully sold in execution of a decree, or

(*b*) that the defendant threatens, or is about to remove or dispose of his property with intent to defraud his creditors,

the Court may by order grant a temporary injunction to restrain such act, or give such other order for the purpose of staying and preventing the wasting, damaging, alienation, sale, removal or disposition of the property as the Court thinks fit, or refuse such injunction or other order.

Injunction to restrain repetition or continuance of breach.

493. In any suit for restraining the defendant from committing a breach of contract or other injury, whether compensation be claimed in the suit or not, the plaintiff may, at any time after the commencement of the suit, and either before or after judgment, apply to the Court for a temporary injunction to restrain the defendant from committing the breach of contract or injury complained of, or any breach of contract or injury of a like kind arising out of the same contract or relating to the same property or right.

The Court may by order grant such injunction on such terms as to the duration of the injunction, keeping an account, giving security, or otherwise, as the Court thinks fit, or refuse the same.

In case of disobedience, an injunction granted under this section or section 492 may be enforced by the imprisonment of the defendant for a term not exceeding six months, or the attachment of his property, or both.

No attachment under this section shall remain in force for more than one year, at the end of which time if the defendant has not obeyed the injunction, the property attached may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the plaintiff such compensation as it thinks fit and may pay the balance, if any, to the defendant.

Before granting injunction, Court may direct notice to be given to opposite party.

494. The Court shall in all cases, except where it appear that the object of granting the injunction would be defeated by the delay, before granting an injunction, direct notice of the application for the same to be given to the opposite party.

Injunction to corporation binding on its members and officers.

495. An injunction directed to a corporation or public company is binding not only on the corporation or company itself, but also on all members and officers of the corporation or company whose personal action it seeks to restrain.

Order for injunction may be discharged, varied or set aside.

496. Any order for an injunction may be discharged, or varied, or set aside by the Court, on application made thereto by any party dissatisfied with such order.

Compensation to defendant for issue of injunction on insufficient grounds.

497. If it appears to the Court that the injunction was applied for on insufficient grounds, or

if, after the issue of the injunction, the suit is dismissed or judgment is given against the plaintiff by default or otherwise, and it appears to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit,

the Court may, on the application of the defendant, award against the plaintiff in its decree such sum, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it deems a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury caused to him by the issue of the injunction:

Proviso.

Provided that the Court shall not award under this section a larger amount than it might decree in a suit for compensation.

An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of the issue of the injunction.

B.—Interlocutory Orders.

Power to order interim sale of perishable articles.

498. The Court may, on the application of any party to a suit, order the sale, by any person named in such order, and in such manner and on such terms as it thinks fit, of any moveable property being the subject of such suit, which is subject to speedy and natural decay.

Power to make order for detention, &c., of subject-matter and to authorize entry, taking of samples and experiments.

499. The Court may, on the application of any party to a suit, and on such terms as it thinks fit,

(*a*) make an order for the detention, preservation or inspection of any property being the subject of such suit;

(*b*). for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, authorize any person to enter upon or into any land or building in the possession of any other party to such suit, and

(*c*) for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, authorize any samples to be taken, or any observation to be made or experiment to be tried, which may seem necessary or expedient for the purpose of obtaining full information or evidence.

The provisions hereinbefore contained as to execution of process shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to persons authorized to enter under this section.

Application for such orders to be after notice.

500. An application by the plaintiff for an order under section 498 or section 499 may be made after notice in writing to the defendant at any time after service of the summons.

An application by the defendant for a like order may be made after notice in writing to the plaintiff, and at any time after the applicant has appeared.

When party may be put in immediate possession of land, the subject of suit.

501. When land paying revenue to Government, or a tenure liable to sale, is the subject of a suit, if the party in possession of such land or tenure neglects to pay the Government revenue, or the rent due to the proprietor of the tenure, as the case may be, and such land or tenure is consequently ordered to be sold, any other party to the suit claiming to have an interest in such land or tenure may upon payment of the revenue or rent due previously to the sale (and with or without security at the discretion of the Court), be put in immediate possession of the land or tenure;

and the Court in its decree may award against the defaulter the amount so paid, with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court thinks fit, or may charge the amount so paid, with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court orders, in any adjustment of accounts which may be directed in the decree passed in the suit.

Deposit of money, &c., in Court.

502. When the subject-matter of a suit is money or some other thing capable of delivery, and any party thereto admits that he holds such money or other thing as a trustee for another party, or that it belongs or is due to another party, the Court may order the same to be deposited in court or delivered to such last-named party, with or without security, subject to the further direction of the Court.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS.

Power of Court to appoint receivers.

503. Whenever it appears to the Court to be necessary for the realization, preservation or better custody or management of any property, moveable or immoveable, the subject of a suit, or under attachment, the Court may by order

(*a*) appoint a receiver of such property, and, if need be,

(*b*) remove the person in whose possession or custody the property may be from the possession or custody thereof;

(*c*) commit the same to the custody or management of such receiver; and

(*d*) grant to such receiver such fee or commission on the rents and profits of the property by way of remuneration, and all such powers as to bringing and defending suits, and for the realization, management, protection, preservation and improvement of the property, the collection of the rents and profits thereof, the application and disposal of such rents and profits, and the execution of instruments in writing, as the owner himself has, or such of those powers as the Court thinks fit.

Receiver's liabilities.

Every receiver so appointed shall

(*e*) give such security (if any) as the Court thinks fit duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the property,

(*f*) pass his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court directs,

(*g*) pay the balance due from him thereon as the Court directs, and

(*h*) be responsible for any loss occasioned to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence.

Nothing in this section authorizes the Court to remove from the possession or custody of property under attachment any person whom the parties to the suit, or some or one of them, have or has not a present right so to remove.

When Collector may be appointed receiver.

504. If the property be land paying revenue to Government, or land of which the revenue has been assigned or redeemed, and the Court considers that the interests of those concerned will be promoted by the management of the Collector, the Court may appoint the Collector to be receiver of such property.

Courts empowered under this chapter.

505. The powers conferred by this chapter shall be exercised only by High Courts and District Courts. Provided that whenever the Judge of a Court subordinate to a District Court considers it expedient that a receiver should be appointed in any suit before him, he shall nominate such person as he considers fit for such appointment, and submit such person's name, with the grounds for the nomination, to the District Court, and the District Court shall authorize such Judge to appoint the person so nominated or pass such other order as it thinks fit.

PART V.

OF SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

Parties to suit may apply for order of reference.

506. If all the parties to a suit desire that any matter in difference between them in the suit be referred to arbitration, they may, at any time before judgment is pronounced, apply, in person or by their respective pleaders specially authorized in writing in this behalf, to the Court for an order of reference.

Every such application shall be in writing and shall state the particular matter sought to be referred.

Nomination of arbitrator.

507. The arbitrator shall be nominated by the parties in such manner as may be agreed upon between them.

When Court to nominate arbitrator.

If the parties cannot agree with respect to such nomination, or if the person whom they nominate refuses to accept the arbitration and the parties desire that the nomination shall be made by the Court, the Court shall nominate the arbitrator.

Order of reference.

508. The Court shall, by order, refer to the arbitrator the matter in difference which he is required to determine, and shall fix such time as it thinks reasonable for the delivery of the award, and specify such time in the order.

When once a matter is referred to arbitration, the Court shall not deal with it in the same suit, except as hereinafter provided.

When reference is to two or more, order to provide for difference of opinion.

509. If the reference be to two or more arbitrators, provision shall be made in the order for a difference of opinion among the arbitrators.

(*a*) by the appointment of an umpire, or

(*b*) by declaring that the decision shall be with the majority if the major part of the arbitrators agree, or

(*c*) by empowering the arbitrators to appoint an umpire, or

(*d*) otherwise, as may be agreed between the parties; or, if they cannot agree, as the Court determines.

If an umpire is appointed, the Court shall fix such time as it thinks reasonable for the delivery of his award in case he is required to act.

Death, incapacity, &c., of arbitrators or umpire.

510. If the arbitrator, or, where there are more arbitrators than one, any of the arbitrators, or the umpire, dies, or refuses, or neglects, or becomes incapable to act, or leaves British India under circumstances showing that he will probably not return at an early date, the Court may in its discretion either appoint a new arbitrator or umpire in the place of the person so dying, or refusing, or neglecting, or becoming incapable to act, or leaving British India, or make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case shall proceed with the suit.

Appointment of umpire by Court.

511. Where the arbitrators are empowered by the order of reference to appoint an umpire and fail to do so, any of the parties may serve the arbitrators with a written notice to appoint an umpire; and if, within seven days after such notice has been served, or such further time as the Court may in each case allow, no umpire be appointed, the Court, upon the application of the party who has served such notice as aforesaid, may appoint an umpire.

Powers of arbitrator or umpire appointed under sections 509, 510, 511.

512. Every arbitrator or umpire appointed under section 509, 510 or 511 shall have the like powers as if his name had been inserted in the order of reference.

Summoning witnesses

513. The Court shall issue the same processes to the parties and witnesses whom the arbitrators or umpire desire to examine, as the Court may issue in suits tried before it.

Punishment for default, &c.

Persons not attending in accordance with such process, or making any other default, or refusing to give their evidence, or guilty of any contempt to the arbitrator or umpire during the investigation of the matters referred, shall be subject to the like disadvantages, penalties and punishments by order of the Court on the representation of the arbitrator or umpire, as they would incur for the like offences in suits tried before the Court.

Extension of time for making award.

514. If from the want of the necessary evidence or information, or from any other cause, the arbitrators cannot complete the award within the period specified in the order, the Court may, if it think fit, either grant a further time, and from time to time enlarge the period for the delivery of the award, or make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case shall proceed with the suit.

When umpire may arbitrate in lieu of arbitrators.

515. When an umpire has been appointed, he may enter on the reference in the place of the arbitrators

(*a*) if they have allowed the appointed time to expire without making an award, or

(*b*) when they have delivered to the Court or to the umpire a notice in writing, stating that they cannot agree.

Award to be signed and filed.

516. When an award in a suit has been made, the persons who made it shall sign it and cause it to be filed in Court, together with any depositions and documents which have been taken and proved before them; and notice of the filing shall be given to the parties.

Arbitrators or umpire may state special case.

517. Upon any reference by an order of Court, the arbitrators or umpire may, with the consent of the Court, state the award as to the whole or any part thereof in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court; and the Court shall deliver its opinion thereon; and such opinion shall be added to and form part of the award.

Court may, on application, modify or correct award in certain cases.

518. The Court may, by order, modify or correct an award,

(*a*) where it appears that a part of the award is upon a matter not referred to arbitration, provided such part can be separated from the other part and does not affect the decision on the matter referred, or

(*b*) where the award is imperfect in form, or contains any obvious error which can be amended without affecting such decision.

Order as to costs of arbitration.

519. The Court may also make such order as it thinks fit respecting the costs of the arbitration, if any question arise respecting such costs and the award contain no sufficient provision concerning them.

When award or matter referred to arbitration may be remitted.

520. The Court may remit the award or any matter referred to arbitration to the reconsideration of the same arbitrators or umpire, upon such terms as it thinks fit,

(*a*) where the award has left undetermined any of the matters referred to arbitration, or where it determines any matter not referred to arbitration;

(*b*) where the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution;

(*c*) where an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of it.

521. An award remitted under section 520 becomes void on the refusal of the arbitrators or umpire to reconsider it. But no award shall be set aside except on one of the following grounds (namely)—

Grounds for setting aside award.

(a) corruption or misconduct of the arbitrator or umpire;

(b) either party having been guilty of fraudulent concealment of any matter which he ought to have disclosed, or of wilfully misleading or deceiving the arbitrator or umpire;

(c) the award having been made after the issue of an order by the Court superseding the arbitration and restoring the suit;

and no award shall be valid unless made within the period allowed by the Court.

522. If the Court sees no cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration in manner aforesaid, and if no application has been made to set aside the award, or if the Court has refused such application,

Judgment to be according to award.

the Court shall, after the time for making such application has expired, proceed to give judgment according to the award,

or, if the award has been submitted to it in the form of a special case, according to its own opinion on such cases

Upon the judgment so given a decree shall follow, and shall be enforced in manner provided in this Code for the execution of decrees. No appeal shall lie from such decree except in so far as the decree is in excess of, or not in accordance with, the award.

Decree to follow.

523. When any persons agree in writing that any difference between them shall be referred to the arbitration of any person named in the agreement or to be appointed by any Court having jurisdiction in the matter to which the agreement relates, the parties thereto, or any of them, may apply that the agreement be filed in Court.

Agreement to refer to arbitration may be filed in Court.

The application shall be in writing and shall be numbered and registered as a suit between one or more of the parties interested or claiming to be interested as plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the others or other of them as defendants or defendant, if the application have been presented by all the parties, or, if otherwise, between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants.

Application to be numbered and registered.

On such application being made, the Court shall direct notice thereof to be given to any of the parties to the agreement other than the applicants, requiring such parties to show cause, within the time specified in the notice, why the agreement should not be filed.

Notice to show cause against filing it.

If no sufficient cause be shown, the Court may cause the agreement to be filed, and shall make an order of reference thereon, and may also nominate the arbitrator when he is not named therein and the parties cannot agree as to the nomination.

524. The foregoing provisions of this chapter, so far as they are consistent with any agreement so filed, shall be applicable to all proceedings under an order of reference made by the Court under section 523, and to the award of arbitration and to the enforcement of the decree founded thereupon.

Provisions of this chapter applicable to proceedings under order of reference.

525. When any matter has been referred to arbitration without the intervention of a Court of Justice, and an award has been made thereon, any person interested in the award may apply to the Court of the lowest grade having jurisdiction over the matter to which the award relates, that the award be filed in Court.

Filing award in matter referred to arbitration without intervention of Court.

The application shall be in writing and shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants.

Application to be numbered and registered.

The Court shall direct notice to be given to the parties to the arbitration other than the applicant, requiring them to show cause, within a time specified, why the award should not be filed.

Notice to parties to arbitration.

526. If no ground such as is mentioned or referred to in section 520 or 521, be shown against the award, the Court shall order it to be filed, and such award shall then take effect as an award made under the provisions of this chapter.

Filing and enforcement of such award.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OF PROCEEDINGS ON AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.

527. Parties claiming to be interested in the decision of any question of fact or law, may enter into an agreement in writing stating such question in the form of a case for the opinion of the Court, and providing that, upon the finding of the Court with respect to such question,

Power to state case for Court's opinion.

(a) a sum of money fixed by the parties or to be determined by the Court, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them; or

(b) some property, moveable or immoveable, specified in the agreement, shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them; or

(c) one or more of the parties shall do, or refrain from doing, some other particular act specified in the agreement.

Every case stated under this section shall be divided into consecutively numbered paragraphs, and shall concisely state such facts and documents as may be necessary to enable the Court to decide the question raised thereby.

528. If the agreement is for the delivery of any property, or for the doing, or the refraining from doing, any particular act, the estimated value of the property to be

When value of subject-matter must be stated.

delivered, or to which the act specified has reference, shall be stated in the agreement.

Agreement to be filed and numbered as a suit

529. The agreement, if framed in accordance with the rules hereinbefore contained, may be filed in the Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit, the amount or value of the subject-matter of which is the same as the amount or value of the subject-matter of the agreement.

The agreement, when so filed, shall be numbered and registered as a suit between one or more of the parties claiming to be interested, as plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the other or others of them as defendant or defendants; and notice shall be given to all the parties to the agreement other than the party or parties by whom it was presented.

Parties to be subject to Court's jurisdiction.

530. When the agreement has been filed, the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall be bound by the statements contained therein.

Hearing and disposal of the case

531. The case shall be set down for hearing as a suit instituted under chapter V, the provisions of which shall apply to such suit so far as the same are applicable.

If the Court is satisfied, after an examination of the parties, or taking such evidence as it thinks fit,

(*a*) that the agreement was duly executed by them, and

(*b*) that they have a *bonâ fide* interest in the question stated therein, and

(*c*) that the same is fit to be decided,

it shall proceed to pronounce judgment thereon, in the same way as in an ordinary suit, and upon the judgment so given a decree shall follow, and shall be enforced in the manner provided in this Code for the execution of decrees.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE ON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

Institution of summary suits upon bills of exchange, &c.

532. In any Court to which this section applies all suits upon bills of exchange, hundís or promissory notes may, in case the plaintiff desires to proceed under this chapter, be instituted by presenting a plaint in the form prescribed by this Code; but the summons shall be in the form contained in the fourth schedule hereto annexed, No. 172, or in such other form as the High Court may from time to time prescribe.

In any case in which the plaint and summons are in such forms respectively, the defendant shall not appear or defend the suit unless he obtains leave from a Judge as hereinafter mentioned so to appear and defend;

and in default of his obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the plaintiff shall be entitled to a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum mentioned in the summons, together with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the decree, and a sum for costs to be fixed by a rule of the High Court, unless the plaintiff claim more than such fixed sum, in which case the costs shall be ascertained in the ordinary way, and such decree may be enforced forthwith.

Payment into Court of sum mentioned in summons.

The defendant shall not be required to pay into Court the sum mentioned in the summons, or to give security therefor, unless the Court thinks his defence not to be *primâ facie* sustainable, or feels reasonable doubt as to its good faith.

Explanation.—This section is not confined to cases in which the bill, hundí or note sued upon, together with mere lapse of time, is sufficient to establish a *primâ facie* right to recover.

Defendant showing defence on merits to have leave to appear.

533. The Court shall, upon application by the defendant, give leave to appear and to defend the suit, upon the defendant paying into Court the sum mentioned in the summons or upon affidavits satisfactory to the Court, which disclose a defence or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court may deem sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security, framing and recording issues, or otherwise, as the Court thinks fit.

Power to set aside decree.

534. After decree, the Court may, under special circumstances, set aside the decree, and if necessary stay or set aside execution, and may give leave to appear to the summons and to defend the suit, if it seem reasonable to the Court so to do, and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Power to order bill to be deposited with officer of Court.

535. In any proceeding under this chapter the Court may order the bill, hundí or note on which the suit is founded to be forthwith deposited with an officer of the Court, and may further order that all proceedings shall be stayed until the plaintiff gives security for the costs thereof.

Recovery of cost of noting non-acceptance of dishonoured bill.

536. The holder of every dishonoured bill of exchange or promissory note shall have the same remedies for the recovery of the expenses incurred in noting the same for non-acceptance or non-payment, or otherwise, by reason of such dishonour, as he has under this chapter for the recovery of the amount of such bill or note.

Procedure in suits under this chapter.

537. Except as provided by sections 532 to 536 both inclusive, the procedure in suits under this chapter shall be the same as the procedure in suits instituted under chapter V.

Power to extend this chapter.

538. Sections 532 to 537 (both inclusive) apply only to—

(*a*) the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay;

(*b*) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon;

(*c*) the Courts of Small Causes in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay;

(*d*) the Court of the Judge of Karáchi; and

(*e*) any other Court having ordinary original civil jurisdiction to which the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply them.

In case of such application the Local Government may direct by whom any of the powers and duties incident to the provisions so applied shall be exercised and performed, and make any rules which it thinks requisite for carrying into operation the provisions so applied.

Within one month after such notification has been published, such provisions shall apply accordingly, and the rules so made shall have the force of law.

The Local Government may from time to time alter or cancel any such notification.

CHAPTER XL.

OF SUITS RELATING TO PUBLIC CHARITIES.

When suit relating to public charities may be brought.

539. In case of any alleged breach of any express or constructive trust created for public charitable purposes, or whenever the direction of the Court is deemed necessary for the administration of any such trust, the Advocate General acting *ex-officio*, or two or more persons having a direct interest in the trust and having obtained the consent in writing of the Advocate General, may institute a suit in the High Court or the District Court within the local limits of whose civil jurisdiction the whole or any part of the subject-matter of the trust is situate, to obtain a decree—

(*a*) appointing new trustees of the charity:

(*b*) vesting any property in the trustees of the charity:

(*c*) declaring the proportions in which its objects are entitled:

(*d*) authorizing the whole or any part of its property to be let, sold, mortgaged or exchanged:

(*e*) settling a scheme for its management;

or granting such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

The powers conferred by this section on the Advocate General may (where there is no Advocate General) be exercised by the Government Advocate) or (where there is no Government Advocate) by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

PART VI.

OF APPEALS.

CHAPTER XLI.

OF APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.

Appeal to lie from all original decrees, except when expressly prohibited.

540. Unless when otherwise expressly provided in this Code or by any other law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from the decrees, or from any part of the decrees, of the Courts exercising original jurisdiction to the Courts authorized to hear appeals from the decisions of those Courts.

Form of appeal.

541. The appeal shall be made in the form of a memorandum in writing presented by the appellant, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the decree appealed against and (unless the appellate Court dispenses therewith) of the judgment on which it is founded.

Memorandum to be accompanied by copy of decree and judgment.

Such memorandum shall set forth, concisely and under distinct heads, the grounds of objection to the decree appealed against, without any argument or narrative, and such grounds shall be numbered consecutively.

Memorandum of appeal.

542. The appellant shall not, without the leave of the Court, urge or be heard in support of any other ground of objection, but the Court in deciding the appeal shall not be confined to the grounds set forth by the appellant:

Appellant confined to grounds set out.

Provided that the Court shall not rest its decision on any ground not set forth by the appellant, unless the respondent has had sufficient opportunity of contesting the case on that ground.

Rejection of memorandum or grounds of objection.

543. If the memorandum of appeal be not drawn up in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, it may be rejected, or be returned to the appellant for the purpose of being amended within a time to be fixed by the Court, or be amended then and there.

When the Court rejects under this section any memorandum, it shall record the reasons for such rejection.

When a memorandum of appeal is amended under this section the Judge, or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, shall attest the amendment by his signature.

One of several plaintiffs or defendants may obtain reversal of whole decree if it proceed on ground common to all.

544. Where there are more plaintiffs or more defendants than one in a suit, and the decree appealed against proceeds on any ground common to all the plaintiffs or to all the defendants, any one of the plaintiffs or of the defendants may appeal against the whole decree, and the Appellate Court may reverse or modify the decree in favour of all the plaintiffs or defendants as the case may be.

Of staying and executing Decrees under Appeal.

Execution of decree not stayed solely by reason of appeal.

545. Execution of a decree shall not be stayed by reason only of an appeal having been preferred against the decree; but the Appellate Court may for sufficient cause order the execution to be stayed:

Stay of execution of appealable decree before time for appealing has expired.

If an application be made for stay of execution of an appealable decree before the expiry of the time allowed for appealing therefrom, the Court which passed the decree may for sufficient cause order the execution to be stayed:

Provided that no order shall be made under this section unless the Court making it is satisfied—

(*a*) that substantial loss may result to the party applying for stay of execution unless the order is made;

(*b*) that the application has been made without unreasonable delay; and

(c) that security has been given by the applicant for the due performance of such decree or order as may ultimately be binding upon him.

Security required before making order to stay execution.

546. If an order is made for the execution of a decree against which an appeal is pending, the Court which passed the decree shall, on sufficient cause being shown by the appellant, require security to be given for the restitution of any property which may be taken in execution of the decree, or for the payment of the value of such property, and for the due performance of the decree or order of the Appellate Court,

Security in case of order for execution of decree appealed against.

or the Appellate Court may for like cause direct the Court which passed the decree to take such security.

And when an order has been passed for the sale of immoveable property in execution of a decree for money and an appeal is pending against such decree, the sale shall on the application of the judgment-debtor be stayed until the appeal is disposed of, on such terms as to giving security or otherwise as the Court which passed the decree thinks fit.

547. No such security as is mentioned in sections 545 and 546 shall be required from the Secretary of State for India in Council, or (when Government has undertaken the defence of the suit) from any public officer sued in respect of an act alleged to be done by him in his official capacity.

No such security to be required from Government or public officers.

Of Procedure in Appeal from Decrees.

548. When a memorandum of appeal is admitted, the Appellate Court or the proper officer of that Court shall endorse thereon the date of presentation, and shall register the appeal in a book to be kept for the purpose.

Registry of memorandum of appeal.

Such book shall be called the Register of Appeals.

Register of appeals.

549. The Appellate Court may, at its discretion, either before the respondent is called upon to appear and answer or afterwards on the application of the respondent, demand from the appellant security for the costs of the appeal, or of the original suit, or of both :

Appellate Court may require appellant to give security for costs.

Provided that the Court shall demand such security in all cases in which the appellant is residing out of British India, and is not possessed of any sufficient immoveable property within British India independent of the property (if any) to which the appeal relates.

When appellant resides out of British India.

If such security be not furnished within such time as the Court orders, the Court shall reject the appeal.

550. When the memorandum of appeal is registered, the Appellate Court shall send notice of the appeal to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made.

Appellate Court to give notice to Court whose decree is appealed against.

If the appeal be from a Court the records of which are not deposited in the Appellate Court, the Court receiving such notice shall send with all practicable despatch all material papers in the suit, or such papers as may be specially called for by the Appellate Court.

Transmission of papers to Appellate Court.

Either party may apply in writing to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, specifying any of such papers in such Court of which he requires copies to be made; and copies of such papers shall be made at the expense of the applicant, and shall be deposited accordingly.

Copies of exhibits in Court whose decree is appealed against.

551. The Appellate Court may, if it thinks fit, after fixing a time for hearing the appellant or his pleader, and hearing him accordingly if he appears at such time, confirm the decision of the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, without sending notice of the appeal to such Court and without serving notice on the respondent or his pleader; but in such case the confirmation shall be notified to the same Court.

Power to confirm decision of lower Court without sending it notice.

552. The Appellate Court, unless where it confirms, under section 551, the decision of the lower Court, shall fix a day for hearing the appeal.

Day for hearing appeal.

Such day shall be fixed with reference to the current business of the Court, the place of residence of the respondent, and the time necessary for the service of the notice of appeal, so as to allow the respondent sufficient time to appear and answer the appeal on such day.

553. Notice of the day so fixed shall be stuck up in the appellate court-house, and a like notice shall be sent by the Appellate Court to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, and shall be served on the respondent or on his pleader in the Appellate Court in the manner provided in chapter VI for the service on a defendant of a summons to appear and answer; and all rules applicable to such summons and to proceedings with reference to the service thereof, shall apply to the service of such notice.

Publication and service of notice of day for hearing appeal.

Instead of sending the notice to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, the Appellate Court may itself cause the notice to be served on the respondent or his pleader under the rules above referred to.

Appellate Court may itself cause notice to be served.

554. The notice to the respondent shall declare that, if he does not appear in the Appellate Court on the day so fixed, the appeal will be heard *ex parte*.

Contents of notice.

Procedure on Hearing.

555. On the day so fixed, or on any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the party having the right to begin shall be heard in support of or against the appeal, as the case may be. The other party shall then be heard, and the party

Right to begin.

having the right to begin shall then be entitled to reply.

Explanation.—If the appeal is from the whole decree, or if there are cross-appeals, the party having the right to begin is the party who had the right to begin on the hearing in the Court whose decree is appealed from.

If the appeal is from only a portion of the decree, and there is no cross-appeal, the appellant has the right to begin.

Dismissal of appeal for appellant's default.

556. If on the day so fixed, or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant does not attend in person or by his pleader, the appeal shall be dismissed for default.

Hearing appeal *ex parte.*

If the appellant attends and the respondent does not attend, the appeal shall be heard *ex parte* in his absence.

Dismissal of appeal where notice has not been served in consequence of appellant's failure to deposit cost of notice.

557. If on the day so fixed, or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, it is found that the notice to the respondent has not been served in consequence of the failure of the appellant to deposit, within the period fixed by the Court, the sum required to defray the cost of issuing the notice, the Court may order that the appeal be dismissed:

Proviso.

Provided that no such order shall be passed, although the notice has not been served upon the respondent, if on the day fixed for hearing the appeal the respondent appears in person or by a pleader, or by a duly authorized agent.

Re-admission of appeal dismissed for default.

558. If an appeal be dismissed under section 556 or section 557, the appellant may apply to the Appellate Court for the re-admission of the appeal; and if it be proved that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from attending when the appeal was called on for hearing or from depositing the sum so required, the Court may re-admit the appeal on such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Court thinks fit to impose upon him.

Power to adjourn hearing, and direct persons appearing interested to be made respondents.

559. If it appear to the Court at the hearing that any person who was a party to the suit in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, but who has not been made a party to the appeal, is interested in the result of the appeal, the Court may adjourn the hearing to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and direct that such person be made a respondent.

Re-hearing on application of respondent against whom *ex parte* decree is made.

560. When an appeal is heard *ex parte* in the absence of the respondent, and judgment is given against him, he may apply to the Appellate Court to re-hear the appeal; and if it be proved that the respondent was prevented by sufficient cause from attending when the appeal was called on for hearing, the Court may re-hear the appeal on such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Court thinks fit to impose upon him.

Upon hearing respondent may object to decree as if he had preferred separate appeal.

561. Any respondent, though he may not have appealed against any part of the decree, may upon the hearing not only support the decree on any of the grounds decided against him in the Court below, but take any objection to the decree which he could have taken by way of appeal, provided he has given to the appellant or his pleader seven days' notice of such objection.

Form of notice, and provisions applicable thereto.

Such objection shall be in the form of a memorandum, and the provisions of section 541, so far as they relate to the form and contents of the memorandum of appeal, shall apply thereto.

Remand of case by Appellate Court.

562. If the Court against whose decree the appeal is made has disposed of the suit upon a preliminary point so as to exclude any evidence of fact which appears to the Appellate Court essential to the determination of the rights of the parties, and the decree upon such preliminary point is reversed in appeal, the Appellate Court may, if it thinks fit, by order remand the case, together with a copy of the order in appeal, to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, with directions to re-admit the suit under its original number in the register and proceed to investigate the suit on the merits.

The Appellate Court may, if it think fit, direct what issue or issues shall be tried in any case so remanded.

When further evidence barred.

563. When a case is remanded with directions to take any evidence so excluded the Court to which the case is remanded shall not take any other evidence in the case, except evidence tendered to contradict the evidence so taken.

Limit to remand.

564. The Appellate Court shall not remand a case for a second decision, except as provided in section 562.

When evidence on record sufficient, Appellate Court shall determine case finally.

565. When the evidence upon the record is sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to pronounce judgment, the Appellate Court shall, after re-settling the issues, if necessary, finally determine the case notwithstanding that the judgment of the Court against whose decree the appeal is made has proceeded wholly upon some ground other than that on which the Appellate Court proceeds.

When Appellate Court may frame issues and refer them for trial to Court whose decree is appealed against.

566. If the Court against whose decree the appeal is made has omitted to frame or try any issue, or to determine any question of fact, which appears to the Appellate Court essential to the right decision of the suit upon the merits, and the evidence upon the record is not sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to determine such issue or question, the Appellate Court may frame issues for trial, and may refer the same for trial to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, and in such case shall direct such Court to take the additional evidence required,

and such Court shall proceed to try such issue, and shall return to the Appellate Court its finding thereon together with the evidence.

Finding and evidence to be put on record.

Objections to finding.

567. Such finding and evidence shall become part of the record in the suit; and either party may, within a time to be fixed by the Appellate Court, present a memorandum of objections to the finding.

Determination of appeal.

After the expiration of the period fixed for presenting such memorandum, the Appellate Court shall proceed to determine the appeal.

Production of additional evidence in Appellate Court.

568. The parties to an appeal shall not be entitled to produce additional evidence, whether oral or documentary, in the Appellate Court. But if

(a) the Court against whose decree the appeal is made refused to admit evidence which ought to have been admitted, or,

(b) the Appellate Court requires any document to be produced or any witness to be examined to enable it to pronounce judgment or for any other substantial cause,

the Appellate Court may allow such evidence to be produced, or document to be received, or witness to be examined.

Whenever additional evidence is admitted by an Appellate Court, the Court shall record on its proceedings the reason for such admission.

Mode of taking additional evidence.

569. Whenever additional evidence is allowed to be received, the Appellate Court may either take such evidence, or direct the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, or any other subordinate Court, to take such evidence and to send it when taken to the Appellate Court.

Points to be defined and recorded.

570. In all cases where additional evidence is directed or allowed to be taken, the Appellate Court shall specify the points to which the evidence is to be confined, and record on its proceedings the points so specified.

Of the Judgment in Appeal.

Judgment when and where pronounced.

571. The Appellate Court, after hearing the parties or their pleaders and referring to any part of the proceedings, whether on appeal or in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, to which reference may be considered necessary, shall pronounce judgment in open Court, either at once or on some future day, of which notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders.

Language of judgment.

572. The judgment shall be written in English; provided that if English is not the mother-tongue of the Judge, and he is not able to write an intelligible judgment in English, the judgment shall be written in his mother-tongue or in the language of the Court.

Translation of judgment.

573. When the language in which the judgment is written is not the language of the Court, the judgment shall, if any party so require, be translated into such language, and the translation, after it has been ascertained to be correct, shall be signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf.

Contents of judgment.

574. The judgment of the Appellate Court shall state—

(a) the points for determination;

(b) the decision thereupon;

(c) the reasons for the decision; and

(d) when the decree appealed against is reversed or varied, the relief to which the appellant is entitled,

and shall at the time that it is pronounced be signed and dated by the Judge or by the Judges concurring therein.

Date and signature.

Decision when appeal is heard by two or more Judges.

575. When the appeal is heard by a Bench of two or more Judges, the appeal shall be decided in accordance with the opinion of such Judges or of the majority (if any) of such Judges.

If there be no such majority which concurs in a judgment varying or reversing the decree appealed against, such decree shall be affirmed:

Provided that if the Bench hearing the appeal is composed of two Judges belonging to a Court consisting of more than two Judges, and the Judges composing the Bench differ in opinion on a point of law, the appeal may be referred to one or more of the other Judges of the same Court, and shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority (if any) of all the Judges who have heard the appeal, including those who first heard it.

When there is no such majority which concurs in a judgment varying or reversing the decree appealed against, such decree shall be affirmed.

The High Court may from time to time make rules consistent with this Code to regulate references under this section.

Dissent to be recorded.

576. When the appeal is heard by more Judges than one, any Judge dissenting from the judgment of the Court shall state in writing the decision or order which he thinks should be passed on the appeal, and he may state his reasons for the same.

What judgment may direct.

577. The judgment may be for confirming, varying or reversing the decree of the Court against which the appeal is made, or, if the parties to the appeal agree as to the form which the decree in appeal shall take, or as to the order to be passed in appeal, the Appellate Court may pass a decree or order accordingly.

No decree to be reversed or modified for error or irregularity not affecting merits or jurisdiction.

578. No decree shall be reversed or substantially varied, nor shall any case be remanded in appeal, on account of any error, defect or irregularity, whether in the decision or in any order passed in the suit, or otherwise, not affecting the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court.

Of the Decree in Appeal.

Contents of decree.

579. The decree of the Appellate Court shall bear date the day on which the judgment was pronounced.

The decree shall contain the number of the appeal, and the memorandum of appeal, including the names and description of the appellant and respondent, and shall specify clearly the relief granted or other determination of the appeal.

The decree shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the appeal, and by what parties and in what proportions such costs and the costs in the suit are to be paid.

The decree shall be signed and dated by the Judge or Judges who passed it:

Judge dissenting from judgment need not sign decree.

Provided that where there are more Judges than one, if there be a difference of opinion among them, it shall not be necessary for any Judge dissenting from the judgment of the Court to sign the decree.

Copies of judgment and decree to be furnished to parties

580. Certified copies of the judgment and decree in appeal shall be furnished to the parties on application to the Court and at their expense.

Certified copy of decree to be sent to Court whose decree is appealed against.

581. A copy of the judgment and of the decree, certified by the Appellate Court or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, shall be sent to the Court which passed the decree appealed against, and shall be filed with the original proceedings in the suit, and an entry of the judgment of the Appellate Court shall be made in the register of civil suits.

Appellate Court to have same powers as Courts of original jurisdiction.

582. The Appellate Court shall have the same powers in appeals under this chapter as are vested by this Code in Courts of original jurisdiction in respect of suits instituted under chapter V.

The provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to appeals under this chapter so far as such provisions are applicable.

Execution of decree of Appellate Court.

583. When a party entitled to any benefit (by way of restitution or otherwise) under a decree passed in an appeal under this chapter desires to obtain execution of the same, he shall apply to the Court which passed the decree against which the appeal was preferred; and such Court shall proceed to execute the decree passed in appeal, according to the rules hereinbefore prescribed for the execution of decrees in suits.

CHAPTER XLII.

OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

Second appeals to High Court.

584. Unless when otherwise provided in this Code or by any other law, from all decrees passed in appeal by any Court subordinate to a High Court, an appeal shall lie to the High Court on any of the following grounds, (namely)—

Grounds of second appeal.

(*a*) the decision being contrary to some specified law or usage having the force of law;

(*b*) the decision having failed to determine some material issue of law or usage having the force of law;

(*c*) a substantial error or defect in the procedure as prescribed by this Code or any other law, which may have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits.

Second appeal only on grounds mentioned in section 584.

585. No second appeal shall lie except on the grounds mentioned in section 584.

No second appeal in certain suits.

586. No second appeal shall lie in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes, when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit does not exceed five hundred rupees.

Provisions as to second appeals

587. The provisions contained in chapter XLI shall apply as far as may be to appeals under this chapter, and to the execution of decrees passed in such appeals.

CHAPTER XLIII.

OF APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

Orders appealable.

588. An appeal shall lie from the following orders under this Code and from no other such orders:—

(*a*) orders under section 20, staying proceedings in a suit,

(*b*) orders under section 32, striking out or adding the name of any person as plaintiff or defendant,

(*c*) orders under section 44, adding a cause of action,

(*d*) orders under section 47, excluding a cause of action,

(*e*) orders rejecting or returning plaints under section 53, clause (*d*), or section 54, clauses (*b*) and (*d*), or section 57, clauses (*b*) and (*c*),

(*f*) orders rejecting applications under section 102 (in cases open to appeal) for an order to set aside the dismissal of a suit,

(*g*) orders under section 120 where a party fails to appear in person,

(*h*) orders under section 168 for attachment of property,

(*i*) orders under section 176 where a party refuses to give evidence or produce a document called for by the Court,

(*j*) orders under section 244, as to questions relating to the execution of decrees, of the same nature with appealable orders made in the course of a suit,

(*k*) orders under section 258 compelling decree-holders to certify,

(*l*) orders under section 261 as to objections to draft-conveyances or draft-endorsements,

(*m*) orders under section 312 for confirming or setting aside a sale,

(*n*) orders in insolvency matters under section 351, 352, 353 or 357,

(*o*) orders rejecting applications under section 370 for dismissal of the suit,

(*p*) orders disallowing objections under section 372,

(*q*) orders as to interpleader-suits under section 473, 475 or 476,

(*r*) orders under section 479, 480, 481, 485, 492, 493, 496, 503,

(*s*) orders under section 514 superseding an arbitration,

(*t*) orders under section 518 modifying an award,

(*u*) orders under any of the provisions of this Code, imposing fines, or for the imprisonment of any person, except when such imprisonment is in execution of a decree,

(*v*) refusals under section 558 to re-admit, or under section 560 to re-hear, an appeal,

(*w*) orders under section 562 remanding a case.

The orders passed in appeals under this section shall be final.

Court which shall hear appeals

589. An appeal from any order specified in section 588, clause (*n*), shall lie to the High Court.

When an appeal from any other order is allowed by this chapter, it shall lie to the Court to which an appeal would lie from the decree in the suit in relation to which such order was made or, when such order is passed by a Court (not being a High Court) in the exercise of appellate jurisdiction, then to the High Court.

Procedur in appea s from orders

590. The procedure prescribed in chapter XLI shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals from orders under this Code, or under any special or local law in which a different procedure is not provided.

No appeal, before decree, from order passed in course of suit; but if decree appealed against, error or defect therein may be set forth.

591. Except as provided in this chapter, no appeal shall lie from any order passed by any Court on the exercise of its original or appellate jurisdiction; but if any decree be appealed against, any error, defect or irregularity in any such order, affecting the decision of the case, may be set forth as a ground of objection in the memorandum of appeal.

CHAPTER XLIV.

OF PAUPER APPEALS.

Who may appeal as pauper.

592. Any person entitled under this Code or any other law to prefer an appeal, who is unable to pay the fee required for the petition of appeal, may, on presenting an application accompanied by a memorandum of appeal, be allowed to appeal as a pauper, subject to the rules contained in chapters XXVI, XLI, XLII and XLIII, in so far as those rules are applicable:

Procedure on application for admission of appeal.

Provided that the Court shall reject the application unless upon a perusal thereof and of the judgment and decree against which the appeal is made, it sees reason to think that the decree appealed against is contrary to law or to some usage having the force of law, or is otherwise erroneous or unjust.

Enquiry into pauperism.

593. The inquiry into the pauperism of the applicant may be made either by the Appellate Court or by the Court against whose decision the appeal is made under the orders of the Appellate Court:

Proviso.

Provided that, if the applicant was allowed to sue or appeal as a pauper in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, no further enquiry in respect of his pauperism shall be necessary, unless the Appellate Court sees special cause to direct such enquiry.

CHAPTER XLV.

OF APPEALS TO THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL.

'Decree' defined.

594. In this chapter, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, the expression 'decree' includes also judgment and order.

When appeals lie to Queen in Council

595. Subject to such rules as may, from time to time, be made by Her Majesty in Council regarding appeals from the Courts of British India, and to the provisions hereinafter contained—

an appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council

(*a*) from any final decree passed on appeal by a High Court or other Court of final appellate jurisdiction,

(*b*) from any final decree passed by a High Court in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction, and

(*c*) from any decree, when the case, as hereinafter provided, is certified to be a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Value of subject-matter.

596. In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 595,

the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit in the Court of first instance must be ten thousand rupees or upwards, and the amount or value of the matter in dispute on appeal to Her Majesty in Council must be the same sum or upwards,

or the decree must involve, directly or indirectly, some claim or question to, or respecting, property of like amount or value,

and where the decree appealed from affirms the decision of the Court immediately below the Court passing such decree, the appeal must involve some substantial question of law.

Bar of certain appeals.

597. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 595,

no appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council from the judgment of one Judge of a High Court established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, or of one Judge of a Division Court, or of two or more Judges of such High Court, or of a Division Court constituted by two or more Judges of such High Court, wherever such Judges are equally divided in opinion, and do not amount in number to a majority of the whole of the Judges of the High Court at the time being;

and no appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council from any decree which, under section 586, is final.

Application to Court whose decree is complained of.

598. Whoever desires to appeal under this chapter to Her Majesty in Council must apply by petition to the Court whose decree is complained of.

Time within which application must be made.

599. Such application must ordinarily be made within six months from the date of such decree.

But if that period expires when the Court is closed, the application may be made on the day that the Court re-opens.

Certificate as to value or fitness.

600. Every petition under section 598 must state the grounds of appeal, and pray for a certificate, either that, as regards amount or value and nature, the case fulfils the requirements of section 596, or that it is otherwise a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Upon receipt of such petition, the Court may direct notice to be served on the opposite party to show cause why the said certificate should not be granted.

Effect of refusal of certificate.

601. If such certificate be refused, the petition shall be dismissed:

Provided that, if the decree complained of be a final decree passed by a Court other than a High Court, the order refusing the certificate shall be appealable, within thirty days from the date of the order, to the High Court to which the former Court is subordinate.

Security and deposit required on grant of certificate.

602. If the certificate be granted, the applicant shall, within six months from the date of the decree complained of, or within six weeks from the grant of the certificate, whichever is the later date,

(*a*) give security for the costs of the respondent, and

(*b*) deposit the amount required to defray the expense of translating, transcribing, indexing and transmitting to Her Majesty in Council a correct copy of the whole record of the suit, except

(1) formal documents directed to be excluded by any order of Her Majesty in Council in force for the time being;

(2) papers which the parties agree to exclude;

(3) accounts, or portions of accounts, which the officer empowered by the Court for that purpose considers unnecessary, and which the parties have not specifically asked to be included, and

(4) such other documents as the High Court may direct to be excluded:

and when the applicant prefers to print in India the copy of the record, except as aforesaid, he shall also, within the time mentioned in the first clause of this section, deposit the amount required to defray the expense of printing such copy.

Admission of appeal and procedure thereon.

603. When such security has been completed and deposit made to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court may

(*a*) declare the appeal admitted, and

(*b*) give notice thereof to the respondent, and shall then

(*c*) transmit to Her Majesty in Council, under the seal of the Court, a correct copy of the said record, except as aforesaid, and

(*d*) give to either party one or more authenticated copies of any of the papers in the suit on his applying therefor and paying the reasonable expenses incurred in preparing them.

Revocation of acceptance of security.

604. At any time before the admission of the appeal, the Court may, upon cause shown, revoke the acceptance of any such security, and make further directions thereon.

Power to order further security or payment.

605. If at any time after the admission of the appeal, but before the transmission of the copy of the record, except as aforesaid, to Her Majesty in Council, such security appears inadequate,

or further payment is required for the purpose of translating, transcribing, printing, indexing or transmitting the copy of the record, except as aforesaid,

the Court may order the appellant to furnish, within a time to be fixed by the Court, other and sufficient security, or to make, within like time, the required payment.

Effect of failure to comply with order.

606. If the appellant fail to comply with such order, the proceedings shall be stayed,

and the appeal shall not proceed without an order in this behalf of Her Majesty in Council,

and in the meantime execution of the decree appealed against shall not be stayed.

Refund of balance of deposit.

607. When the copy of the record, except as aforesaid, has been transmitted to Her Majesty in Council, the appellant may obtain a refund of the balance, if any, of the amount which he has deposited under section 602.

Powers of Court pending appeal.

608. Notwithstanding the admission of any appeal under this chapter, the decree appealed against shall be unconditionally enforced, unless the Court admitting the appeal otherwise directs.

But the Court may, if it think fit, on any special cause shown by any party interested in the suit, or otherwise appearing to the Court—

(*a*) impound any moveable property in dispute or any part thereof, or

(*b*) allow the decree appealed against to be enforced, taking such security from the respondent as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of any order which Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal, or

(*c*) stay the execution of the decree appealed against, taking such security from the appellant as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of the decree appealed against, or of any order which Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal, or

(*d*) place any party seeking the assistance of the Court under such conditions, or give such other direction respecting the subject-matter of the appeal as it thinks fit.

Increase of security found inadequate.

609. If at any time during the pendency of the appeal, the security so furnished by either party appears inadequate, the Court may, on the application of the other party, require further security.

In default of such further security being furnished as required by the Court, if the original security was furnished by the appellant, the Court may, on the application of the respondent, issue execution of the decree appealed against as if the appellant had furnished no such security.

And if the original security was furnished by the respondent, the Court shall, so far as may be practicable, stay all further execution of the decree, and restore the parties to the position in which they respectively were when the security which appears inadequate was furnished, or give such direction respecting the subject-matter of the appeal as it thinks fit.

Procedure to enforce orders of Queen in Council.

610. Whoever desires to enforce or to obtain execution of any order of Her Majesty in Council shall apply by petition, accompanied by a certified copy of the decree or order made in appeal and sought to be enforced or executed, to the Court from which the appeal to Her Majesty was preferred.

Such Court shall transmit the order of Her Majesty to the Court which made the first decree appealed from, or to such other Court as Her Majesty by her said order may direct, and shall (upon the application of either party) give such directions as may be required for the enforcement or execution of the same; and the Court to which the said order is so transmitted shall enforce or execute it accordingly, in the manner and according to the rules applicable to the execution of its original decrees.

When any monies expressed to be payable in British currency are payable in India under such order, the amount so payable shall be estimated according to the rate of exchange for the time being fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian Governments.

Appeal against order relating to execution.

611. The orders made by the Court which enforces or executes the order of Her Majesty in Council relating to such enforcement or execution, shall be appealable in the same manner and subject to the same rules as the orders of such Court relating to the enforcement or execution of its own decrees.

Power to make rules.

612. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

(*a*) the service of notices under section 600,

(*b*) the grant or refusal of certificates under sections 601 and 602 by Courts of final appellate jurisdiction subordinate to the High Court,

(*c*) the amount and nature of the security required under sections 602, 605 and 609,

(*d*) the testing of such security,

(*e*) the estimate of the cost of transcribing the record,

(*f*) the preparation, examination and certifying of such transcript,

(*g*) the revision and authentication of translations,

(*h*) the preparation of indices to transcripts of records, and of lists of the papers not included therein,

(*i*) the recovery of costs incurred in British India in connection with appeals to Her Majesty in Council,

and all other matters connected with the enforcement of this chapter.

Publication of rules.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law in the High Court and the Courts of final appellate jurisdiction subordinate thereto.

Legalization of existing rules.

613. All rules heretofore made and published by any High Court relating to appeal to Her Majesty in Council and in force immediately before the passing of this Act, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made and published hereunder.

Recorder of Rangoon.

614. In sections 595 and 612, the expression 'High Court' shall be deemed to include also the Recorder of Rangoon, but not so as to empower him to make rules binding on Courts other than his own Court.

Construction of Bengal Regulation III of 1828, section 4, clause 5.

615. The rules and restrictions referred to in Bengal Regulation III of 1828, section IV, clause *fifth*, shall be deemed to be the rules and restrictions applicable to appeals under this Code from the decisions of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Saving of Her Majesty's pleasure.

616. Nothing herein contained shall be understood—

(a) to bar the full and unqualified exercise of Her Majesty's pleasure in receiving or rejecting appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or otherwise howsoever, or

(b) to interfere with any rules made by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and for the time being in force, for the presentation of appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or their conduct before the said Judicial Committee.

and of rules for conduct of business before Judicial Committee.

And nothing in this chapter applies to any matter of criminal or admiralty or vice-admiralty jurisdiction, nor to appeals from orders and decrees of Prize Courts.

PART VII.

CHAPTER XLVI.

OF REFERENCE TO AND REVISION BY THE HIGH COURT.

Reference of question to High Court.

617. If before or on the hearing of a suit or appeal in which the decree is final, or if in the execution of any such decree, any question of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document which construction may affect the merits, arises, on which the Court trying the suit or appeal or executing the decree entertains reasonable doubt, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which doubt is entertained, and refer such statement with its own opinion on the point for the decision of the High Court.

Court may pass decree contingent upon opinion of High Court.

618. The Court may either stay the proceedings or proceed in the case, notwithstanding such reference, and may pass a decree or order contingent upon the opinion of the High Court on the point referred;

but no execution shall be issued, property sold, or person imprisoned in any case in which such reference is made until the receipt of a copy of the judgment of the High Court upon such reference.

Judgment of High Court to be transmitted, and case disposed of accordingly.

619. The High Court shall hear the parties to the case in which the reference is made, in person or by their respective pleaders, and shall decide the point so referred, and shall transmit a copy of its judgment under the signature of the Registrar, to the Court by which the reference was made, and such Court shall, on the receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the case in conformity with the decision of the High Court.

Costs of reference to High Court.

620. Costs, if any, consequent on a reference for the opinion of the High Court, shall be costs in the case.

Power to alter, &c., decrees of Court making reference.

621. When a case is referred to the High Court under this chapter, the High Court may return the case for amendment, and may alter, cancel or set aside any decree or order which the Court making the reference has passed in the case out of which the reference arose, and make such order as it thinks fit.

Power to call for record of cases decided by Small Cause Courts, or, on appeal, by subordinate Courts.

622. The High Court may call for the record of any case in which no appeal lies to the High Court, if the Court by which the case was decided appears to have exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, or to have failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, and may pass such order in the case as the High Court thinks fit.

PART VIII.

CHAPTER XLVII.

OF REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.

Application for review of judgment.

623. Any person considering himself aggrieved—

(a) by a decree or order from which an appeal is hereby allowed, but from which no appeal has been preferred;

(b) by a decree or order from which no appeal is hereby allowed; or

(c) by a judgment on a reference from a Court of Small Causes;

and who from the discovery of new and important matter or evidence which, after the exercise of due diligence, was not within his knowledge or could not be produced by him at the time when the decree was passed or order made, or on account of some mistake or error apparent on the face of the record, or for any other sufficient reason, desires to obtain a review of the decree passed or order made against him,

may apply for a review of judgment to the Court which passed the decree or made the order or to the Court, if any, to which the business of the former Court has been transferred.

A party who is not appealing from a decree may apply for a review of judgment notwithstanding the pendency of an appeal by some other party, except when the ground of such appeal is common to the applicant and the appellant, or when being a respondent, he can present to the Appellate Court the case on which he applies for the review.

To whom applications for review may be made.

624. Except upon the ground of the discovery of such new and important matter or evidence as aforesaid, or of some clerical error apparent on the face of the decree, no application for a review of judgment, other than that of a High Court, shall be made to any Judge other than the Judge who delivered it.

Form of applications for review.

625. The rules hereinbefore contained as to the form of making appeals shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to applications for review.

Application when rejected.

626. If it appear to the Court that there is not sufficient ground for a review, it shall reject the application.

If the Court be of opinion that the application for the review should be granted, it shall grant the same, and the Judge shall record with his own hand his reasons for such opinion:

Application when granted.

Proviso.

Provided that—

(a) no such application shall be granted without previous notice to the opposite party to enable him to appear and be heard in support of the decree a review of which is applied for; and

(b) no such application shall be granted on the ground of discovery of new matter, or evidence which the applicant alleges was not within his knowledge, or could not be adduced by him when the decree or order was passed, without strict proof of such allegation.

627. If the Judge or Judges, or any one of the Judges, who passed the decree or order, a review of which is applied for, continues or continue attached to the Court at the time when the application for a review is presented and is not or are not precluded by absence or other cause, for a period of six months next after the application, from considering the decree or order to which the application refers, such Judge or Judges or any of them shall hear the application, and no other Judge or Judges of the Court shall hear the same.

Application for review in Court consisting of two or more Judges.

628. If the application for a review be heard by more than one Judge and the Court be equally divided, the application shall be rejected.

Application when rejected.

If there be a majority the decision shall be according to the opinion of the majority.

629. An order of the Court for rejecting the application shall be final, but whenever such application is admitted, the admission may be objected to on the ground that it was

Order of Court final.

(a) in contravention of the provisions of section 624,

(b) in contravention of the provisions of section 626, or

(c) after the expiration of the period of limitation prescribed therefor and without sufficient cause.

Such objection may be made at once by an appeal against the order granting the application, or may be taken in any appeal against the final decree or order made in the suit.

Where the application has been rejected in consequence of the failure of the applicant to appear, he may apply for an order to have the rejected application restored to the file, and if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when such application was called on for hearing, the Court may order it to be restored to the file upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for hearing the same.

No order shall be made under this section unless the applicant has served the opposite party with notice in writing of the latter application.

No application to review an order passed on review or on an application for a review shall be entertained.

630. When an application for a review is granted, a note thereof shall be made in the register and the Court may at once re-hear the case or make such order in regard to the re-hearing as it thinks fit.

Registry of application granted, and order for re-hearing.

PART IX.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO THE CHARTERED HIGH COURTS.

631. This chapter applies only to High Courts which are or may hereafter be established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104 (*An Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India*).

This part to apply only to certain High Courts.

632. Except as provided in this Chapter the provisions of this Code apply to such High Courts.

Application of Code to High Courts.

633. The High Court shall take evidence, and record judgments and orders in such manner as it by rule from time to time directs.

High Court to record judgments according to its own rules.

634. Whenever a High Court considers it necessary that a decree made in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction should be enforced before the amount of the costs incurred in the suit can be ascertained by taxation, the Court may order that the decree shall be executed forthwith, except as to so much thereof as relates to the costs;

Power to order execution of decree before ascertainment of costs, and execution for costs subsequently.

and, as to so much thereof as relates to the costs, that the decree may be executed as soon as the amount of the costs shall be ascertained by taxation.

635. Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to authorize any person on behalf of another to address the Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction or to examine witnesses, except when the Court shall have in the exercise of the power conferred by its charter authorized him so to do, or to interfere with the power of the High Court to make rules concerning advocates, vakíls and attorneys.

Attorneys not to address Court, except when authorized

636. Notices to produce documents, summonses to witnesses, and every other judicial process, issued in the exercise of the ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court, and of its matrimonial, testamentary and intestate jurisdictions, except summonses to defendants issued under section 65, writs of execution, and notices under section 553, may be served by the attorneys in the suit, or by persons employed by them, or by such other persons as the High Court by any rule or order from time to time directs.

Process of High Courts may be served by attorneys in suit.

637. Any non-judicial or quasi-judicial act which this Code requires to be done by a Judge, and any act which may be done by a Commissioner appointed to examine and adjust accounts under section 394, may be done by the Registrar of the Court or by such other officer of the Court as the Court may direct to do such act.

Non-judicial acts may be done by Registrar.

The High Court may from time to time by rule declare what shall be deemed to be non-judicial and quasi-judicial acts within the meaning of this section.

638. The following portions of this Code shall not apply to the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction, namely, sections 16 and 17, sections 54, clauses (a) and (b), 57, 119, 160, 182 to 185 (both inclusive), 187, 189, 190, 191, 192 (so far as relates to the manner of taking evidence), 198 to 206 (both inclusive), 261, and so much of section 409 as relates to the making of a memorandum,

Sections not applying to High Court in original civil jurisdiction.

and section 579 shall not apply to the High Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Nothing in this Code shall extend or apply to any High Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction as an Insolvent Court.

Code not to affect High Court in exercise of insolvent jurisdiction.

639. The High Court may from time to time frame forms for any proceeding in such Court, and may make rules as to the books, entries and accounts to be kept by its officers.

Power to frame forms.

PART X.

CHAPTER XLIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

640. Women, who according to the customs and manners of the country ought not to be compelled to appear in public, shall be exempt from personal appearance in court.

Exemption of certain women from personal appearance.

But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to exempt such women from arrest in execution of civil process.

641. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt from personal appearance in court any person whose rank, in the opinion of such Government, entitles him to the privilege of exemption, and may, by like notification, withdraw such privilege.

Local Government may exempt certain persons from personal appearance.

The names and residences of the persons so exempted shall from time to time be forwarded to the High Court by the Local Government, and a list of such persons shall be kept in such Court, and a list of such persons as reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of each Court, subordinate to the High Court, shall be kept in such subordinate Court.

List of names of persons exempted to be kept in subordinate Court.

When any person so exempted claims the privilege of such exemption, and it is consequently necessary to examine him by commission, he shall pay the costs of that commission, unless the party requiring his evidence pays such costs.

Costs of commission rendered necessary by claiming privilege.

642. No Judge, Magistrate or other judicial officer shall be liable to arrest under this Code while going to, presiding in, or returning from his Court.

Persons exempt from arrest.

And, except as hereinafter provided, the parties to a suit and their pleaders and recognized agents shall be exempt from arrest under this Code while going to or attending a Civil Court for the purpose of such suit and while returning from such Court. Witnesses acting in obedience to a summons shall be similarly exempt.

643. When in a case pending before any Court, there appears to the Court sufficient ground for sending for investigation to the Magistrate a charge of any such offence as is described in section 193, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 463, 471, 474, 475, 476 or 477 of the Indian Penal Code, which may be made in the course of any other suit or proceeding or with respect to any document offered in evidence in the case, the Court may cause the person accused to be detained till the rising of the Court, and may then send him in custody to the Magistrate, or take sufficient bail for his appearance before the Magistrate.

Procedure in case of certain offences.

The Court shall send to the Magistrate the evidence and documents relevant to the charge, and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence before such Magistrate.

The Magistrate shall receive such charge and proceed with it according to law.

644. Subject to the power conferred on the High Court by section 639 and by the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15, the forms set forth in the fourth schedule hereto annexed, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned.

Use of forms in fourth schedule.

645. The language which, when this Code comes into force, is the language of any Court subordinate to a High Court, shall continue to be the language of such subordinate Court until the Local Government otherwise orders;

Language of subordinate Courts.

but it shall be lawful for the Local Government from time to time to declare what language shall be the language of every such Court.

646. Whenever the Registrar of a Court of Small Causes has any doubt upon any question of law or usage having the force of law, or as to the construction of a document which construction may

Power of Registrars of Small Cause Courts to state cases.

affect the merits of the decision, he may state a case for the opinion of the Judge; and all the provisions herein contained relative to the stating of a case by the Judge shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the stating of a case by the Registrar.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

647. The procedure herein prescribed shall be followed, as far as it can be made applicable, in all proceedings in any Court of civil jurisdiction other than suits and appeals.

Admission of affidavits as evidence.

The High Court may from time to time make rules to provide for the admission, in such proceedings, of affidavits as evidence of the matters to which such affidavits respectively relate; and such rules, on being published in the local official Gazette, shall have the force of law.

Procedure when person to be arrested or property to be attached is outside the District.

648. If any person to be arrested or any property to be attached under this Code, resides or is situate outside the District within which the Court issuing the warrant of arrest or making the order of attachment is situate, such Court shall send to the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person or property resides or is situate, a copy of the warrant or order, together with the probable amount of the costs of the arrest or attachment.

The District Court shall, on receipt of such copy and amount, cause the arrest or attachment to be made by its own officers or by a Court subordinate to itself, and shall inform the Court which issued or made such warrant or order of the arrest or attachment,

and the Court making any arrest under this section shall send the person arrested to the Court by which the warrant of arrest was issued.

Rules applicable to all civil process for arrest, sale or payment.

649. The rules contained in chapter XIX shall apply to the execution of any judicial process for the arrest of a person or the sale of property or payment of money, which may be desired or ordered by a Civil Court in any civil proceeding.

Application of rules as to witnesses.

650. The provisions of chapters XIV and XV relating to witnesses shall apply to all persons required to give evidence, or to produce documents in any proceeding under this Code.

Penalty for escaping from custody under Code.

651. Whoever offers any resistance or illegal obstruction to the lawful apprehension of himself under this Code, or under the warrant of any Court of Civil Judicature, or escapes or attempts to escape from any custody in which he is lawfully detained under this Code or under such warrant, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Power to make subsidiary rules of procedure.

652. The High Court may from time to time make rules consistent with this Code to regulate any matter connected with the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature subject to its superintendence. All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 3).

A.—STATUTE REPEALED.

Year and chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
29 Char. II. chap. 7 ...	An Act for the better observance of the Lord's day commonly called Sunday.	The whole.

B.—ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1840 ...	For amending the law administered in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice with reference to Arbitrations, Damages, and interested Witnesses.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIII of 1840 ...	For executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts legal Process issued by authorities in the Mufassal.	So far as it relates to the execution of the process of Civil Courts.
VIII of 1841 ...	Interpleader	The whole.
XXVI of 1841 ...	Extending 3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 42 ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XIV of 1848 ...	Commissions for taking affidavits ...	The whole.
XVII of 1852 ...	Special cases	The whole.
XXXIII of 1852 ...	Enforcement of judgments ...	The whole Act, except so far as it relates to the decrees of Military Courts of Requests.
VI of 1855 ...	Writs of execution	The whole.
XXXIV of 1855 ...	Execution of judgments	The whole.
VIII of 1859 ...	For simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIII of 1861 ...	To amend Act VIII of 1859 ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1862 ...	To provide for the levy of Fees and Stamp-duties in the High Court, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIV of 1862 ...	To continue in force Act XX of 1862	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1863 ...	To amend the Code of Civil Procedure	The whole.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
XVIII of 1863 ...	To make provision for the speedy and efficient disposal of the business, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXII of 1863 ...	To continue in force Act XX of 1862 ..	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1865 ...	Mufassal Small Cause Courts Act ...	Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, para. 2, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 42 and 47, and in section 32 the words "in the manner prescribed in the twenty-second section of this Act" and "contained in the twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sections of this Act."
XIV of 1865 ...	Central Provinces Courts Act ...	Sections 17 and 18.
XIX of 1865 ...	Panjáb Courts Act	Sections 13 and 17.
V of 1866 ...	To provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange, &c.	In the title, the words '*to provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange and*' The preamble down to and including the words 'Notes; and' In section 1, the definitions of 'High Court' and 'Local Government.' Sections two to eight (both inclusive). Section fourteen.
XXIV of 1866 ...	High Court, North-Western Provinces	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1867 ...	References by Mufassal Small Cause Courts.	The whole.
XXVI of 1867 ...	To amend the law relating to Stamp Duties.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1869 ...	Prisoners' Testimony Act ...	So much of sections 15 and 16 as relates to process issued by a Civil Court.
IX of 1873 ...	Panjáb Appeals Act, 1873 ...	Sections 9 and 10.
VI of 1874 ...	The Privy Council Appeals Act, 1874...	The whole.

C.—REGULATIONS REPEALED.

Bengal Regulation XX of 1810.	Cantonments	So much of section XIX as relates to civil process.
Madras Regulation XIV of 1816.	Vakíls	Section 27.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 5).

Chapters and Sections of this Code extending to Mufassal Courts of Small Causes.

PRELIMINARY: Sections 1, 2, 3 and 5.

CHAPTER I.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and *Res Judicata*, except section 11.
CHAPTER II.—Of the Place of Suing, except section 20, paragraph 4, and sections 22 to 24 (both inclusive).
CHAPTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts.
CHAPTER IV.—Of the Frame of the Suit, except section 42 and section 44, rule *a*.
CHAPTER V.—Of the Institution of Suits.
CHAPTER VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except section 77.
CHAPTER VII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and consequence of Non-appearance.
CHAPTER VIII.—Section 111, Set-off.
CHAPTER IX.—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court, except section 119.
CHAPTER X.—Of Discovery and the Admission, &c., of Documents.
CHAPTER XII.—Section 155, first paragraph, Judgment where either party fails to produce his evidence.
CHAPTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.
CHAPTER XIV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses.
CHAPTER XV.—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 188 (both inclusive).
CHAPTER XVII.—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 204, 207, 211, 212, 213, 214 and 215.
CHAPTER XVIII.—Sections 220, 221 and 222, of Costs.
CHAPTER XIX.—Of the Execution of Decrees, sections 230 to 236 (both inclusive), 239 to 258 (both inclusive), 259 (except so far as relates to the recovery of wives), 266 (except so far as relates to immoveable property), 267 to 272 (both inclusive), 273 (so far as relates to decrees for moveable property), 275 to 280 (both inclusive), 283, 284 (so far as relates to moveable property), 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293 (so far as relates to re-sales under 297), 294 to 303 (both inclusive), 328 to 333 (both inclusive, so far as relates to moveable property), 336 to 343 (both inclusive).
CHAPTER XXI.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.
CHAPTER XXII.—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.
CHAPTER XXIII.—Of Payment into Court.
CHAPTER XXIV.—Of requiring Security for Costs.
CHAPTER XXV.—Of Commissions.
CHAPTER XXVI.—Suits by Paupers.
CHAPTER XXVII.—Suits by and against Government or Government Servants.
CHAPTER XXVIII.—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers, except the first paragraph of section 433.
CHAPTER XXIX.—Suits by and against Corporations and Companies.
CHAPTER XXX.—Suits by and against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.
CHAPTER XXXI.—Suits by and against Minors and Persons of unsound Mind.
CHAPTER XXXII.—Suits by and against Military Men.
CHAPTER XXXIII.—Interpleader.
CHAPTER XXXIV.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment.
CHAPTER XXXVII.—Reference to Arbitration, sections 506 to 522 (both inclusive).
CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Of proceedings on Agreement of Parties.
CHAPTER XLVI.—Reference to and Revision by High Court.
CHAPTER XLVII.—Of Review of judgment.
CHAPTER XLIX.—Miscellaneous, sections 640 to 647 (both inclusive), section 648 (so far as relates to arrests), sections 649 to 652 (both inclusive).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 7).

Bombay Enactments.

Bombay Regulation XXIX, 1827.
" " VII, 1830.
" " I, 1831.
" " XVI, 1831.
Act XIX of 1835.
" XIII of 1842.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 644.)

FORMS OF PLEADINGS AND DECREES.

A.—PART I. PLAINTS.

No. 1.

FOR MONEY LENT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , he lent the defendant rupees repayable on demand [*or* on the day of].

2. That the defendant has not paid the same, except rupees paid on the day of 18 .

[*If the plaintiff claims exemption from any law of limitation, say*:—

3. The plaintiff was a minor [*or* insane] from the day of till the day of].

4. The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees, with interest at per cent. from the day of 18

[NOTE.—The object of stating when the debt is to be repaid is merely to fix a date for interest. If, therefore interest is not claimed, the statement may be omitted.]

No. 2.

FOR MONEY RECEIVED TO PLAINTIFF'S USE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., and *G. H.*, the above-named plaintiffs, state as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant received rupees [*or* a cheque on the Bank for Rs.] from one *E. F.* for the use of the plaintiffs.

2. That the defendant has not paid [*or* delivered] the same accordingly.

3. The plaintiffs pray judgment for rupees, with interest at per cent. from the day of 18 .

No. 3.

FOR PRICE OF GOODS SOLD BY A FACTOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at he and *E. F.*, since deceased, delivered to the defendant [*one thousand barrels of flour, five hundred maunds of rice, or as the case may be*] for sale upon commission.

2. That on the day of 18 [*or*, on some day unknown to the plaintiff, before the day of 18], the defendant sold the said merchandise for rupees.

3. That the commission and expenses of the defendant thereon, amount to rupees.

4. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded from the defendant the proceeds of the said merchandise.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 4.

FOR MONEY RECEIVED BY DEFENDANT THROUGH THE PLAINTIFF'S MISTAKE OF FACT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff agreed to buy and the defendant agreed to sell bars of silver at annas per tola of fine silver.

2. That the plaintiff procured the said bars to be assayed by one *E. F.*, who was paid by the defendant for such assay, and that the said *E. F.* declared each of the said bars to contain 1,500 tolas of fine silver, and that the plaintiff accordingly paid the defendant Rs. annas therefor.

3. That each of the said bars did contain only 1,200 tolas of fine silver.

4. That the defendant has not repaid the sum so overpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—A demand of repayment is not necessary, but it may affect the question of interest or the costs.]

No. 5.

FOR MONEY PAID TO A THIRD PARTY AT THE DEFENDANT'S REQUEST.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , at the request [*or* by the authority] of the defendant, the plaintiff paid to one *E. F.* rupees.

2. That, in consideration thereof, the defendant promised [*or* became bound] to pay the same to the plaintiff on demand [*or as the case may be.*]

3. That [on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded payment of the same from the defendant, but] he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—If the request or authority is implied, the plaint should state facts raising the implication.]

No. 6.

FOR GOODS SOLD AT A FIXED PRICE AND DELIVERED.

(*Title.*)

A B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , *E. F.* of deceased sold and delivered to the defendant [one hundred barrels of flour, *or*, the goods mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, *or*, sundry goods].

2. That the defendant promised to pay rupees for the said goods on delivery [*or* on the day of *some day before the plaint was filed*].

3. That he has not paid the same.

4. That the said *E. F.* in his lifetime made his will, whereby he appointed the plaintiff executor thereof.

5. That on the day of 187 the said *E. F.* died.

6. That on the day of probate of the said will was granted to the plaintiff by the Court of .

7. The plaintiff as executor as aforesaid [*Demand of judgment*].

[NOTE.—If a day was fixed for payment it should be stated as furnishing a date for the commencement of interest.]

No. 7.

GOODS SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE AND DELIVERED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff sold and delivered to the defendant [*sundry articles of house furniture*] but no express agreement was made as to the price.

2. That the same were reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—The law implies a promise to pay so much as the goods are reasonably worth.]

No. 8.

FOR GOODS DELIVERED TO A THIRD PARTY AT DEFENDANT'S REQUEST AT A FIXED PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at plaintiff sold to the defendant [*one hundred barrels of flour*] and, at the request of the defendant, delivered the same to one *E. F.*

2. That the defendant promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees therefor.

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 9.

FOR NECESSARIES FURNISHED TO THE FAMILY OF DEFENDANT'S TESTATOR WITHOUT HIS EXPRESS REQUEST, AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff furnished to [*Mary Jones*] the wife of *James Jones* deceased, at her request, sundry articles of [*food and clothing*], but no express agreement was made as to the price.

2. That the same were necessary for her.

3. That the same were reasonably worth rupees.

4. That the said *James Jones* refused to pay the same.

5. That the defendant is the executor of the last will of the said *James Jones*.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 10.

FOR GOODS SOLD AT A FIXED PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff sold to *E. F.* of deceased [*all the crops then growing on his farm in*].

2. That the said *E. F.* promised to pay the plaintiff rupees for the same.

3. That he did not pay the same.

4. That the defendant is administrator of the estate of the said *E. F.*

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 11.

FOR GOODS SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , *E. F.* of sold to the defendant [*all the fruit growing in his orchard in*], but no express agreement was made as to the price.

2. That the same was reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

4. That on the day of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William duly adjudged the said *E. F.* to be a lunatic and appointed the plaintiff committee of his estate with the usual powers for the management thereof.

5. The plaintiff as committee as aforesaid [*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—When the lunatic's estate is not subject to the ordinary original jurisdiction of a High Court, for paragraphs 4 and 5 substitute the following:—]

4. That on the day of the Civil Court of duly adjudged the said *E. F.* to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs and appointed the plaintiff Manager of his estate.

5. The plaintiff as Manager as aforesaid [*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 12.

FOR GOODS MADE AT DEFENDANT'S REQUEST, AND NOT ACCEPTED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , *E. F.* of agreed with the plaintiff that the plaintiff should make for him [*six tables and fifty chairs*], and that the said *E. F.* should pay for the same upon delivery thereof rupees.

2. That the plaintiff made the said goods, and on the day of 18 offered to deliver the same to the said *E. F.*, and has ever since been ready and willing so to do.

3. That the said *E. F.* has not accepted the said goods or paid for the same.

4. That on the day of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William duly adjudged the said *E. F.* to be a lunatic and appointed the defendant committee of his estate.

5. The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees with interest from the day of , at the rate of per cent. per annum, to be paid out of the estate of the said *E. F.* in the hands of the defendant.

No. 13.

FOR DEFICIENCY UPON A RE-SALE [GOODS SOLD AT AUCTION].

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff put up at auction sundry [*articles of merchandise*], subject to the condition that all goods not paid for and removed by the purchaser thereof, within [*ten days*] after the sale, should be re-sold by auction on his account of which condition the defendant had notice.

2. That the defendant purchased [*one crate of crockery*] at the said auction at the price of rupees.

3. That the plaintiff was ready and willing to deliver the same to the defendant on the said day and for [*ten days*] thereafter, of which the defendant had notice.

4. That the defendant did not take away the said goods purchased by him, nor pay therefor, within [*ten days*] after the sale, nor afterwards.

5. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff re-sold the said [*crate of crockery*], on account of the defendant, by public auction, for rupees.

6. That the expenses attendant upon such re-sale amounted to rupees.

7. That the defendant has not paid the deficiency thus arising, amounting to rupees.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

NOTE to § 4 Unless the seller agreed to deliver, the purchaser must fetch the goods. See Act IX of 1872, sec 93.]

No. 14.

FOR THE PURCHASE-MONEY OF LANDS CONVEYED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff sold [and conveyed] to the defendant [the house and compound No. , in the city of *or*, a farm known as , in *or*, a piece of land lying, &c.].

2. That the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff rupees for the said [house and compound, *or* farm, *or* land].

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

NOTE.—Where there has been no actual conveyance, say, in § 1, "sold to the defendant the house, &c., and placed him in possession of the same."]

No. 15.

FOR THE PURCHASE-MONEY OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY CONTRACTED TO BE SOLD, BUT NOT CONVEYED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant, and that the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff [the house No. in the town of , *or* one hundred bighás of land in , bounded by the East Indian railroad, and by other lands of the plaintiff] for rupees.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff tendered [*or*, was ready and willing, and offered to execute] a sufficient instrument of conveyance of the said property to the defendant, on payment of the said sum, and still is ready and willing to execute the same.

3. That the defendant has not paid the said sum.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 16.

FOR SERVICES AT A FIXED PRICE

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the , day of 18 , at , the defendant [hired plaintiff as a clerk, at the salary of rupees per year].

2. That from the [said day] until the day of 18 , the plaintiff served the defendant as his clerk].

3. That the defendant has not paid the said salary.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 17.

FOR SERVICES AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That between the day of 18 , and the day of 18 , at , plaintiff [executed sundry drawings, designs and diagrams] for the defendant, at his request; but no express agreement was made as to the sum to be paid for such services.

2. That the said services were reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 18.

FOR SERVICES AND MATERIALS AT A FIXED PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at plaintiff [furnished the paper for and printed one thousand copies of a book called] for the defendant, at his request [and delivered the same to him].

2. That the defendant promised to pay rupees therefor.

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 19.

FOR SERVICES AND MATERIALS AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff built a house [known as No. , in]. and furnished the materials therefor, for the defendant, at his request; but no express agreement was made as to the price to be paid for such work and materials.

2. That the said work and materials were reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 20.

FOR RENT RESERVED IN A LEASE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant entered into a covenant with the plaintiff, under their hands, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

[*Or state the substance of the agreement.*]

2. That the defendant has not paid the rent of the [month] ending on the day 18 , amounting to rupees.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

Another Form.

1. That the plaintiff let to the defendant a house No. 27 Chowringhee for seven years to hold from the day of 187 at rupees a year, payable quarterly.

2. That of such rent quarters are due and unpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 21.

FOR USE AND OCCUPATION AT A FIXED RENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant hired from the plaintiff [the house No. , street] , at the rent of rupees, payable on the first days of

2. That the defendant occupied the said premises from the day of 18 to the day of 18 .

3. That the defendant has not paid rupees, being the part of said rent due on the first day of 18 .

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 22.

FOR USE AND OCCUPATION AT A REASONABLE RENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, executor of the will of *X. Y.*, deceased, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant occupied the [house No street], by permission of the said *X. Y.*, from the day of 18 , until the day of 18 and no agreement was made as to payment for the use of the said premises.

2. That the use of the said premises for the said period was reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

4. The plaintiff as such executor as aforesaid prays judgment for rupees.

No. 23.

FOR BOARD AND LODGING.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That from the day of 18 , until the day of 18 , the defendant occupied certain rooms in the house [No. , street], by permission of the plaintiff, and was furnished by the plaintiff, at his request, with meat, drink, attendance and other necessaries.

2. That in consideration thereof, the defendant promised to pay, [*or* that no agreement was made as to payment for such meat, drink, attendance or necessaries, but the same were reasonably worth] the sum of rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 24.

FOR FREIGHT OF GOODS.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff transported in [his barge, *or otherwise*] [one thousand barrels of flour, *or* sundry goods], from to , at the request of the defendant.

2. That the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff the sum of [one rupee per barrel] as freight thereon. [*Or*, that no agreement was made as to payment for such transportation, but that such transportation was reasonably worth rupees.]

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 25.

FOR PASSAGE-MONEY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , plaintiff conveyed the defendant [in his ship, called the] from to at his request.

2. That the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff rupees therefor. [*or* that no agreement was made as to the price of the said passage ; but that the said passage was reasonably worth rupees.]

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 26.

ON AN AWARD.

(*Title*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant, having a controversy between them concerning [a demand of the plaintiff for the price of ten barrels of oil, which the defendant refused to pay], agreed to submit the same to the award of *E. F.* and *G. H.*, as arbitrators [*or*, entered into an agreement, a copy of which is hereto annexed.]

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the said arbitrators awarded that the defendant should [pay the plaintiff rupees.]

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—This will apply where the agreement to refer is not filed in Court.]

No. 27.

ON A FOREIGN JUDGMENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , in the State [*or* Kingdom] of , the Court of that State [*or* Kingdom], in a suit therein pending between the plaintiff and the defendant, duly adjudged that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff rupees, with interest from the said date.

2. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

PLAINTS UPON INSTRUMENTS FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY ONLY.

No. 28.

ON AN ANNUITY BOND.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant by his bond became bound to the plaintiff in the sum of rupees to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff, subject to a condition that if the defendant should pay to the plaintiff rupees half yearly on the day of and the day of in every year during the life of the plaintiff, the said bond should be void.

2. That afterwards, on the day of 187 , the sum of rupees for of the said half-yearly payments of the said annuity, became due to the plaintiff and is still unpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 29.

PAYEE AGAINST MAKER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of , 18 , at , the defendant by his promissory note now overdue, promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees [days] after date.

2. That he has not paid the same [except rupees, paid on the day of 18].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—*Where the note is payable after notice, for paras. 1 and 2 substitute*—]

1. That on the day of at the defendant by his promissory note promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees months after notice.

2. That notice was afterwards given by the plaintiff to the defendant to pay the same months after the said notice.

3. That the said time for payment has elapsed, but the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Where the note is payable at a particular place, say*—]

1.—That on the day of 187 at the defendant by his promissory note now overdue promised to pay to the plaintiff [at Messrs. *A. and Co.*, Madras] rupees months after date.

2.—That the said note was duly presented for payment [at Messrs. *A. and Co.*] aforesaid, but has not been paid.

Written statement of the Defendant.

In the Court, &c.

C. D., the above-named defendant, states as follows :—

1. The defendant made the note sued upon under the following circumstances: The plaintiff and defendant had for some years been in partnership as indigo manufacturers, and it had been agreed between them that they should dissolve partnership, that the plaintiff should retire from the business, that the defendant should take over the whole of the partnership assets and liabilities and should pay the plaintiff the value of his share in the assets after deducting the liabilities.

2. The plaintiff thereupon undertook to examine the partnership books and enquire into the state of the partnership assets and liabilities; and he did accordingly examine the said books and make the said enquiries, and he thereupon represented to the defendant that the assets of the firm exceeded Rs. 1,00,000 and that the liabilities of the firm were less than Rs. 30,000, whereas the fact was that the assets of the firm were less than Rs. 50,000 and the liabilities of the firm largely exceeded the assets.

3. The misrepresentations mentioned in the second para. of this statement induced the defendant to make the note now sued on, and there never was any other consideration for the making of such note.

No. 30.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST MAKER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the order of *E. F.* [*or* to *E. F.* or order] rupees [days after date].

2. That the said *E. F.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 31.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST MAKER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. [*As in the preceding form.*]

2. That the same was, by the indorsement of the said *E. F.* and of *G. H.* and *I. J.* [*or* and others] transferred to the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 32.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the defendant or order rupees months after date.

2 That the defendant indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

3. That on the day of 18 the same was duly presented for payment, but was not paid.

[*Or state facts excusing want of presentment.*]

4. That the defendant had notice thereof.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 33.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER; THE INDORSEMENT BEING SPECIAL.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant indorsed to one *E. F.* a promissory note, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *G. H.*, on the day of 18 , at , to the order of the defendant, for the sum of rupees [payable days after date].

2. That the same was by the indorsement of the said *E. F.*, [and others] transferred to the plaintiff. [*Or*, that the said *E. F.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.]

3, 4 *and* 5. [*Same as* 3, 4 *and* 5 *of the preceding form.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 34.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST HIS IMMEDIATE INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant indorsed to him a promissory note, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , to the order of one *G. H.*, for the sum of rupees [payable days after date], and indorsed by the said *G. H.* to the defendant.

2, 3 *and* 4. [*As in No.* 33.]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 35.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST INTERMEDIATE INDORSER.

(*Title*).

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That a promissory note, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , to the order of one *G. H.*, for the sum of rupees [payable days after date], and indorsed by the said *G. H.* to the defendant, was by the indorsement of the defendant [and others] transferred to the plaintiff.

2, 3 *and* 4. [*As in No* 33.]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 36.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST MAKER, FIRST AND SECOND INDORSER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

E. F. of

and

G. H. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, *C. D.*, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the order of the defendant, *E. F.*, rupees [months after date].

2. That the said *E. F.* indorsed the same to the defendant, *G. H.*, who indorsed it to the plaintiff.

3. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented [*or state facts excusing want of presentment*] to the said *C. D.* for payment, but was not paid.

4. That the said *E. F.* and *G. H.* had notice thereof.

5. That they have not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*],

No. 37.

DRAWER AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , by his bill of exchange, now overdue, the plaintiff required the defendant to pay to him rupees days after date, *or* sight thereof].

2. That the defendant accepted the said bill. [*If the bill is payable at a certain time after sight, the date of acceptance should be stated, otherwise it is not necessary.*]

3. That he has not paid the same.

4. That by reason thereof the plaintiff incurred expenses in and about the presenting and noting of the bill. and incidental to the dishonour thereof.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—Where the bill is payable to a third party, for paras. 1, 2, 3, say—]

1. That on &c., at &c., by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant the plaintiff required the defendant to pay to *E. F.* or order rupees months after date.

2. That the plaintiff delivered the said bill to the said *E. F.* on

3. That the defendant accepted the said bill, but did not pay the same, whereupon the same was returned to the plaintiff.

No. 38.

PAYEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant accepted a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring the defendant to pay to the plaintiff rupees after sight thereof.

2. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 39.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant accepted a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring the defendant to pay to the order of one *G. H.* rupees after sight thereof.

2. That the said *G. H.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 40.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. [*As in the preceding form, to the end of art.* 1.]

2. That by the indorsement of the said *G. H.* [and others], the same was transferred to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 41.

PAYEE AGAINST DRAWER FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, by his bill of exchange, directed to *E. F.*, required the said *E. F.* to pay to the plaintiff rupees [days after sight].

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was duly presented to the said *E. F.* for acceptance, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—Notice of dishonour by non-acceptance must be given at once.]

No. 42.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant indorsed to the plaintiff a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at requiring one *G. H.* to pay to the order of the defendant rupees [days] after sight [*or* after date, *or* at sight] thereof, [and accepted by the said *G. H.* on the day of 18 .]

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *G. H.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 43.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER; THE INDORSEMENT BEING SPECIAL.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant indorsed to one *E. F.*, a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *G. H.*, on the day of 18 , at requiring one *I. J.* to pay to the order of the defendant rupees days after sight thereof [*or otherwise*], and accepted by the said *I. J.* on the day of 18 . [*This clause may be omitted, if not according to the fact.*]

2. That the same was, by the indorsement of the said *E. F.* [and others], transferred to the plaintiff.

3. That on the day of 18 the same was presented to the said *I. J.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

4. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 44.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST HIS IMMEDIATE INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant indorsed to plaintiff a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at requiring one *G. H.* to pay to the order of *I. J.* rupees days after sight thereof [*or otherwise*], [accepted by the said *G. H.*] and indorsed by the said *I. J.* to the defendant.

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *G. H.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 45.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST INTERMEDIATE INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring one *G. H.*, to pay to the order of one *I. J.* rupees days after sight thereof [*or otherwise*], [accepted by the said *G. H.*] and indorsed by the said *I. J.* to the defendant, was, by the indorsement of the defendant [and others], transferred to the plaintiff.

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *G. H.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 46.

INDORSEE AGAINST DRAWER, ACCEPTOR AND INDORSER.

IN THE COURT OF , AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of
against
C. D. of
E. F. of
G. H. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, *C. D.*, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant *E. F.*, required the said *E. F.* to pay to the order of the defendant *G. H.*, rupees [days after sight thereof].

2. That on the day of 18 , the said *E. F.* accepted the same.

3. That the said *G. H.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

4. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *E. F.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

5. That the other defendants had due notice thereof.

6. That they have not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 47.

PAYEE AGAINST DRAWER FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE OF A FOREIGN BILL.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant by his bill of exchange drawn in Calcutta, required one *E. F.* to pay to the plaintiff in [London] pounds sterling, [sixty days] after sight thereof.

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *E. F.* for acceptance, and was dishonoured, and was thereupon duly protested.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[5. That the value of pounds sterling, at the time of the service of notice of protest on the defendant, was rupees annas.]

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment against the defendant for rupees, with [ten per centum] compensation and interest from the day of 18

No. 48.

PAYEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , one *E. F.*, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the plaintiff rupees after date [*or* days after sight] thereof.

2. That on the day of 18 , the defendant accepted the said bill.

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—This form omits to state the delivery of the bill to the plaintiff or his title to sue. See *Churchill* v *Gardner*, 7 T. R. 596.]

No. 49.

ON A MARINE [OPEN] POLICY, ON VESSEL LOST BY PERILS OF THE SEA.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff was the owner of [*or*, had an interest in] the ship at the time of its loss, as hereafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendants, in consideration of rupees to them paid [*or*, which the plaintiff then promised to pay], executed to him a policy of insurance upon the said ship, a copy of which is hereto annexed; [*or*, whereby they promised to pay to the plaintiff, within days after proof of loss and interest, all loss and damage accruing to him by reason of the destruction or injury of the said ship, during its next voyage from to , whether by perils of the sea or by fire, or by other causes therein mentioned, not exceeding rupees].

3. That the said vessel, while proceeding on the voyage mentioned in the said policy, was on the day of 18 , totally lost by the perils of the sea [*or, otherwise*].

4. That the plaintiff's loss thereby was rupees.

5. That on the day of 18 , he furnished the defendants with proof of his loss and interest, and otherwise duly performed all the conditions of the said policy on his part.

6. That the defendants have not paid the said loss.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 50.

ON CARGO, LOST BY FIRE:—VALUED POLICY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff was the owner of [*or*, had an interest in] [one hundred bales of cotton] on board the ship at the time of its loss as hereafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, in consideration of rupees which the plaintiff then paid [*or*, promised to pay], executed to him a policy of insurance upon the said goods, a copy of which is hereto annexed; [*or*, whereby it promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees in case of the total loss, by fire or other causes mentioned, of the said goods before their landing at ; *or*, in case of partial loss, such damage as the plaintiff might sustain thereby, provided the same should exceed per centum of the whole value of the goods].

3. That on the day of 18 , at , while proceeding on the voyage mentioned in the said policy, the said goods were totally destroyed by fire.

4 *and* 5. [*As in paragraphs* 5 *and* 6 *of the last preceding Form.*]

Demand of judgment.]

No. 51.

ON FREIGHT:—VALUED POLICY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff had an interest in the freight to be earned by the ship [.] on her voyage from to , at the time of her loss as hereafter mentioned, and that a large quantity of goods was shipped upon freight in her at that time.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant in consideration of rupees to it paid, executed to the plaintiff a policy of insurance upon the said freight, a copy of which is hereto annexed [*or state its tenor, as before*].

3. That the said vessel, while proceeding upon the voyage mentioned in the said policy, was, on the day of 18 , totally lost by [the perils of the sea].

4. That the plaintiff has not received any freight from the said vessel, nor did she earn any on the said voyage, by reason of her loss as aforesaid.

5 *and* 6. [*As in Form No.* 50.]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 52.

FOR A LOSS BY GENERAL AVERAGE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That plaintiff was the owner of [*or*, had an interest in] [one hundred bales of cotton] shipped on board a vessel called the *Y. Z.*, from to , at the time of the loss hereafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , in consideration of rupees [which the plaintiff then promised to pay], the defendant executed to the plaintiff a policy of insurance upon his said goods, a copy of which is hereto annexed [*or state its tenor, as before.*]

3. That on the day of 18 , while proceeding on the voyage mentioned in the said policy, the said vessel was so endangered by perils of the sea, that the master and crew thereof were compelled to, and did, cast into the sea a large part of her rigging and furniture.

4. That the plaintiff was, by reason thereof, compelled to, and did, pay a general average loss of rupees.

5. That on the day of 18 , he furnished the defendant with proof of his loss and interest, and otherwise duly performed all the conditions of the said policy on his part.

6. That the defendant has not paid the said loss.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 53.

FOR A PARTICULAR AVERAGE LOSS.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1 *and* 2. [*As in the preceding Form.*]

3. That on the day of 18 , while on the high seas, the sea-water broke into the said ship, and damaged the said [cotton] to the amount of rupees.

4 *and* 5. [*As in paragraphs* 5 *and* 6 *of the preceding Form.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 54.

ON A FIRE INSURANCE POLICY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That plaintiff [was the owner of, *or*] had an interest in a [dwelling-house, known as No. , street, in the city of ,] at the time of its destruction [*or*, injury] by fire as hereinafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , in consideration of , rupees [to it paid], the defendant executed to the plaintiff a policy of insurance on the said [premises], a copy of which is hereto annexed [*or state its tenor*].

3. That on the day of 18 , the said [dwelling-house] was totally destroyed [*or*, greatly damaged] by fire.

4. That the plaintiff's loss thereby was rupees.

5. That on the day of 18 , he furnished the defendant with proof of his said loss and interest, and otherwise duly performed all the conditions of the said policy on his part.

6. That the defendant has not paid the said loss.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 55.

AGAINST SURETIES FOR PAYMENT OF RENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , one *E. F.* hired from the plaintiff, for the term of years, the [house No. street,], at the annual rent of rupees, payable [monthly].

2. That [at the same time and place] the defendant agreed, in consideration of the letting of the said premises to the said *E. F.*, to guarantee the punctual payment of the said rent.

3. That the rent aforesaid for the month of 18 , amounting to rupees, has not been paid.

[*If, by the terms of the agreement, notice is required to be given to the surety, add:*—]

4. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff gave notice to the defendant of the non-payment of the said rent, and demanded payment thereof.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

B.—PLAINTS FOR COMPENSATION FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

No. 56.

FOR BREACH OF AGREEMENT TO CONVEY LAND.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, under their hands, of which a copy is hereto annexed.

[*Or* That on, &c., the defendant agreed with the plaintiff that, in consideration of a deposit of rupees then paid, and of the further sum of ten thousand rupees payable as hereafter mentioned, he would, on the day of 18 , at , execute to the plaintiff a sufficient conveyance of [the house No. street, in the city of free from all incumbrances; and the plaintiff agreed to pay ten thousand rupees for the same on delivery thereof]

2. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded the conveyance of the said property from the defendant and tendered rupees to the defendant [*or*, that all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said agreement performed by the defendant on his part.]

3. That the defendant has not executed any conveyance of the said property to the plaintiff [*or* That there is a mortgage upon the said property, made by to , for rupees, registered in the office of , on the day of 18 , and still unsatisfied, *or any other defect of title*].

4. That the plaintiff has thereby lost the use of the money paid by him as such deposit as aforesaid and of other moneys provided by him for the completion of the said purchase, and has lost the expenses incurred by him in investigating the title of the defendant and in preparing to perform the agreement on his part, and has incurred expense in endeavouring to procure the performance thereof by the defendant.

The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees compensation.

No. 57.

FOR BREACH OF AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE LAND.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, under their hands, of which a copy is hereto annexed.

[*Or* that on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant, and that the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff, forty bighás of land in the village of

for rupees].

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff being then the absolute owner of the said property [and the same being free from all incumbrances, as was made to appear to the defendant], tendered to the defendant a sufficient instrument of conveyance of the same [*or*, was ready and willing, and offered to convey the same to the defendant by a sufficient instrument,] on the payment by the defendant of the said sum.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 58.

Another Form.

FOR NOT COMPLETING A PURCHASE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That by an agreement dated the day of 187 , it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant and the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff a house and land at the price of rupees, upon the terms and conditions following (that is to say)—

(*a*) That the defendant should pay the plaintiff a deposit of rupees in part of the said purchase-money on the signing of the said agreement, and the remainder on the day of 187 , on which day the said purchase should be completed.

(*b*) That the plaintiff should deduce and make a good title to the said premises on or before the day of 187 , and on payment of the said remainder of the said purchase-money as aforesaid should execute to the defendant a proper conveyance of the said premises, to be prepared at the defendant's expense.

2. That all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said agreement performed by the defendant on his part, yet the defendant did not pay the plaintiff the remainder of the said purchase-money as aforesaid on his part.

3. That the plaintiff has thereby lost the expense which he incurred in preparing to perform the said agreement on his part, and has been put to expense in endeavouring to procure the performance thereof by the defendant.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 59.

FOR NOT DELIVERING GOODS SOLD.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the defendant should deliver [one hundred barrels of flour] to the plaintiff [on the day of 18 ,] and that the plaintiff should pay therefor rupees on delivery.

2. That on the [said] day, the plaintiff was ready and willing, and offered, to pay the defendant the said sum upon delivery of the said goods.

3. That the defendant has not delivered the same, whereby the plaintiff has been deprived of the profits which would have accrued to him from such delivery.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 60.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TO EMPLOY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should serve the defendant as [an accountant, *or* in the capacity of foreman, *or as the case may be*], and that the defendant should employ the plaintiff as such, for the term of [one year], and pay him for his services rupees [monthly].

2. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff entered upon the service of the defendant as aforesaid, and has ever since been, and still is, ready and willing to continue in such service during the remainder of the said year, whereof the defendant always had notice.

3. That on the day of 18 , the defendant wrongfully discharged the plaintiff, and refused to permit him to serve as aforesaid, or to pay him for his services.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No 61.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TO EMPLOY, WHERE THE EMPLOYMENT NEVER TOOK EFFECT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. [*As in last preceding Form.*]

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff offered to enter upon the service of the defendant, and has ever since been ready and willing so to do.

3. That the defendant refused to permit the plaintiff to enter upon such service, or to pay him for his services.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 62.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TO SERVE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should employ the defendant at [an annual] compensation of rupees, and that the defendant should serve the plaintiff as [an artist] for the term of [one year.]

2. That the plaintiff has always been ready and willing to perform his part of the said agreement [and on the day of 18 offered so to do].

3. That the defendant [entered upon the service of the plaintiff on the above-mentioned day, but afterwards, on the day of 18 , he] refused to serve the plaintiff as aforesaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 63.

AGAINST A BUILDER FOR DEFECTIVE WORKMANSHIP.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, of which a copy is hereto annexed :

[*Or state the tenor of the contract.*]

[2. That the plaintiff duly performed all the conditions of the said agreement on his part.]

3. That the defendant [built the house referred to in the said agreement in a bad and unworkmanlike manner].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 64.

BY THE MASTER AGAINST THE FATHER OR GUARDIAN OF AN APPRENTICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant entered into an agreement, under his hand and seal,* a copy of which is hereto annexed :

[*Or state the tenor of these covenants.*]

2. That after the making of the said agreement the plaintiff received the said [*apprentice*] into his service as such apprentice for the term aforesaid, and has always performed and been ready and willing to perform all things in the said agreement on his part to be performed.

3. That on the day of 18 , the said [*apprentice*] wilfully absented himself from the service of the plaintiff, and continues so to do.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

* The form given in Act XIX of 1850 requires the seal of the father or guardian.

No. 65.

BY THE APPRENTICE AGAINST THE MASTER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant entered into an agreement with the plaintiff and his father, *E. F.*, under their hands and seals, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

2. That after the making of the said agreement the plaintiff entered into the service of the defendant with him after the manner of an apprentice to serve for the term mentioned in the said agreement, and has always performed all things in the said agreement contained on his part to be performed.

3. That the defendant has not [instructed the plaintiff in the business of , *or state any other breach, such as cruelty, failure to provide sufficient food, or other ill-treatment.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 66.

ON A BOND FOR THE FIDELITY OF A CLERK.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff employed one *E. F.* as a clerk.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant agreed with the plaintiff, that if the said *E. F.* should not faithfully perform his duties as a clerk to the plaintiff, or should fail to account to the plaintiff for all moneys, evidences of debt, or other property received by him for the use of the plaintiff, the defendant would pay to the plaintiff whatever loss he might sustain by reason thereof, not exceeding rupees.

[*Or*, 2. That at the same time and place, the defendant bound himself to the plaintiff, by a writing under his hand, in the penal sum of rupees, conditioned that if the said *E. F.* should faithfully perform his duties as clerk and cashier to the plaintiff, and should justly account to the plaintiff for all moneys, evidences of debt, or other property which should be at any time held by him in trust for the plaintiff, the same should be void, but not otherwise.]

[*Or*, 2. That at the same time and place, the defendant executed to the plaintiff a bond, a copy of which is annexed.]

3. That between the day of 18 and the day of 18 , the said *E. F.* received money and other property, amounting to the value of rupees, for the use of the plaintiff, for which he has not accounted to him, and the same still remains due and unpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 67.

BY TENANT AGAINST LANDLORD, WITH SPECIAL DAMAGE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, by an instrument in writing, let to the plaintiff [the house No. street,] for the term of years, covenanting with the plaintiff that he, the plaintiff, and his legal representatives should quietly enjoy possession thereof for the said term.

2. That all conditions were fulfilled and all things happened necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this suit.

3. That on the day of during the said term, one *E. F.*, who was the lawful owner of the said house, lawfully evicted the plaintiff therefrom, and still withholds the possession thereof from him.

4. That the plaintiff was thereby [prevented from continuing the business of a tailor at the said place, was compelled to expend rupees in moving, and lost the custom of *G. H.* and *I. J.* by such removal.]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 68.

FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY OF MOVEABLES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant warranted a steam-engine to be in good working order, and thereby induced the plaintiff to purchase the same of him, and to pay him rupees therefor.

2. That the said engine was not then in good working order, whereby the plaintiff incurred expense in having the said engine repaired, and lost the profits which would otherwise have accrued to him while the engine was under repair.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 69.

ON AN AGREEMENT OF INDEMNITY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant, being partners in trade under the firm of *A. B.* and *C. D.*, dissolved the said partnership, and mutually agreed that the defendant should take and keep all the partnership property, pay all debts of the firm, and indemnify the plaintiff against all claims that might be made upon him on account of any indebtedness of the said firm.

2. That the plaintiff duly performed all the conditions of the said agreement on his part.

3. That on the day of 18 [a judgment was recovered against the plaintiff and defendant by one *E. F.*, in the High Court of Judicature at upon a debt due from the said firm to the said *E. F.*, and on the day of 18] the plaintiff paid rupees [in satisfaction of the same].

4. That the defendant has not paid the same to the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 70.

BY SHIP-OWNER AGAINST FREIGHT OR FOR NOT LOADING.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

[*Or*, 1. That on , at , the plaintiff and defendant agreed by charter party that the defendant should deliver to the plaintiff's ship at , on the day of 18 , five hundred tons of merchandise, which she should carry to , and there deliver, on payment of freight; and that the defendant should have days for loading, days for discharge, and days for demurrage, if required, at rupees per day.]

2. That at the time fixed by the said agreement the plaintiff was ready and willing and offered to receive [the said merchandise, *or*, the merchandise mentioned in the said agreement] from the defendant.

3. That the period allowed for loading and demurrage has elapsed, but the defendant has not delivered the said merchandise to the said vessel.

Wherefore, the plaintiff demands judgment for rupees for demurrage and rupees additional for compensation.

C.—PLAINTS FOR COMPENSATION UPON WRONGS.

No. 71.

FOR TRESPASS ON LAND.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant entered upon certain land of the plaintiff, known as [and depastured the same with cattle, trod down the grass, cut the timber, and otherwise injured the same].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 72.

FOR TRESPASS IN ENTERING A DWELLING-HOUSE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant entered a dwelling-house of the plaintiff called , and made a noise and disturbance therein for a long time, and broke open the doors of the said dwelling-house, and removed, took and carried away the fixtures and goods of the plaintiff therein, and disposed of the same to the defendant's own use, and expelled the plaintiff and his family from the possession of the said dwelling-house, and kept them so expelled for a long time.

2. That the plaintiff was thereby prevented from carrying on his business, and incurred expense in procuring another dwelling-house for himself and family.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 73.

FOR TRESPASS ON MOVEABLES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant broke open ten barrels of rum belonging to the plaintiff, and emptied their contents into the street [*or* seized and took the plaintiff's goods, that is to say, iron, rice and household furniture, *or as the case may be*], and carried away the same and disposed of them to his own use:

[*or*, seized and took the plaintiff's cows and bullocks, and impounded them and kept them impounded for a long time.]

2. That the plaintiff was thereby deprived of the use of the cows and bullocks during that time, and incurred expense in feeding them and in getting them restored to him; and was also prevented from selling them at fair, as he otherwise would have done, and the said cows and bullocks are diminished in value to the plaintiff [*otherwise state the injury according to the facts*].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 74.

FOR THE CONVERSION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , plaintiff was in possession of certain goods described in the schedule hereto annexed [*or* of one thousand barrels of flour].

2. That on that day, at , the defendant converted the same to his own use, and wrongfully deprived the plaintiff of the use and possession of the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

The Schedule.

No. 75.

AGAINST A WAREHOUSEMAN FOR REFUSAL TO DELIVER GOODS.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, in consideration of the payment to him of rupees [*or*, rupees per barrel, per month, &c.], agreed to keep in his godown [one hundred barrels of flour], and to deliver the same to the plaintiff on payment of the said sum.

2. That thereupon the plaintiff deposited with the defendant the said [hundred barrels of flour].

3. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff requested the defendant to deliver the said goods, and tendered him rupees [*or*, the full amount of storage due thereon], but the defendant refused to deliver the same.

4. That the plaintiff was thereby prevented from selling the said goods to *E. F.*, and the same are lost to the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 76.

FOR PROCURING PROPERTY BY FRAUD.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to sell him certain goods, represented to the plaintiff that [he, the defendant, was solvent, and worth rupees over all his liabilities].

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to sell [and deliver] to the defendant [dry goods] of the value of rupees.

3. That the said representations were false [*or, state the particular falsehoods*], and were then known by the defendant to be so.

4. That the defendant has not paid for the said goods [*Or, if the goods were not delivered*] That the plaintiff, in preparing and shipping the said goods and procuring their restoration, expended rupees.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 77.

FOR FRAUDULENTLY PROCURING CREDIT TO BE GIVEN TO ANOTHER PERSON.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant represented to the plaintiff, that one *E. F.* was solvent and in good credit, and worth rupees over all his liabilities [*or*, that *E. F.* then held a responsible situation and was in good circumstances, and might safely be trusted with goods on credit].

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to sell to the said *E. F.* [rice] of the value of rupees [on month's credit].

3. That the said representations were false and were then known by the defendant to be so, and were made by him with intent to deceive and defraud the plaintiff [*or*, to deceive and injure the plaintiff].

4. That the said *E. F.* [did not pay for the said goods at the expiration of the credit aforesaid, *or*,] has not paid for the said rice, and the plaintiff has wholly lost the same by reason of the premises.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 78.

FOR POLLUTING THE WATER UNDER THE PLAINTIFF'S LAND.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That he is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of certain land called and situate in , and of a well therein, and of water in the said well, and was entitled to the use and benefit of the said well and of the said water therein, and to have certain springs and streams of water which flowed and ran into the said well to supply the same to flow or run without being fouled or polluted.

2. That on the day of 18 , the defendant wrongfully fouled and polluted the said well and the said water therein and the said springs and streams of water which flowed into the said well.

3. That by reason of the premises the said water in the said well became impure and unfit for domestic and other necessary purposes, and the plaintiff and his family are deprived of the use and benefit of the said well and water.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 79.

FOR CARRYING ON A NOXIOUS MANUFACTURE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of certain lands called situate in .

2. That ever since the day of 18 , the defendant has wrongfully caused to issue from certain smelting works carried on by the defendant large quantities of offensive and unwholesome smoke and other vapours and noxious matter, which spread themselves over and upon the said lands, and corrupted the air, and settled on the surface of the said lands.

3. That thereby the trees, hedges, herbage and crops of the plaintiff growing on the said lands were damaged and deteriorated in value, and the cattle and live stock of the plaintiff on the said lands became unhealthy, and divers of them were poisoned and died

4. That by reason of the premises the plaintiff was unable to depasture the said lands with cattle and sheep, as he otherwise might have done, and was obliged to remove his cattle, sheep and farming stock therefrom, and has been prevented from having so beneficial and healthy a use and occupation of the said lands as he otherwise would have had.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 80.

FOR OBSTRUCTING A WAY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff is, and at the time hereafter mentioned was, possessed of [a house in the town of].

2. That he was accustomed to pass [with vehicles, *or*, on foot] along a certain way leading from his said house to [the highway].

3. That on the day of 18 , the defendant obstructed the said way, so that the plaintiff could not pass [with vehicles, *or*, on foot, *or*, in any manner] along the said way [and has ever since obstructed the same].

4. [*State special damage, if any.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

Another Form.

1. That the defendant wrongfully dug a trench and heaped up earth and stones in the public highway leading from to so as to obstruct it.

2. That thereby the plaintiff, while lawfully passing along the said highway, fell over the said earth and stones [*or*, into the said trench] and broke his arm, and suffered great pain, and was prevented from attending to his business for a long time, and incurred expense for medical attendance.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 81.

FOR DIVERTING A WATER-COURSE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff is, and at the time hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of a mill situated on a [stream], known as the , in the village of district of .

2. That by reason of such possession the plaintiff was entitled to the flow of the said stream for working the said mill.

3. That on the day of 18 , the defendant, by cutting the bank of the said stream, diverted the water thereof, so that less water ran into the plaintiff's mill.

4. That by reason thereof, the plaintiff has been unable to grind more than sacks per day, whereas, before the said diversion of water, he was able to grind sacks per day.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 82.

FOR OBSTRUCTING A RIGHT TO USE WATER FOR IRRIGATION.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff is, and was at the time hereinafter mentioned, possessed of certain lands situate, *&c.*, and entitled to take and use a portion of the water of a certain stream for irrigating the said lands.

2. That on the day of the defendant prevented the plaintiff from taking and using the said portion of the said water as aforesaid, by obstructing and diverting the said stream.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 83.

FOR WASTE BY A LESSEE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant hired from him the [house No. street] for the term of

2. That the defendant occupied the same under such hiring.

3. That during the period of such occupation, the defendant greatly injured the premises [defaced the walls, tore up the floors, and broke down the doors; *or otherwise specify the injuries as far as possible*].

The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees compensation.

No. 84.

FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant assaulted and beat him.

The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees compensation.

No. 85.

FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY, WITH SPECIAL DAMAGE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant assaulted and beat the plaintiff, until he became insensible.

2. That the plaintiff was thereby disabled from attending to his business for [six weeks thereafter], and was compelled to pay rupees for medical attendance, and has been ever since disabled [from using his right arm]. [*Or otherwise state the damage, as the case may be.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 86.

FOR ASSAULT AND FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant assaulted the plaintiff and imprisoned him for days [*or* hours]; [*state special damage, if any, thus* :—]

2. That by reason thereof the plaintiff suffered great pain of body and mind and was exposed and injured in his credit and circumstances, and was prevented from carrying on his business and from providing for his family by his personal care and attention, and incurred expense in obtaining his liberation from the said imprisonment, [*or otherwise as the case may be*].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 87.

FOR INJURIES CAUSED BY NEGLIGENCE ON A RAILROAD.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendants were common carriers of passengers by railway between and .

2. That on that day the plaintiff was a passenger in one of the carriages of the defendants on the said road.

3. That while he was such passenger, at [*or*, near the station of . ; *or*, between the stations of and], a collision occurred on the said railway, caused by the negligence and unskilfulness of the defendants' servants, whereby the plaintiff was much injured [having his leg broken, his head cut, &c., *and state the special damage, if any, as*], and incurred expense for medical attendance, and is permanently disabled from carrying on his former business as a salesman.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[*Or thus* :—2. That on that day the defendants by their servants so negligently and unskilfully drove and managed an engine and a train of carriages attached thereto upon and along the defendants' railway which the plaintiff was then lawfully crossing, that the said engine and train were driven and struck against the plaintiff, whereby, *&c., as in* § 3.]

No. 88.

FOR INJURIES CAUSED BY NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. The plaintiff is a shoe-maker, carrying on business at
The defendant is a merchant of

2. On the [23rd May 1875], the plaintiff was walking eastward along Chowringhee, in the city of Calcutta, at about three o'clock in the afternoon. He was obliged to cross Harington street, which is a street running into Chowringhee at right angles. While he was crossing this street, and just before he could reach the foot-pavement on the further side thereof, a carriage of the defendant's drawn by two horses, under the charge and control of the defendant's servants, was negligently, suddenly, and without any warning, turned at a rapid and dangerous pace out of Harington Street into Chowringhee. The pole of the carriage struck the plaintiff, and knocked him down, and he was much trampled by the horses.

3. By the blow and fall and trampling the plaintiff's left arm was broken, and he was bruised and injured on the side and back, as well as internally, and in consequence thereof the plaintiff was for four months ill and in suffering, and unable to attend to his business, and incurred heavy medical and other expenses, and sustained great loss of business and profits.

The plaintiff claims rupees damages.

(*Title.*)

Written Statement of Defendant.

1. The defendant denies that the carriage mentioned in the plaint was the defendant's carriage, or that it was under the charge or control of the defendant's servants. The carriage belonged to [Messrs. *E. F.* and *G. H.*] of Street, Calcutta, livery stable-keepers, employed by the defendant to supply him with carriages and horses; and the person under whose charge and control the said carriage was, was the servant of the said Messrs. *E. F.* and *G. H.*

2. The defendant does not admit that the said carriage was turned out of Harington Street either negligently, suddenly, or without warning, or at a rapid or dangerous pace.

3. The defendant says, that the plaintiff might and could, by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence, have seen the said carriage approaching him, and avoided any collision with it.

4. The defendant does not admit the statements of the third paragraph of the plaint

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No. 89.

FOR LIBEL; THE WORDS BEING LIBELLOUS IN THEMSELVES.

(*Title.*)

A. B. the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant published in a newspaper, called the [*or*, in a letter addressed to *E. F.*], the following words concerning the plaintiff:—

[*Set forth the words used.*]

2. That the said publication was false and malicious.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

NOTE.—If the libel was in a language not the language of the Court, set out the libel *verbatim* in the foreign language in which it was published, and then proceed thus:—"Which said words, being translated into the language, have the meaning and effect following, and were so understood by the persons to whom they were so published, that is to say, [*here set out a literal translation of the libel in the language of the Court.*]

No. 90.

FOR LIBEL; THE WORDS NOT BEING LIBELLOUS IN THEMSELVES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff [is, and] was, on and before the day of 18 merchant, doing business in the city of

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant published in a newspaper, called the [*or*, in a letter addressed to *E. F.*, *or otherwise show how published*], the following words concerning the plaintiff:—

["*A. B.*, of this city, has modestly retired to foreign lands. It is said that creditors to the amount of rupees are anxiously seeking his address."]

3. That the defendant meant thereby that [the plaintiff had absconded to avoid his creditors, and with intent to defraud them].

4. That the said publication was false and malicious.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 91.

FOR SLANDER; THE WORDS BEING ACTIONABLE IN THEMSELVES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant falsely and maliciously spoke, in the hearing of *E. F.* [*or*, sundry persons], the following words concerning the plaintiff: "He is a thief"].

2. That, in consequence of the said words, the plaintiff lost his situation as in the employ of

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 92.

FOR SLANDER; THE WORDS NOT BEING ACTIONABLE IN THEMSELVES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant falsely and maliciously said to one *E. F.* concerning the plaintiff: ["He is a young man of remarkably easy conscience"].

2. That the plaintiff was then seeking employment as a clerk, and the defendant meant, by the said words, that the plaintiff was not trustworthy as a clerk.

3. That, in consequence of the said words, [the said *E. F.* refused to employ the plaintiff as a clerk].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 93.

FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 at , the defendant obtained a warrant of arrest from [a magistrate of the said city, *or, as the case may be,*] on a charge of , and the plaintiff was arrested thereon, and imprisoned for [days, *or,* hours, and gave bail in the sum of rupees to obtain his release .

2. That in so doing, the defendant acted maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause.

3. That on the day of 18 , the said magistrate dismissed the complaint of the defendant, and acquitted the plaintiff.

4. That many persons, whose names are unknown to the plaintiff, hearing of the said arrest, and supposing the plaintiff to be a criminal, have ceased to do business with him; *or,* that, in consequence of the said arrest, the plaintiff lost his situation as clerk to one *E. F., or,* that by reason of the premises the plaintiff suffered pain of body and mind, and was prevented from transacting his business, and was injured in his credit, and incurred expense in obtaining his release from the said imprisonment and in defending himself against the said complaint.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

D.—PLAINTS IN SUITS FOR SPECIFIC PROPERTY.

No. 94.

BY THE ABSOLUTE OWNER FOR THE POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That *X. Y.* was the absolute owner of [the estate, *or,* the share of the estate, called , situate in the District of , the Government revenue of which is rupees and the estimated value rupees *or,* of the house No. street in the town of Calcutta, the estimated value of which is rupees].

2. That on the day of 18 , *Z* illegally dispossessed the said *X. Y.* of the said estate [*or* share *or* house].

3. That the said *X. Y.* has since died intestate, leaving the plaintiff the said *A. B.* his heir him surviving.

4. That the defendant withholds the possession of the estate [*or* share *or* house] from the plaintiff.

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) For the possession of the said premises;

(2) For rupees compensation for withholding the same.

Another Form.

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. On the day of , the plaintiff, by an instrument in writing let to the defendant a house and premises No. 52, Russell Street, in the for a term of five years from the day of , at the monthly rent of rupees 300.

2. By the said instrument the defendant covenanted to keep the said house and premises ingood and tenantable repair.

3. The said instrument also contained a clause of re-entry, entitling the plaintiff to re-enter upon the said house and premises, in case the rent thereby reserved, whether demanded or not, should be in arrear for twenty-one days, or in case the defendant should make default in the performance of any covenant upon his part to be performed.

4. On the day of 187 a month's rent became due, and on the day of 187 another month's rent became due; on the day of 187 both had been in arrear for twenty-one days, and both are still due.

5. On the same day of 187 the house and premises were not and are not now in good or tenantable repair, and it would require the expenditure of a large sum of money to re-instate the same in good and tenantable repair, and the plaintiff's reversion is much depreciated in value. The plaintiff claims :

(1) Possession of the said house and premises;
(2) Rupees for arrears of rent;
(3) Rupees compensation for the defendant's breach of his covenant to repair;
(4) Rupees for the occupation of the house and premises from the day of 187 to the day of recovering possession.

No. 95.

BY THE TENANT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That one *E. F.* is the absolute owner of [a piece of land in the town of Calcutta, , bounded as follows :], the estimated value of which is rupees .

2. That on the day of 18 , the said *E. F.* let the said premises to the plaintiff for years, from

3. That the defendant withholds the possession thereof from the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 96.

FOR MOVEABLE PROPERTY WRONGFULLY TAKEN.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , plaintiff owned [*or* was possessed of] one hundred barrels of flour, the estimated value of which is rupees .

2. That on that day, at , the defendant took the same.

The plaintiff prays judgment :

(1) For the possession of the said goods, or for rupees in case such possession cannot be had;
(2) For rupees compensation for the detention thereof.

No. 97.

FOR MOVEABLES WRONGFULLY DETAINED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , plaintiff owned [*or, state facts showing a right to the possession*] the goods mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed [*or describe the goods*], the estimated value of which is rupees .

2. That from that day until the commencement of this suit, the defendant has detained the same from the plaintiff.

3. That before the commencement of this suit, to wit, on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded the same from the defendant, but he refused to deliver them.

The plaintiff prays judgment :

(1) For the possession of the said goods, or for rupees, in case such possession cannot be had;
(2) For rupees compensation for the detention thereof.

The schedule.

No. 98.

AGAINST A FRAUDULENT PURCHASER AND HIS TRANSFEREE WITH NOTICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1 That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant [*C. D.*], for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to sell him certain goods, represented to the plaintiff that [he was solvent, and worth rupees over all his liabilities].

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to sell and deliver to the said *C. D.* [one hundred boxes of tea], the estimated value of which is rupees.

3. That the said representations were false, and were then known by the said *C. D.* to be so. [*Or*, That at the time of making the said representations, the said *C. D.* was insolvent, and knew himself to be so.]

4. That the said *C. D.* afterwards transferred the said goods to the defendant *E. F.*, without consideration [*or* who had notice of the falsity of the representation].

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) For the possession of the said goods, or for rupees, in case such possession cannot be had;

(2) For rupees compensation for the detention thereof.

E.—PLAINTS IN SUITS FOR SPECIAL RELIEF.

No. 99.

FOR RESCISSION OF A CONTRACT ON THE GROUND OF MISTAKE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant represented to the plaintiff that a certain piece of ground belonging to the defendant, situated at , contained [ten bighás].

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to purchase the same at the price of rupees in the belief that the said representation was true, and signed an instrument of agreement, of which a copy is hereto annexed. But no conveyance of the same has been executed to him.

3. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff paid the defendant rupees as part of such purchase-money.

4. That the said piece of ground contained in fact only [five bighás].

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) For rupees, with interest from the day of 18 ;

(2) That the said agreement of purchase be delivered up and cancelled.

No. 100.

FOR AN INJUNCTION RESTRAINING WASTE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff is the absolute owner of [*describe the property*].

2. That the defendant is in possession of the same under a lease from the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has [cut down a number of valuable trees, and threatens to cut down many more for the purpose of sale] without the consent of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff prays judgment, that the defendant be restrained by injunction from committing or permitting any further waste on the said premises.

[*Pecuniary compensation might also be prayed.*]

No. 101.

FOR ABATEMENT OF A NUISANCE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, the absolute owner of [the house No. , street, Calcutta].

2. That the defendant is, and at all the said times was, the absolute owner of [a plot of ground in the same street].

3. That on the day of 18 , the defendant erected upon his said lot a slaughter-house, and still maintains the same; and from that day until the present time has continually caused cattle to be brought and killed there [and has caused the blood and offal to be thrown into the street opposite the said house of the plaintiff].

4. That [the plaintiff has been compelled, by reason of the premises, to abandon the said house, and has been unable to rent the same].

The plaintiff prays judgment, that the said nuisance be abated.

No. 102.

FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE DIVERSION OF A WATER-COURSE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

[*As in No.* 81.]

The Plaintiff prays judgment, that the defendant be restrained by injunction from diverting the water as aforesaid.

No. 103.

FOR RESTORATION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY, THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION, AND FOR AN INJUNCTION.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff is, and at all times hereinafter mentioned was, the owner of [a portrait of his grandfather, which was executed by an eminent painter], and of which no duplicate exists [*or state any facts showing that the property is of a kind that cannot be replaced by money*].

2. That on the day of 18 , he deposited the same for safe-keeping with the defendant.

3. That on the day of 18 , he demanded the same from the defendant, and offered to pay all reasonable charges for the storage of the same.

4. That the defendant refuses to deliver the same to the plaintiff, and threatens to conceal, dispose of, cut or injure the same if required to deliver it up.

5. That no pecuniary compensation would be an adequate compensation to the plaintiff for the loss of the said [painting].

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) That the defendant be restrained by injunction from disposing of, injuring, or concealing the said [painting];

(2) That he return the same to the plaintiff.

No. 104

INTERPLEADER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That before the date of the claims hereinafter mentioned, one *G. H.* deposited with the plaintiff [*describe the property*] for [safe keeping].

2. That the defendant, *C. D.*, claims the same [under an alleged assignment thereof to him from the said *G. H.*]

3. That the defendant, *E. F.*, also claims the same [under an order of the said *G. H.* transferring the same to him].

4. That the plaintiff is ignorant of the respective rights of the defendants.

5. That he has no claim upon the said property, and is ready and willing to deliver it to such persons as the Court shall direct.

6. That this suit is not brought by collusion with either of the defendants.

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) That the defendants be restrained, by injunction, from taking any proceedings against the plaintiff in relation thereto;

(2) That they be required to interplead together concerning their claims to the said property;

[(3) That some person be authorized to receive the said property pending such litigation];

(4) That upon delivering the same to such [person], the plaintiff be discharged from all liability to either of the defendants in relation thereto.

No. 105.

ADMINISTRATION BY CREDITOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. *E. F.*, late of , was at the time of his death, and his estate still is, indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of [*here insert nature of debt and security, if any*].

2. The said *E. F.* made his Will, dated the day of and thereof appointed *C. D.* executor [*or*, devised his estate in trust, *&c.*, *or*, died intestate, *as the case may be*].

3. The said Will was proved by the said *C. D.* [*or*, letters of administration were granted, *&c.*].

4 The defendant has possessed himself of the moveable [and immoveable, *or*, the proceeds of the immoveable] property of the said *E F.*, and has not paid the plaintiff his said debt.

5. The said *E. F.* died on or about the day of

6. The plaintiff prays that an account may be taken of the moveable [and immoveable] property of the said *E. F.*, deceased, and that the same may be administered under the decree of the Court.

No. 106.

ADMINISTRATION BY SPECIFIC LEGATEES.

(*Title.*)

[*Alter Form* 105 *thus*:—]

[*Omit paragraph* 1 *and commence paragraph* 2] *E. F.*, late of , duly made his last Will, dated the day of and thereof appointed *C. D.* executor, and by such Will bequeathed to the plaintiff [*here state the specific legacy*].

For paragraph 4, *substitute*—

The defendant is in possession of the moveable property of the said *E. F.*, and, amongst other things, of the said [*here name the subject of the specific bequest*].

For the commencement of paragraph 6 *substitute*—

The plaintiff prays that the defendant may be ordered to deliver to him the said [*here name the subject of the specific bequest*] or that, &c.

No. 107.

ADMINISTRATION BY PECUNIARY LEGATEES.

(*Title.*)

[*Alter Form* 105 *thus*:—].

[*Omit paragraph* 1 *and substitute for paragraph* 2] *E. F.*, late of , duly made his last Will, dated the day of , and thereof appointed *C. D* executor, and by such Will bequeathed to the plaintiff a legacy of rupees

In paragraph 4, *substitute* "legacy" *for* "debt."

Another Form.

Between *E. F.* ... . *Plaintiff,*

and

G. H. ... ... *Defendant.*

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. *A. B.* of *K* in the duly made his last Will, dated the [first day of March 1873], whereby he appointed the defendant and *M. N.* [who died in the testator's life-time] executors thereof, and bequeathed his property, whether moveable or immoveable, to his executors in trust, to pay the rents and income thereof to the plaintiff for his life; and after his decease, and in default of his having a son who should attain twenty-one, or a daughter who should attain that age or marry, upon trust as to his immoveable property for the person who would be the testator's heir-at-law, and as to his moveable property for the persons who would be the testator's next-of-kin if he had died intestate at the time of the death of the plaintiff, and such failure of his issue as aforesaid.

2. The testator died on the [first day of July 1873], and his Will was proved by the defendant on the [fourth of October 1873]. The plaintiff has not been married.

3. The testator was at his death entitled to moveable and immoveable property; the defendant entered into the receipt of the rents of the immoveable property and got in the moveable property; he has sold some part of the immoveable property.

The plaintiff claims—

(1) To have the moveable and immoveable property of *A. B.* administered in this Court, and for that purpose to have all proper directions given and accounts taken.

(2) Such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

Between *E. F.* ... ... *Plaintiff,*

and

G. H. ... ... *Defendant.*

Written Statement of Defendant.

1. *A. B's* Will contained a charge of debts; he died insolvent; he was entitled at his death to some immoveable property which the defendant sold, and which produced the nett sum of rupees and the testator had some moveable property which the defendant got in, and which produced the nett sum of rupees .

2. The defendant applied the whole of the said sums and the sum of rupees which the defendant received from rents of the immoveable property in the payment of the funeral and testamentary expenses and some of the debts of the testator.

3. The defendant made up his accounts and sent a copy thereof to the plaintiff on the [tenth of January 1875], and offered the plaintiff free access to the vouchers to verify such accounts, but he declined to avail himself of the defendant's offer.

4. The defendant submits that the plaintiff ought to pay the costs of this suit.

No. 108.

EXECUTION OF TRUSTS.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of ... *Plaintiff,*

against

C. D. of the beneficiary [*or*, one of the beneficiaries], ... *Defendant.*

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That he is one of the trustees under an instrument of settlement bearing date on or about the day of made upon the marriage of the said *E. F.* and *G. H.* the father and mother of the defendant [*or*, an instrument of assignment of the estate and effects of *E. F.* for the benefit of *C. D.*, the defendant, and other the creditors of *E. F.*].

2. The said *A. B.* has taken upon himself the burden of the said trust, and is in possession of [*or*, of the proceeds of] the moveable and immoveable property conveyed [*or* assigned] by the before-mentioned deed.

3. The said *C. D.* claims to be entitled to a beneficial interest under the before-mentioned deed.

4. The plaintiff is desirous to account for all the rents and profits of the said immoveable property [and the proceeds of the sale of the said, *or* of part of the said, immoveable property, *or* moveable, *or* the proceeds of the sale of, *or* of part of, the said moveable, property, *or* the profits accruing to the plaintiff as such trustee in the execution of the said trust] ; and he prays that the Court will take the accounts of the said trust, and also that the whole of the said trust estate may be administered in the Court for the benefit of the said *C. D.*, the defendant, and all other persons who may be interested in such administration, in the presence of the said *C. D.* and such other persons so interested as the Court may direct, or that the said *C. D.* may shew good cause to the contrary.

N. B.—Where the suit is by a beneficiary, the plaint may be modelled, mutatis mutandis, *on the plaint by a legatee.*]

No. 109.

FORECLOSURE OR SALE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. By an instrument of mortgage bearing date on or about the day of 18 , a house with the garden and appurtenances, situated within the jurisdiction of this Court, were conveyed [*or* assigned] by the defendant to him the plaintiff, his heirs [*or* executors, administrators,] and assigns, for securing the principal sum of Rs. together with interest thereon after the rate of Rs. per centum per annum, subject to redemption upon payment by the said defendant of the said principal and interest at a day long since past.

2. There is now due from the defendant to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. for principal and interest on the said mortgage.

3. The plaintiff prays (*a*) that the Court will order the defendant to pay him the said sum of Rs. , with such further interest as may accrue between the filing of the plaint and the day of payment, and also the costs of this suit, on some day to be named by the Court, and in default that the equity of redemption of the said mortgaged premises may be foreclosed and the plaintiff placed in possession of the same premises; or (*b*) that the said premises may be sold, and the proceeds applied in and towards the payment of the amount of the said principal, interest and costs ; and (*c*) that if such proceeds shall not be sufficient for the payment in full of such amount, the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the amount of the deficiency with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum until realization ; and (*d*) that for that purpose all proper directions may be given and accounts taken by the Court.

No. 110.

REDEMPTION.

(*Title.*)

[*Alter Form* 109 *thus* :—]

Transpose parties and also the facts in paragraph 1.

or paragraph 2, *substitute*—

2. There is now due from the plaintiff to the defendant, for principal and interest on the said mortgage, the sum of Rs. which the plaintiff is ready and willing to pay to the defendant, of which the defendant, before filing this plaint, had notice.

For paragraph 3, *substitute*—

The plaintiff prays that he may redeem the said premises and that the defendant may be ordered to re-convey [*or* re-assign] the same to him upon payment of the said sum of Rs. and interest, with such costs (if any), as the Court may order upon a day to be named by the Court, and that the Court will give all proper directions for the preparation and execution of such re-conveyance [*or* assignment], and doing such other acts as may be necessary to put him into possession of the said premises, freed from the said mortgage.

No. 111.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE. (No. 1).

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. By an agreement dated the day of and signed by the above-named defendant, *C. D.*, he the said *C. D.* contracted to buy of [*or* sell to] him certain immoveable property, therein described and referred to, for the sum of Rs.

2. He has applied to the said *C. D.* specifically to perform the said agreement on his part, but he has not done so.

3. The said *A. B.* has been and still is ready and willing specifically to perform the agreement on his part, of which the said *C. D.* has had notice.

4. The plaintiff prays that the Court will order the said *A. B.* specifically to perform the said agreement, and to do all acts necessary to put the said *A. B.* in full possession of the said property [*or* to accept a conveyance and possession of the said property] and to pay the costs of the suit.

[*N. B.—In suit for delivery up, to be cancelled, of any agreement, omit paragraphs* 2 *and* 3, *and substitute a paragraph stating generally the grounds for requiring the agreement to be delivered up to be cancelled, such as that the plaintiff signed it by mistake, under distress, or by the fraud of the defendant, and alter the prayer according* to the *relief sought.*]

No. 112.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE. (No. 2).

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant was absolutely entitled to certain immoveable property described in the agreement hereto annexed.

2. That on the same day, the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, under their hands, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

3. That on the . day of 18 , the plaintiff tendered rupees to the defendant, and demanded a conveyance of the said property.

4. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff again demanded such conveyance. [*Or*, that the defendant refused to convey the same to the plaintiff.]

5. That the defendant has not executed such conveyance.

6. That the plaintiff is still ready and willing to pay the purchase-money of the said property to the defendant.

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) That the defendant execute to the plaintiff a sufficient conveyance of the said property [*following the terms of the agreement*]

(2) For rupees compensation for withholding the same.

No. 113.

PARTNERSHIP.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. He and the said *C. D.*, the defendant, have been for the space of years [*or* months] last past carrying on business together at within the jurisdiction of this Court, under certain articles of partnership in writing, signed by them respectively, [*or*, under a certain deed sealed and executed by them respectively, *or*, under a verbal agreement between them, the said plaintiff and defendant].

2. Divers disputes and differences have arisen between the plaintiff and defendant as such partners, whereby it has become impossible to carry on the said business in partnership with advantage to the partners.

3. The plaintiff desires to have the said partnership dissolved, and he is ready and willing to bear his share of the debts and obligations of the partnership according to the terms of the said articles [*or* deed, *or* agreement].

4. The plaintiff prays the Court to decree a dissolution of the said partnership, and that the accounts of the said partnership trading may be taken by the Court, and the assets thereof realized, and that each party may be ordered to pay into Court any balance due from him upon such partnership-account, and that the debts and liabilities of the said partnership may be paid and discharged, and that the costs of the suit may be paid out of the partnership-assets, and that any balance remaining of such assets, after such payment and discharge, and the payment of the said costs, may be divided between the plaintiff and defendant, according to the terms of the said articles [*or* deed, *or* agreement], or that, if the said assets shall prove insufficient, he the plaintiff and the said defendant may be ordered to contribute in such proportions as shall be just to a fund to be raised for the payment and discharge of such debts, liabilities and costs. And to give such other relief as the Court shall think fit.

This plaint was filed by of

Pleader for the plaintiff, *or* by

[*N. B.—In suits for winding-up of any partnership, omit the prayer for dissolution: but instead thereof insert a paragraph stating the fact of the partnership having been dissolved.*]

No. 114.

FORMS OF CONCISE STATEMENTS.

[Code of Civil Procedure, section 58.]

Money lent.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for money lent [and interest].
Several demands.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs., whereof rs. is for the price of goods sold, and rs. for money lent, and rs. for interest.
Rent.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for arrears of rent.
Salary, &c.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for arrears of salary as a clerk [*or, as the case may be*].
Interest.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for interest upon money lent.
General average.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a general average contribution.
Freight, &c.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for freight and demurrage.
Banker's balance.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for money deposited with the defendant as a banker.
Fees, &c., as pleader.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for fees for work done [and rs. money expended] as a pleader.
Commission.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for commission earned as [*state character, as* auctioneer, cotton-broker, *&c.*].
Medical attendance, &c.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for medical attendances.
Return of premium.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a return of premiums paid upon policies of insurance.
Warehouse rent.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for the warehousing of goods.
Carriage of goods.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for the carriage of goods by railway.
Use and occupation of houses.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for the use and occupation of a house.
Hire of goods.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for the hire of [furniture].
Work done.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for work done as a [surveyor].
Board and lodging.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for board and lodging.
Schooling.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for the [board, lodging and] tuition of *X. Y.*
Money received.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for money received by the defendant as pleader [*or* factor, *or* collector, *or*, *&c.*] of the plaintiff.
Fees of office.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for fees received by the defendant under colour of the office of
Money overpaid.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a return of money overcharged for the carriage of goods by railway.
	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a return of fees overcharged by the defendant as
Return of money by stake-holder.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a return of money deposited with the defendant as stake-holder.
Money won from stake-holder.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for money entrusted to the defendant as stake-holder, and become payable to plaintiff.
Money entrusted to agent.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a return of money entrusted to the defendant as agent of the plaintiff.
Money obtained by fraud.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a return of money obtained from the plaintiff by fraud.
Money paid by mistake.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a return of money paid to the defendant by mistake.
Money paid for consideration which has failed.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a return of money paid to the defendant for [work to be done, *or* work left undone; *or*, a bill to be taken up, *or*, a bill not taken up, *or*, *&c.*]
	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a return of money paid as a deposit upon shares to be allotted.
Money paid by surety for defendant.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for money paid for the defendant as his surety.
Rent paid.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for money paid for rent due by the defendant.
Money paid on accommodation-bill.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. upon a bill of exchange accepted [*or* indorsed] for the defendant's accommodation.
Contribution by surety.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a contribution in respect of money paid by the plaintiff as surety.
By co-debtor.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for a contribution in respect of a joint debt of the plaintiff and the defendant, paid by the plaintiff.
Money paid for calls.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for money paid for calls upon shares, against which the defendant was bound to indemnify the plaintiff.
Money payable under award.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for money payable under an award.
Life-policy.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. upon a policy of insurance upon the life of *X. Y.*, deceased.
Money-bond.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. upon a bond to secure payment of rs. and interest.
Foreign judgment.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. upon a judgment of the Court in [the Empire of Russia].
Bills of exchange, &c.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. upon a cheque drawn by the defendant.
	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. upon a bill of exchange accepted [*or* drawn, *or* indorsed] by the defendant.
	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. upon a promissory note made [*or* indorsed] by the defendant.
	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. against the defendant, *A. B.*, as acceptor, and against the defendant, *C. D.*, as drawer [*or* indorser] of a bill of exchange.
Surety.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. against the defendant as surety for the price of goods sold.

The plaintiff's claim is rs. against the defendant, *A. B.*, as principal, and against the defendant, *C. D.*, as surety, for the price of goods sold [*or* for arrears of rent, *or* for money lent, *or* for money received by the defendant, *A. B.*, as traveller for the plaintiff, *or, &c.*].

Calls. The plaintiff's claim is rs. for calls upon shares.

Indorsement for costs, &c.

[*Add to the above Forms*] and rs. for costs; and if the amount claimed be paid to the plaintiff or his pleader within days [*or, if the summons is to be served out of the jurisdiction, insert the time for appearance limited by the order*] from the service hereof, further proceedings will be stayed.

Damages and other claims.

Agent, &c. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to employ the plaintiff as traveller.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongful dismissal from the defendant's employment as traveller [and rs. for arrears of wages].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the defendant's wrongfully quitting the plaintiff's employment as manager.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of duty as factor [*or, &c.*,] of the plaintiff [and rs. for money received as factor, *or &c.*]

Apprentices. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of the terms of a deed of apprenticeship of *X. Y.* to the defendant [*or* plaintiff].

Arbitration. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for non-compliance with the award of *X. Y.*

Assault, &c. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for assault [and false imprisonment, and for malicious prosecution].

By husband and wife. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for assault and false imprisonment of the plaintiff, *C. D.*

Against husband and wife. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for assault by the defendant, *C. D.*

Pleader. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury by the defendant's negligence as pleader of the plaintiff.

Bailment. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for negligence in the custody of goods [and for wrongfully detaining the same].

Pledge. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for negligence in the keeping of goods pawned [and for wrongfully detaining the same].

Hire. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for negligence in the custody of furniture [*or*, a carriage] lent on hire, [and for wrongfully, *&c.*].

Banker. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully neglecting [*or* refusing] to pay the plaintiff's cheque.

Bill. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to accept the plaintiff's drafts.

Bond. The plaintiff's claim is upon a bond conditioned not to carry on the trade of a

Carrier. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for refusing to carry the plaintiff's goods by railway.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for refusing to carry the plaintiff by railway.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of duty in and about the carriage and delivery of coals by railway.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of duty in and about the carriage and delivery of machinery by sea.

Charter-party. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of charter-party of ship [*Mary*].

Claim for return of goods; damages. The plaintiff's claim is for return of household furniture, [*or, &c.*,] or their value, and for damages for detaining the same.

Damages for depriving of goods. The plaintiff's claim is for wrongfully depriving plaintiff of goods, household furniture, &c.

Defamation. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for libel.

Wrongful distress. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for slander.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for improperly distraining.

[*This Form shall be sufficient whether the distress complained of be wrongful or excessive, or irregular.*]

Ejectment. The plaintiff's claim is to recover possession of a house, No. in Street, or of a farm called Blackacre, situate in the of in the of

To establish title and recover rents. The plaintiff's claim is to establish his title to [*here describe property*] and to recover the rents thereof.

[*The two previous Forms may be combined*].

Fishery. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for infringement of the plaintiff's right of fishing.

Fraud. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for fraudulent misrepresentation on the sale of a horse [*or* a business, *or* shares, *or, &c.*].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for fraudulent misrepresentation of the credit of *A. B.*

Guarantee. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract of guarantee for *A. B.*

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to indemnify the plaintiff as the defendant's agent to distrain.

Insurance. The plaintiff's claim is for a loss under a policy upon the ship [*Royal Charter*], and freight of cargo [*or* for return of premiums].

[*This Form shall be sufficient whether the loss claimed be total or partial.*]

The plaintiff's claim is for a loss under a policy of fire insurance upon house and furniture.

Fire insurance The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to insure a house.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to keep a house in repair.

Landlord and tenant. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breaches of covenants contained in a lease of a farm.

Medical man. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff from the defendant's negligence as a medical man.

Mischievous animal. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury by the defendant's dog.

Negligence. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff by the negligent driving of the defendant or his servants.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff while a passenger on the defendant's railway by the negligence of the defendant's servants.

Act XIII of 1855. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff at the defendant's railway-station from the defective condition of the station.

The plaintiff's claim is as executor of *A. B.* deceased, for damages for the death of the said *A. B.*, from injuries received while a passenger on the defendant's railway, by the negligence of the defendant's servants.

Promise of marriage. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of promise of marriage.

Sale of goods. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of contract to accept and pay for goods.

Sale of goods. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for non-delivery [*or* short delivery, *or* defective quality, *or other breach of contract of sale*] of cotton [*or, &c.*].

Sale of land. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of warranty of a horse.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to sell [*or* purchase] land.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to let [*or* take] a house.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to sell [*or* purchase] the lease, with good-will, fixtures, and stock-in-trade of a public-house.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of covenant for title [*or* for quiet enjoyment, *or, &c.*] in a conveyance of land.

Trespass on land. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully entering the plaintiff's land and drawing water from his well [*or* cutting his grass, *or* felling his timber, *or* pulling down his fences, *or* removing his gate, *or* using his road or path, *or* crossing his field, *or* depositing sand there, *or* carrying away gravel from thence, *or* carrying away stones from his river].

Support. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully taking away the support of plaintiff's land [*or* house, *or* mine].

Way. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully obstructing a way [public highway, *or* private, way].

Water-course, &c. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully diverting [*or* obstructing, *or* polluting, *or* diverting water from] a water-course.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully discharging water upon the plaintiff's land [*or* into the plaintiff's mine].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully obstructing the plaintiff's use of a well.

Pasture. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the infringement of the plaintiff's right of pasture.

[*This Form shall be sufficient whatever the nature of the right to pasture be.*]

Patent. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for obstructing the access of light to plaintiff's house.

Copy-right. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the infringement of the plaintiff's patent.

Trade-mark. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the infringement of the plaintiff's copy-right.

Work. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully using [*or* imitating] the plaintiff's trade-mark.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to build a ship [*or* to repair a house, *&c.*].

Nuisance. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to employ the plaintiff to build a ship, &c.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages to his house, trees, crops, &c., caused by noxious vapours from the defendant's factory [*or, &c.*].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages from nuisance by noise from the defendant's works [*or* stables, *or, &c.*].

Injunction. [*Add to indorsement*]:—and for an injunction.

Mesne profits. [*Add to indorsement where claim is to land, or to establish title, or both*]:—and for mesne profits.

Arrears of rent. and for an account of rents or arrears of rent.

Breach of covenant. and for breach of covenant for [repairs].

1. *Creditor to administer Estate.*

The plaintiff's claim is as a creditor of *X.Y.*, of deceased, to have the moveable and immoveable property of the said *X.Y.* administered. The defendant, *C. D.*, is sued as the administrator of the said *X.Y.*, [and the defendants, *E. F.* and *G. H.*, as his coheirs at law.]

2. *Legatee to administer Estate.*

The plaintiff's claim is as a legatee under the will dated the day of 18 , of *X. Y.*, deceased, to have the moveable and immoveable property of the said *X. Y.* administered. The defendant, *C. D.*, is sued as the executor of the said *X. Y.* [and the defendants, *E. F.* and *G. H.*, as his devisees].

3. *Partnership.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have an account taken of the partnership dealings between the plaintiff and defendant [under articles of partnership dated the day of], and to have the affairs of the partnership wound up.

4. *By mortgagee.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have an account taken of what is due to him for principal, interest and costs on a mortgage dated the day of , made between [*parties*] [*or*, by deposit of title-deeds], and that the mortgage may be enforced by foreclosure or sale.

5. *By mortgagor.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have an account taken of what, if anything, is due on a mortgage dated and made between [*parties*], and to redeem the property comprised therein.

6. *Raising Portions.*

The plaintiff's claim is that the sum of rs. which by an indenture of settlement, dated , was provided for the portions of the younger children of may be raised.

7. *Execution of Trusts.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have the trusts of an indenture dated and made between [*parties*] carried into execution.

8. *Cancellation, or Rectification.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have a deed dated and made between [*parties*] set aside or rectified.

9. *Specific Performance.*

The plaintiff's claim is for specific performance of an agreement dated the day of for the sale by the plaintiff to the defendant of certain [freehold] hereditaments at

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No. 115.

PROBATE.

1. *By an executor or legatee propounding a will in solemn form.*

The plaintiff claims to be executor of the last will dated the day of of *C. W.* late of deceased, who died on the day of and to have the said will established. This summons is issued against you as one of the next-of-kin of the said deceased [*or, as the case may be*].

2. *By an executor or legatee of a former will, or a next-of-kin, &c., of the deceased seeking to obtain the revocation of a probate granted in common form.*

The plaintiff claims to be executor of the last will dated the day of of *C D*, late of deceased, who died on the day of and to have the probate of a pretended will of the said deceased, dated the day of revoked. This summons is issued against you as the executor of the said pretended will [*or, as the case may be*].

3. *By an executor or legatee of a will when letters of administration have been granted as in an intestacy.*

The plaintiff claims to be executor of the last will of *C. D.*, late of deceased, who died on the day of dated the day of .

The plaintiff claims that the grant of letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased obtained by you should be revoked, and probate of the said will granted to him.

4. *By a person claiming a grant of administration as a next-of-kin of the deceased, but whose interest as next-of-kin is disputed.*

The plaintiff claims to be the brother and sole next-of-kin of *C.D.* of deceased, who died on the day of intestate, and to have as such a grant of administration to the personal estate of the said intestate. This writ is issued against you because you have entered a caveat, and have alleged that you are the sole next-of-kin of the deceased [*or, as the case may be*].

Indorsements of character of Parties.

The plaintiff's claim is as executor [*or* administrator] of *C.D*, deceased, for, *&c.*

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant, *A. B.*, as executor [*or, &c.*] of *C.D.*, deceased, for, *&c.*

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant, *A.B.*, as executor of *X. Y.* deceased, and against the defendant, *C.D*, in his personal capacity, for, *&c.*

By husband and wife-executrix. The claim of the plaintiff, *C D.*, is as executrix of *X. Y.*, deceased, and the claim of the plaintiff, *A.B.*, as her husband, for

Trustees. The plaintiff's claim is as [*or*, the plaintiff's claim is against the defendant as] trustee under the will of *A.B.* [*or* under the settlement upon the marriage of *A.B.* and *X. Y.* his wife].

Public officer. The plaintiff's claim is as public officer of the Bank, for

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant as public officer of the Bank, for

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant, *A.B.*, as principal, and against the defendant, *C.D.*, as public officer, of the Bank, as surety, for

Heir and devisee. The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant as heir-at-law of *A.B.*, deceased.

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant, *C.D.*, as heir-at-law, and against the defendant, *E.F.*, as devisee, of lands under the will of *A.B.*

F.—MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 116.

Section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

COURT of the of holden at

REGISTER OF CIVIL SUITS in the year 18 .

Date of presentation of plaint.	No. of Suit.	PLAINTIFF.			DEFENDANT.			CLAIM.			APPEARANCE.			JUDGMENT.			APPEAL.		EXECUTION.					RETURN OF EXECUTION.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Particulars.	Amount or value.	When the Cause of Action accrued.	Day for parties to appear.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Date.	For whom.	For what, or amount.	Date of Appeal.	Judgment in Appeal.	Date of application.	Date of Order.	Against whom.	For what, and amount if money.	Amount of Costs.	Amount paid into Court.	Arrested.	Minute of other Return than payment of Arrest, and date of every Return.

No. 117.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

dwelling at

WHEREAS .
has instituted a suit against you for
you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized Pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the day of 18 , at o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the above-named plaintiff; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you, or send by your Pleader , which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

NOTICE.—1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have subpœnas from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing their necessary subsistence-money.

2. If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.

NOTE.—*If written statements are required, say*—You are (*or* such a party is, *as the case may be*) required to put in a written statement by the day of

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No. 118.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

dwelling at

WHEREAS
has instituted a suit against you for
you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized Pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the day of 18 , at o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the above-named plaintiff; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence; and you will bring with you, or send by your Pleader * , which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

NOTICE.—1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have subpœnas from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing their necessary subsistence-money.

2. If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.

NOTE.—*If written statements are required, say*—You are (*or* such a party is, *as the case may be*) required to put in a written statement by the day of

No. 119.

SUMMONS TO APPEAR.

Section 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

NO. OF SUIT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

To (*Name, description and address*)

WHEREAS [*here enter the name, description and address of the plaintiff*] has instituted a suit in this Court against you [*here state the particulars of the claim as in the register*]: you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the day of at in the forenoon [*If not specially required to appear in person, state*—"in person or by a pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions"] to answer the above-named plaintiff. [*If the summons be for the final disposal of the suit, this further direction shall be added here;* "and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day"]: and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your agent) [*here mention any document the production of which may be required by the plaintiff*] which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

No. 120.

ORDER FOR TRANSMISSION OF SUMMONS FOR SERVICE IN THE JURISDICTION OF ANOTHER COURT.

Section 85 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

The day of 18 .

WHEREAS it is stated in the plaint that , the defendant in the above suit is at present residing in , but that the right to sue accrued within the jurisdiction of this Court: it is ordered that a summons returnable on the day of 18 be forwarded for service on the said defendant, to the Court of with a duplicate of this proceeding.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 121.

TO ACCOMPANY RETURN OF SUMMONS OF ANOTHER COURT.

Section 85 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil suit No. of 18 .

The day of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

Read proceeding from the forwarding for service on in Civil No. of that Court.

Read bailiff's endorsement on the back of the process stating that the and proof of the above having been duly taken by me on the [oath *or*] affirmation of and it is ordered that the be returned to the with a copy of this proceeding.

L. S.

Judge.

NOTE.—This form will be applicable to process other than summons, the service of which may have to be effected in the same manner.

No. 122.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

Section 110 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

I, the undersigned defendant [*or* one of the defendants], disclaim all interest under the will of the said *E. F.* in the plaint named [*or*, as heir-at-law of, *or*, as next-of-kin, *or* one of the next-of-kin, of *E. F.*, deceased, in the said plaint named].

Or, I the undersigned defendant state, that I admit [*or* deny] [*here repeat in the language of the plaint the statements admitted or denied*].

Or, I the undersigned defendant submit that, upon the facts stated in the plaint, it does not appear that there is any agreement which can be legally enforced [*or*, that it appears upon the said plaint that I am jointly liable with one *E. F.*, who is not a party to the suit, and not severally liable as by the plaint appears, *or*, that it appears by the said plaint that *G. H.* should have been a joint plaintiff with the said *A. B.* in the said suit, *or*, *as the case may be*].

Or, that the plaintiff has conveyed [*or* assigned] his interest in the said mortgage [*or* equity of redemption] to one *I. J.* [*or*, that I have conveyed or assigned to *H. L.* by way of further charge for securing the sum of Rs. , the equity of redemption in the property sought by the suit to be foreclosed].

Or, that since the dissolution of the partnership the plaintiff has executed an instrument, whereby the plaintiff covenants to discharge all debts and liabilities of the partnership, and generally to release me from all claims and liabilities either by or to himself and others in respect of the said partnership trading [*or*, *as the case may be*].

(*Signed*) *C. D.*,
Defendant.

No. 123.

INTERROGATORIES.

Section 121 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B.
against
C. D., *E. F.* and *G. H.*

Interrogatories on behalf of the above-named *A. B.* [*or C. D.*] for the examination of the above-named [*E. F.* and *G. H.*, *or A. B.*].

1. Did not &c.

2. Has not &c.

The defendant *E. F.* is required to answer the interrogatories numbered

The defendant *G. H.* is required to answer the interrogatories numbered

No. 124.

FORM OF NOTICE TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS.

Section 131 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B.
against
C. D.

Take notice that the plaintiff [*or* defendant] requires you to produce for his inspection the following documents referred to in your plaint [*or* written statement, *or* affidavit], dated the day of 18 .

Describe documents required.

X. Y. Pleader for the plaintiff [*or* the defendant].

To *Z.*

Pleader for the defendant [*or* plaintiff].

No. 125.

SUMMONS TO ATTEND AND GIVE EVIDENCE.

Sections 159 and 163 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS your attendance is required to on behalf of the in the above cause, you are hereby required [personally to appear before this Court] on the day of 18 , at the hour of A. M [and] to bring with you or to send to this Court

A sum of Rs. , being your travelling and other expenses and subsistence-allowance for one day, is herewith sent. If you do not comply with this order, you will be subject to the consequence of non-attendance laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, section 170.

Notice—(1). If you are summoned only to produce a document and not to give evidence, you shall be deemed to have complied with the summons if you cause such document to be produced in this Court on the day and hour aforesaid.

(2). If you are to be detained beyond the day aforesaid, a sum of Rs. will be tendered to you for each day's attendance beyond the day specified.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 126.

SUMMONS TO ATTEND AND GIVE EVIDENCE.

Sections 159 and 163 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Another Form.

No. OF SUIT

IN THE COURT OF AT

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

To (*Name, description and address.*)

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the day of at in the forenoon, to give evidence on behalf of the plaintiff [*or* the defendant] in the above-mentioned suit, and to produce [*here describe with convenient certainty any document the production of which may be required. If the summons be only to give evidence, or if it be only to produce a document, it must be expressed accordingly*] and you are not to depart thence until you have been examined [*or* have produced the document] and the Court has risen, or unless you have obtained the leave of the Court.

FORMS OF DECREES.

No. 127.

SIMPLE MONEY-DECREE.

(*Title.*)

Claim for

THIS cause coming on for final disposal before in the presence of , on the part of the plaintiff, and on the part of the defendant, it is ordered that the do pay to the the sum of Rs. , with interest thereon at the rate of per cent. per from to the date of realization of the said sum, and do also pay to the the costs of this suit as taxed by the officer of the Court, with interest thereon at the rate aforesaid from the date of taxation to the date of realization.

Costs of suit.

PLAINTIFF.	Rs.	A.	P.	DEFENDANT.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Stamp for plaint ...				Stamp for power ...			
2. Do. for power ...				Do. petition ...			
3. Do. exhibits ...				Pleader's fee			
4. Pleader's fees on Rs. ...				Subsistence for witnesses ...			
5. Translation fee ...				Service of process ..			
6. Subsistence for witness for attendance ...				Translation fee ...			
7. Commissioner's fee ...				Commissioner's fee ...			
8. Service of process ...							
9. &c.							
TOTAL ...				TOTAL ...			

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 128.

DECREE FOR SALE IN A SUIT BY A MORTGAGEE OR PERSON ENTITLED TO A LIEN.

(*Title.*)

It is ordered that it be referred to the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] to take an account of what is due to the plaintiff for principal and interest on the mortgage [*or* lien] mentioned in the plaint, and to tax the plaintiff's costs of this suit, and that the Registrar do certify to the Court on the day of what he shall find to be due for principal and interest as aforesaid, and for costs; And upon the defendant paying into Court what shall be certified to be due to the plaintiff for principa and interest as aforesaid, together with the said costs, within six months after the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] shall have presented his certificate; it is ordered that the plaintiff do reconvey the said mortgaged premises free and clear from all incumbrances done by him, or any claiming by, from, or under him, and do deliver up to the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] all deeds and writings in his custody or power relating thereto, and that upon such reconveyance being made, and deeds and writings being delivered up, the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] shall pay out to the plaintiff the said sum so paid in as aforesaid for principal, interest and costs; but in default of the defendant paying into Court such principal, interest and costs as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, then it is ordered that the said mortgaged premises [*or* the premises subject to the said lien] be sold with the approbation of the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer]. And it is ordered that the money to arise by such sale be paid into Court, to the end that the same may be duly applied in payment of what shall be found due to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid, and that the balance (if any) shall be paid to the defendant.

No. 129.

FINAL DECREE FOR FORECLOSURE.

(*Title.*)

Whereas it appears to the Court that the defendant has not paid into Court the sum which was on the day of last certified by the Registrar to be due to the Plaintiff for principal and interest upon the mortgage in the plaint mentioned, and for costs, pursuant to the order made in this suit on the day of last, and that the period of six months has elapsed since the said day of

It is ordered that the Defendant do stand absolutely debarred and foreclosed of and from all equity of redemption of, in, and to, the said mortgaged premises.

No. 125.

SUMMONS TO ATTEND AND GIVE EVIDENCE.

Sections 159 and 163 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS your attendance is required to on behalf of the in the above cause, you are hereby required [personally to appear before this Court] on the day of 18 , at the hour of A. M [and] to bring with you or to send to this Court

A sum of Rs. , being your travelling and other expenses and subsistence-allowance for one day, is herewith sent. If you do not comply with this order, you will be subject to the consequence of non-attendance laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, section 170.

Notice—(1). If you are summoned only to produce a document and not to give evidence, you shall be deemed to have complied with the summons if you cause such document to be produced in this Court on the day and hour aforesaid.

(2). If you are to be detained beyond the day aforesaid, a sum of Rs. will be tendered to you for each day's attendance beyond the day specified.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 126.

SUMMONS TO ATTEND AND GIVE EVIDENCE.

Sections 159 and 163 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Another Form.

No. OF SUIT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

To (*Name, description and address.*)

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the day of at in the forenoon, to give evidence on behalf of the plaintiff [*or* the defendant] in the above-mentioned suit, and to produce [*here describe with convenient certainty any document the production of which may be required. If the summons be only to give evidence, or if it be only to produce a document, it must be expressed accordingly*] and you are not to depart thence until you have been examined [*or* have produced the document] and the Court has risen, or unless you have obtained the leave of the Court.

FORMS OF DECREES.

No. 127.

SIMPLE MONEY-DECREE.

(*Title.*)

Claim for

THIS cause coming on for final disposal before in the presence of , on the part of the plaintiff, and on the part of the defendant, it is ordered that the do pay to the the sum of Rs. , with interest thereon at the rate of per cent. per from to the date of realization of the said sum, and do also pay to the the costs of this suit as taxed by the officer of the Court, with interest thereon at the rate aforesaid from the date of taxation to the date of realization.

Costs of suit.

PLAINTIFF.	Rs.	A.	P.	DEFENDANT.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Stamp for plaint ...				Stamp for power ...			
2. Do. for power ...				Do. petition ...			
3. Do. exhibits ...				Pleader's fee			
4. Pleader's fees on Rs. ...				Subsistence for witnesses ...			
5. Translation fee ...				Service of process ...			
6. Subsistence for witness for attendance ...				Translation fee ...			
7. Commissioner's fee ...				Commissioner's fee ...			
8. Service of process ...							
9. &c.							
TOTAL ...				TOTAL ...			

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this . day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 128.

DECREE FOR SALE IN A SUIT BY A MORTGAGEE OR PERSON ENTITLED TO A LIEN.

(*Title.*)

It is ordered that it be referred to the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] to take an account of what is due to the plaintiff for principal and interest on the mortgage [*or* lien] mentioned in the plaint, and to tax the plaintiff's costs of this suit, and that the Registrar do certify to the Court on the ' day of what he shall find to be due for principal and interest as aforesaid, and for costs; And upon the defendant paying into Court what shall be certified to be due to the plaintiff for principa and interest as aforesaid, together with the said costs, within six months after the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] shall have presented his certificate; it is ordered that the plaintiff do reconvey the said mortgaged premises free and clear from all incumbrances done by him, or any claiming by, from, or under him, and do deliver up to the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] all deeds and writings in his custody or power relating thereto, and that upon such reconveyance being made, and deeds and writings being delivered up, the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] shall pay out to the plaintiff the said sum so paid in as aforesaid for principal, interest and costs; but in default of the defendant paying into Court such principal, interest and costs as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, then it is ordered that the said mortgaged premises [*or* the premises subject to the said lien] be sold with the approbation of the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer]. And it is ordered that the money to arise by such sale be paid into Court, to the end that the same may be duly applied in payment of what shall be found due to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid, and that the balance (if any) shall be paid to the defendant.

No. 129.

FINAL DECREE FOR FORECLOSURE

(*Title.*)

Whereas it appears to the Court that the defendant has not paid into Court the sum which was on the day of last certified by the Registrar to be due to the Plaintiff for principal and interest upon the mortgage in the plaint mentioned, and for costs, pursuant to the order made in this suit on the day of last, and that the period of six months has elapsed since the said day of

'It is ordered that the Defendant do stand absolutely debarred and foreclosed of and from all equity of redemption of, in, and to, the said mortgaged premises.

No. 130.

PRELIMINARY ORDER—ADMINISTRATION SUIT.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

It is ordered that the following accounts and inquiries be taken and made; that is to say:—

In creditor's suit—

1. That an account be taken of what is due to the Plaintiff and all other the creditors of the deceased.

In suits by legatees—

2. An account be taken of the legacies given by the testator's will.

In suits by next-of-kin—

An inquiry be made and account taken of what, or of what share, if any, the plaintiff is entitled to as next-of-kin [*or* one of the next-of-kin] of the intestate.

[*After the first paragraph, the Order will, where necessary, order, in a creditor's suit, inquiry and accounts for legatees, heirs-at-law, and next-of-kin. In suits by claimants other than creditors, after the first paragraph, in all cases, an order to inquire and take an account of creditors, will follow the first paragraph, and such of the others as may be necessary will follow, omitting the first formal words. The form is continued as in a creditor's suit.*]

3. An account of the funeral and testamentary expenses.

4. An account of the moveable property of the deceased come to the hands of the Defendant, or to the hands of any other person by his order or for his use.

5. An inquiry what part (if any) of the moveable property of the deceased is outstanding and undisposed of.

6. And it is further ordered, that the Defendant do, on or before the day of next, pay into Court all sums of money which shall be found to have come to his hands, or to the hands of any person by his order or to his use.

7. And that if the *Registrar* shall find it necessary for carrying out the objects of the suit to sell any part of the moveable property of the deceased, that the same be sold accordingly, and the proceeds paid into Court.

8. And that Mr. *E. F.* be Receiver in the suit [*or* proceeding], and receive and get in all outstanding debts and outstanding moveable property of the deceased, and pay the same into the hands of the Registrar [and shall give security by bond for the due performance of his duties to the amount of rupees].

9. And it is further ordered, that if the moveable property of the deceased be found insufficient for carrying out the objects of the suit, then the following further inquiries be made, and accounts taken, that is to say,—

(*a*) an inquiry what immoveable property the deceased was seised of or entitled to at the time of his death;

(*b*) an inquiry what are the incumbrances (if any) affecting the immoveable property of the deceased, or any part thereof;

(*c*) an account, so far as possible, of what is due to the several incumbrancers, and to include a statement of the priorities of such of the incumbrancers as shall consent to the sale hereinafter directed.

10. And that the immoveable property of the deceased, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to make up the fund in Court sufficient to carry out the object of the suit, be sold with the approbation of the Judge, free from incumbrances (if any) of such incumbrancers as shall consent to the sale, and subject to the incumbrances of such of them as shall not consent.

11. And it is ordered, that *G. H.* shall have the conduct of the sale of the immoveable property, and shall prepare the conditions and contracts of sale subject to the approval of the Registrar, and that in case any doubt or difficulty shall arise the papers shall be submitted to the Judge to settle.

12. And it is further ordered, that, for the purpose of the inquiries hereinbefore directed, the Registrar shall advertise in the newspapers according to the practice of the Court, or shall make such inquiries in any other way which shall appear to the Registrar to give the most useful publicity to such inquiries.

13. And it is ordered, that the above inquiries and accounts be made and taken, and that all other acts ordered to be done be completed, before the day of and that the Registrar do certify the result of the inquiries, and the accounts, and that all other acts ordered are completed, and have his certificate in that behalf ready for the inspection of the parties on the day of

14. And, lastly, it is ordered, that this suit [*or* matter] stand adjourned for making final decree to the day of

[*Such part only of this order is to be used as is applicable to the particular case.*]

No. 131.

FINAL DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION SUIT BY A LEGATEE.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1. It is ordered that the defendant do on or before the day of pay into Court the sum of Rs. , the balance by the said certificate found to be due from the said defendant on account of the estate of , the testator, and also the sum of Rs. for interest, at the rate of Rs. per centum per annum, from the day of to the day of amounting together to the sum of Rs.

2. Let the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] of the said Court tax the costs of the plaintiff and defendant in this suit, and let the amount of the said costs, when so taxed, be paid out of the said sum of Rs. ordered to be paid into Court as aforesaid, as follows :—

(*a*.)—The costs of the plaintiff to Mr. , his attorney [*or* pleader], and the costs of the defendant to Mr. , his attorney [*or* pleader].

(*b*.)—And (*if any debts are due*), with the residue of the said sum of Rs. after payment of the plaintiff's and defendant's costs as aforesaid, let the sums found to be owing to the several creditors mentioned in the schedule to the Registrar's certificate, together with subsequent interest on such of the debts as bear interest, be paid; and after making such payments, let the amount coming to the several legatees mentioned in the schedule, together with subsequent interest (to be verified as aforesaid), be paid to them.

3. And if there should then be any residue, let the same be paid to the residuary legatee.

DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION SUIT BY A LEGATEE, WHERE AN EXECUTOR IS HELD PERSONALLY LIABLE FOR THE PAYMENT OF LEGACIES.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1. Declare that the defendant is personally liable to pay the legacy of Rs. bequeathed to the plaintiff;

2. And it is ordered, that an account be taken of what is due for principal and interest on the said legacy;

3. And it is also ordered, that the defendant do within weeks after the date of the Registrar's certificate, pay to the plaintiff the amount of what the Registrar shall certify to be due for principal and interest;

4. And it is ordered, that the defendant do pay the plaintiff his costs of suit, the same to be taxed in case the parties differ.

FINAL DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION SUIT BY NEXT-OF-KIN.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1. Let the Registrar of the said Court tax the costs of the plaintiff and defendant in this suit, and let the amount of the said plaintiff's costs, when so taxed, be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff out of the sum of Rs. , the balance by the said certificate found to be due from the said defendant on account of the personal estate of *E. F.*, the intestate, within one week after the taxation of the said costs by the said Registrar, and let the defendant retain for her own use out of such sum her costs, when taxed.

2. And it is ordered, that the residue of the said sum of Rs. , after payment of the plaintiffs' and defendant's costs as aforesaid, be paid and applied by defendant as follows :—

(*a*.)—Let the defendant, within one week after the taxation of the said costs by the Registrar as aforesaid, pay one-third share of the said residue to the plaintiffs, *A. B.*, and *C.*, his wife, in her right, as the sister and one of the next-of-kin of the said *E. F.*, the intestate.

(*b*.)—Let the defendant retain for her own use one other third share of the said residue, as the mother, and one other of the next-of-kin of the said *E. F.*, the intestate.

(*c*.)—And let the defendant, within one week after the taxation of the said costs by the Registrar as aforesaid, pay the remaining one-third share of the said residue to *G. H.*, as the brother and the other next-of-kin of the said *E. F.*, the intestate.

No. 132.

ORDER—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Section 215 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

It is declared that the partnership in the plaint mentioned between the plaintiff and defendant ought to stand dissolved as from the day of , and it is ordered that the dissolution thereof as from that day be advertised in the *Gazette, &c.*

And it is ordered that be the Receiver of the partnership-estate and effects in this suit, and do get in all the outstanding book-debts and claims of the partnership.

And it is ordered that the following accounts be taken :—

1. An account of the credits, property and effects now belonging to the said partnership;

2. An account of the debts and liabilities of the said partnership;

3. An account of all dealings and transactions between the plaintiff and defendant, from the foot of the settled account exhibited in this suit and marked (A), and not disturbing any subsequent settled accounts.

And it is ordered that the goodwill of the business heretofore carried on by the plaintiff and defendant as in the plaint mentioned, and the stock-in-trade, be sold on the premises, and that the Registrar may, on the application of any of the parties, fix a reserved bidding for all or any of the lots at such sale, and that either of the parties is to be at liberty to bid at the sale.

And it is ordered that the above accounts be taken and all the other acts required to be done be completed before the day of , and that the Registrar do certify the result of the accounts, and that all other acts are completed, and have his certificate in that behalf ready for the inspection of the parties on the day of

And, lastly, it is ordered that this suit stand adjourned for making a final decree to the day of

No. 133.

PARTNERSHIP. FINAL DECREE.

Section 215 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

It is ordered that the fund now in Court, amounting to the sum of Rs. be applied as follows:—

1. In payment of the debts due by the partnership set forth in the Registrar's certificate amounting in the whole to Rs.

2. In payment of the costs of all parties in this suit, amounting to Rs. [*These costs must be ascertained before the decree is drawn up*].

3. In payment of the sum of Rs. to the plaintiff as his share of the partnership-assets, of the sum of Rs. , being the residue of the said sum of Rs. now in Court to the defendant as his share of the partnership-assets.

[*Or*, And that the remainder of the said sum of Rs. be paid to the said plaintiff (*or* defendant) in part payment of the sum of Rs. certified to be due to him in respect of the partnership-accounts.

And that the defendant (*or* plaintiff) do on or before the day of pay to the plaintiff (*or* defendant) the sum of Rs. being the balance of the said sum of Rs. due to him, which will then remain due].

No. 134.

CERTIFICATE OF NON-SATISFACTION OF DECREE.

Section 224 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D of

CERTIFIED that no [*or* partial, *as the case may be, and if partial, state to what extent*] satisfaction of the decree of this Court, in Civil Suit No. of 18 a copy of which is hereunto attached, has been obtained by execution within the jurisdiction of this Court.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 135.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY EXECUTION SHOULD NOT ISSUE.

Section 248 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18
Miscellaneous No. of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS has made application to this Court for execution of decree in Civil Suit No. 18 , this is to give you notice that you are to appear before this Court on the day of 18 , either in person or by a Pleader of this Court, or agent duly authorized and instructed to show cause, if any, why execution should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 136.

WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY IN DEFENDANT'S POSSESSION IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE FOR MONEY.

Section 254 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS was ordered, by decree of this Court, passed on the day of 18 , in Suit No. of 18 , to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. as noted in the margin; and whereas the said sum of Rs. has not been paid

DECREE.			
Principal			
Interest			
Costs			
Costs of decree . .			
Interest thereon . .			
Total of attachment			
TOTAL . .			

THESE ARE TO COMMAND YOU to attach the moveable property of the said as set forth in the list hereunto annexed, or which shall be pointed out to you by the said , and unless the said shall pay to you the said sum of Rs. together with Rs. , the costs of this attachment, to hold the same until further orders from this Court.

YOU ARE FURTHER COMMANDED to return this Warrant on or before the day of 18 , with an endorsement certifying the date and manner in which it has been executed, or why it has not been executed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

SCHEDULE.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 137.

WARRANT TO THE BAILIFF TO GIVE POSSESSION OF LAND, &c.

Section 263 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS , in the occupancy of has been decreed to , the plaintiff in this suit: you are hereby directed to put the said in possession of the same, and you are hereby authorized to remove any person who may refuse to vacate the same.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 138.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY TO BE ATTACHED CONSISTS OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY, TO WHICH THE DEFENDANT IS ENTITLED SUBJECT TO A LIEN OR RIGHT OF SOME OTHER PERSON TO THE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION THEREOF.

Section 268 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS has failed to satisfy a decree passed against on the day of 18 in favour of for Rs. it is ordered that the defendant be, and is hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from

receiving from the following property in the possession of the said that is to say, to which the defendant is entitled, subject to any claim of the said , and the said is hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from delivering the said property to any person or persons whomsoever.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 139.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF DEBTS NOT SECURED BY NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

Section 268 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS has failed to satisfy a decree passed against on the day of 18 , in Civil Suit No. of 18 , in favour of for Rs. : it is ordered that the defendant be, and hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from receiving from you a certain debt alleged now to be due from you to the said defendant, namely, and that you, the said , be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from making payment of the said debt, or any part thereof, to any person whomsoever.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 140.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF SHARES IN A PUBLIC COMPANY, &c.

Section 268 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

Defendant, and to , Manager of Company

WHEREAS has failed to satisfy a decree passed against on the day of 18 , in Civil Suit No. of 18 in favour of for Rs. it is ordered that you, the defendant, be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from making any transfer of shares in the aforesaid Company, namely, or from receiving payment of any dividends thereof; and you , the Manager of the said Company, are hereby prohibited and restrained from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 141.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Section 274 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

Defendant.

WHEREAS you have failed to satisfy a decree passed against you on the day of 18 , in Civil Suit No. of 18 , in favour of for Rs. : it is ordered that you, the said , be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from alienating the property specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, by sale, gift, or otherwise, and that all persons be, and that they are hereby prohibited from receiving the same by purchase, gift, or otherwise.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

SCHEDULE.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 142.

ATTACHMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF MONEY OR OF ANY SECURITY IN THE HANDS OF A COURT OF JUSTICE OR OFFICER OF GOVERNMENT.

Sections 272 and 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A B. of

against

C. D. of

To

SIR,

THE plaintiff having applied, under section of the Code of Civil Procedure, for an attachment of certain money now in your hands (*here state how the money is supposed to be in the hands of the person addressed, on what account, &c.*), I request that you will hold the said money subject to the further order of this Court.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

L. S.

Dated the day of 18 *Judge.*

No. 143.

ORDER FOR PAYMENT TO THE PLAINTIFF, &C., OF MONEY, &C., IN THE HANDS OF A THIRD PARTY.

Section 277 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

Miscellaneous No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT AND TO

WHEREAS the following property has been attached in execution of a decree in Civil Suit No. of 18 , passed on the day of 18 , in favour of for Rs. : it is ordered

that the property so attached, consisting of Rs. in money, and Rs. in Bank Notes, or a sufficient part thereof to satisfy the said decree, shall be paid over by you the said , to , and that the said property, so far as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, shall be sold by you, the Bailiff of the Court, by public auction in the manner prescribed for sale in execution of decrees, and that the money which may be realized by such sale, or a sufficient part thereof to satisfy the said decree, shall be paid over to the said , and the remainder, if any, shall be paid to you, the said

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of . 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 144.

NOTICE TO ATTACHING CREDITOR.

Section 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .
Miscellaneous No. of 18 .
A. B. of .
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS has made application to this Court for the removal of attachment on placed at your instance in execution of the decree in Civil Suit No. of 18 this is to give you notice to appear before this Court on , the day of , 18 , either in person or by a Pleader of the Court duly instructed, to support your claim as attaching creditor.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 145.

WARRANT OF SALE OF PROPERTY IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE FOR MONEY.

Section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18
Miscellaneous No. of 18
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

THESE ARE TO COMMAND YOU to sell by auction, after giving days' previous notice, by affixing the same in this Court-house, and after making due proclamation,* the property attached under a Warrant from this Court dated the of 18 in execution of a decree in favour of in suit No. of 18 or so much of the said property as shall realize the sum of Rs. , being the of the said decree and costs still remaining unsatisfied.

YOU ARE FURTHER COMMANDED to return this Warrant on or before the day of 18 with an endorsement certifying the manner in which it has been executed, or the reason why it has not been executed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

* This proclamation shall specify the time, the place of sale, the property to be sold, the revenue assessed, should the property consist of land paying revenue to Government, and the amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered.

No. 146.

NOTICE TO PERSON IN POSSESSION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY SOLD IN EXECUTION.

Section 300 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

WHEREAS

has been the purchaser at a sale by auction in execution of the decree in the above suit of now in your possession, you are hereby prohibited from delivering possession of the said to any persons except the said

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 147.

PROHIBITORY ORDER AGAINST PAYMENT OF DEBTS SOLD IN EXECUTION TO ANY OTHER THAN THE PURCHASER.

Section 301 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

and to

WHEREAS

has become the purchaser at a public sale in execution of the decree in the above suit o certain debt due from you to you , that is to say , it is ordered that you be and you are hereby prohibited from receiving, and you from making payment of, the said debt to any person or persons except the said

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of

L. S.

Judge.

No. 148.

PROHIBITORY ORDER AGAINST THE TRANSFER OF SHARES SOLD IN EXECUTION.

Section 301 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

and Manager of Company.

WHEREAS has become the purchaser at a public sale in execution of the decree in the above suit of certain shares in the above Company, that is to say of standing in the name of you it is ordered

that you be, and you are hereby, prohibited from making, any transfer of the said shares to any person except the said the purchaser aforesaid, or from receiving any dividends thereon: and you , Manager of the said Company, from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment to any person except the said , the purchaser aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

Judge.

No. 149.

ORDER CONFIRMING SALE OF LAND, &C.

Section 312 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

WHEREAS the following land (or immoveable property) was on the day of 18 sold by the Bailiff of this Court in execution of the decree in this suit; and whereas thirty days have elapsed and no application has been made (*or* objection allowed) to the said sale, it is ordered that the said sale be, and the said sale is hereby, confirmed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

SCHEDULE.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 150.

CERTIFICATE OF SALE OF LAND.

Section 316 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

THIS is to certify that has been declared the purchaser at a sale by public auction on the day of 18 of the in execution of decree in this suit, and that the said sale has been duly confirmed by the Court.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 151.

ORDER FOR DELIVERY TO CERTIFIED PURCHASER OF LAND AT A SALE IN EXECUTION.

Section 318 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS has become the certified purchaser of at a sale in execution of decree in Civil Regular No. of 18 , and whereas such land is in the possession of you are hereby ordered to put the said , the certified purchaser, as aforesaid, into possession of the said and if need be, to remove any person who may refuse to vacate the same.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of

L. S.

Judge.

No. 152.

AUTHORITY TO THE COLLECTOR TO STAY PUBLIC SALE OF LAND ON SECURITIES BEING GIVEN

Section 326 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

Collector of

SIR,

In answer to your communication No. , dated representing that the sale in execution of decree in this suit of land, lying within your district, paying revenue to Government, is objectionable, I have the honour to inform you that you are authorized, on security to the amount of Rs. decreed to the in the above suit, being given to your satisfaction, to make provision for the satisfaction of the said decree in the manner recommended by you instead of proceeding to a public sale of

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your obedient Servant,

L. S.

Judge.

No. 153.

ORDER FOR COMMITTAL FOR RESISTING, &c., EXECUTION OF DECREE FOR LAND.

Section 329 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS it appears to the Court that has without just cause resisted (*or* obstructed) the execution of the decree of the Court

passed against on the day of 18
in Civil Suit, No. of 18 whereby certain land or immoveable property
was adjudged to , it is ordered that the said
be committed to custody for a period of days.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 154.

WARRANT OF ARREST IN EXECUTION.

Section 337 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18
Miscellaneous No. of 18
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS was adjudged by a decree of the Court, in No. of 18 , dated 18 , to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. as noted in the margin, and whereas the said sum of Rs. has not been paid to the said plaintiff in satisfaction of the said decree, these are to command you to arrest the said defendant, and unless the said defendant shall pay to you the said sum of Rs. , together with Rs. for the costs of executing this process, to bring the said defendant before the Court with all convenient speed. You are further commanded to return this warrant on or before the day of 18 , with an endorsement certifying the day and manner in which it has been executed, or the reason why it has not been executed.

Principal			
Interest			
Costs			
Execution			
TOTAL .			

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 155.

NOTICE OF PAYMENT INTO COURT.

Section 377 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE 187 .

B. No.

A. B. v. *C. D.*

TAKE notice that the defendant has paid into Court Rs. and says that that sum is enough to satisfy the plaintiff's claim [*or* the plaintiff's claim for, *&c.*].

To Mr. *X. Z.*,
the Plaintiff's Pleader,
Z.,
Defendant's Pleader.

No. 156.

COMMISSION TO EXAMINE ABSENT WITNESSES.

Section 386 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS the evidence o is required by the
n the above suit; and wherea you are requested to take the

examination on interrogatories [*or* vivâ voce] of such witnesses and you are hereby appointed a Commissioner for that purpose, and you are further requested to make return of such examination so soon as it may be taken [Process to require the attendance of the witness will be issued by this Court on your application.]*

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of

L. S.

Judge.

Not necessary where the commission goes to another Court.

No. 157.

COMMISSION FOR A LOCAL INVESTIGATION, OR TO EXAMINE ACCOUNTS.

Sections 392 and 395 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

WHEREAS it is deemed requisite, for the purposes of this suit, that a commission for should be issued; you are hereby appointed Commissioner for the purpose of [process to compel the attendance before you of any witnesses, or for the production of any documents which you may desire to examine or inspect, will be issued by this Court on your application.]†

A sum of Rs. , being your fee in the above, is herewith forwarded.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

† Not necessary where the commission goes to another Court.

No. 158.

WARRANT OF ARREST BEFORE JUDGMENT.

Section 478 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS , the plaintiff in the above suit, has proved to the satisfaction of the Court that there is probable cause for believing that the defendant is about to . these are to command you to take the said into custody, and to bring before the Court, in order that he may show cause why he should not furnish security to the amount of rupees for personal appearance before the Court, until such time as the said suit shall be fully and finally disposed of, and until execution or satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against in the suit.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 159.

ORDER FOR COMMITTAL.

Section 481 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

WHEREAS , Plaintiff in this suit, has made application to the Court that security be taken for the appearance of the Defendant to answer any judgment that may be passed against in the suit; and whereas the Court has called upon the Defendant to furnish such security, or to offer a sufficient deposit in lieu of security, which has failed to do; it is ordered that the said Defendant be committed to custody until the decision of the suit; or if judgment be given against until the execution of the decree.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 160.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT, WITH ORDER TO CALL FOR SECURITY FOR FULFILMENT OF DECREE.

Section 484 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS has proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in the above suit these are to command you to call upon the said Defendant on or before the day of either to furnish security for the sum of rupees to produce and place at the disposal of this Court when required or the value thereof, or such portion of the value as may be sufficient to fulfil any decree that may be passed against or to appear and show cause why should not furnish security; and you are further ordered to attach the said and keep the same under safe and secure custody until the further order of the Court, and in what manner you shall have executed this warrant make appear to the Court immediately after the execution hereof, and have you here then this Warrant.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 161.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT, ON PROOF OF FAILURE TO FURNISH SECURITY.

Section 485 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS , the Plaintiff in this suit, has applied to the Court to call upon , the Defendant, to furnish security to fulfil any decree that may be passed against in the suit, and whereas the Court has called upon

the said to furnish such security which has failed to do ; these are to command you to attach the property of the said and keep the same under safe and secure custody until the further order of the Court, and in what manner you shall have executed this warrant make appear to this Court immediately after the execution hereof, and have you here then this Warrant.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 162.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY TO BE ATTACHED CONSISTS OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY, TO WHICH THE DEFENDANT IS ENTITLED, SUBJECT TO A LIEN OR RIGHT OF SOME OTHER PERSONS TO THE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION THEREOF.

Section 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

Defendant.

IT is ordered that you the said be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained until the further order of this Court from receiving from the following property in the possession of the said that is to say to which the defendant is entitled, subject to any claim of the said and the said is hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from delivering the said property to any persons whomsoever.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 163.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Section 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

Defendant.

IT is ordered that you the said be, and you are hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court. from alienating the property specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, by sale, gift, or otherwise, and that all persons be, and that they are hereby, prohibited from receiving the same by purchase, gift, or otherwise.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

SCHEDULE.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 164.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF MONEY IN THE HANDS OF OTHER PERSONS, OR OF DEBTS NOT BEING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

Section 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

IT is ordered that the defendant be, and he is hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from receiving from the [money now in hands belonging to the said defendant *or* debts, *as the case may be, describing them*] and that the said be and hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from making payment of the said [money, *&c.*], or any part thereof, to any person whomsoever.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 165.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF SHARES IN A PUBLIC COMPANY, &C.

Section 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To Defendant and

to

Manager of Company.

It is ordered that , the defendant, be and hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of the Court, from making any transfer of shares being in the aforesaid Company, or from receiving payment of any dividends thereof, and you Manager of the said Company, are hereby prohibited and restrained from permitting any such transfer, or making any such payment.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 166.

TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS.

Section 492 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Upon motion made unto this Court by Pleader of (*or* Counsel for) the plaintiff *A. B.*, and upon reading the petition of the said plaintiff in this matter filed (this day) [*or* the plaint filed in this cause on the day of , *or* the written statement of the said plaintiff filed on the day of] and upon hearing the evidence of and in support thereof, [*if after notice and defendant not appearing, add,* and also the evidence of as to service of notice of this motion upon the defendant *C.D.*] This Court doth order that an injunction be awarded to restrain the

defendant *C. D.*, his servants, workmen and agents from pulling down, or suffering to be pulled down the house in the plaint in the said suit of the plaintiff mentioned [*or* in the written statement *or* petition of the plaintiff and evidence at the hearing of this motion mentioned] being No. 9, Oilmongers Street, Hindúpur, in the Taluq of and from selling the materials whereof the said house is composed, until the hearing of this cause or until the further order of this Court.

Dated this day of 187 .

Civil Judge.

[*Where the injunction is sought to restrain the negotiation of a bill, note or security, the ordering part of the order may run thus :—*] to restrain the defendants and from parting with out of the custody of them or any of them, or endorsing, assigning or negotiating the promissory note in question, dated on or about the *&c.*, mentioned in the plaintiff's plaint [*or* petition] and the evidence heard at this motion, until the hearing of this cause, or until the further order of this Court.

[*In copyright cases*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his servants, agents, or workmen from printing, publishing, or vending a book, called , or any part thereof, until the, *&c.*

[*Where part only of a book is to be restrained*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his servants, agents, or workmen, from printing, publishing, selling, or otherwise disposing of such parts of the book in the plaint [*or* petition and evidence, *&c.*,] mentioned to have been published by the defendant as hereinafter specified, namely, that part of the said book which is entitled and also that part which is entitled (*or* which is contained in p. to p. both inclusive) until the *&c.*

[*In patent cases*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his agents, servants and workmen, from making or vending any perforated bricks (*or, as the case may be*) upon the principle of the inventions in the plaintiff's plaint [*or* petition, *&c.*, *or* written statement, *&c.*,] mentioned, belonging to the plaintiffs, or either of them, during the remainder of the respective terms of the patents in the plaintiff's plaint (*or, as the case may be*) mentioned, and from counterfeiting, imitating or resembling the same inventions, or either of them, or making any addition thereto, or subtraction therefrom, until the hearing, &c.

[*In cases of trade-marks*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his servants, agents or workmen, from selling, or exposing for sale, or procuring to be sold, any composition or blacking (*or, as the case may be*) described as or purporting to be blacking manufactured by the plaintiff, *A. B.*, in bottles having affixed thereto such labels as in the plaintiff's plaint [*or* petition, *&c.*] mentioned, or any other labels so contrived or expressed as, by colorable imitation or otherwise, to represent the composition or blacking sold by the defendant to be the same as the composition or blacking manufactured and sold by the plaintiff, *A. B.*, and from using trade-cards so contrived or expressed as to represent that any composition or blacking sold or proposed to be sold by the defendant is the same as the composition or blacking manufactured or sold by the plaintiff, *A. B.*, until the, &c.

[*To restrain a partner from in any way, interfering in the business*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his agents and servants, from entering into any contract, and from accepting, drawing, endorsing or negotiating any bill of exchange, note or written security, in the name of the partnership firm of *B. & D.*, and from contracting any debt, buying and selling any goods, and from making or entering into any verbal or written promise, agreement or undertaking, and from doing or causing to be done, any act, in the name or on the credit of the said partnership firm of *B. & D.*, or whereby the said partnership firm can or may in any manner become or be made liable to or for the payment of any sum of money, or for the performance of any contract, promise or undertaking, until the, &c.

No. 167.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION.

Section 494 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

Take notice that I, *A. B.*, intend to apply at the sitting of the Court at aforesaid, on the day of for an injunction to restrain *C. D.* from further prosecuting a suit which he has commenced against me in to recover damages for the breach of the contract for the specific performance of which this suit was commenced [*or* to restrain him from receiving and giving discharges for any of the debts due to the partnership in the matter of the partnership between us for the winding up of which the suit was commenced, *or* from digging the turf from the land which was agreed to be sold by him to me by the agreement, the specific performance of which this suit is commenced to enforce, *or, as the case may be*].

Dated this day of 18 .

To *C.D.* *A. B.*

[*N. B.—Where the injunction is to be applied for against a party whose name and address does not appear upon any proceeding already filed in the suit, it must be stated in full to enable the proper officer to serve the notice.*]

No. 168.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

Section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS has been attached in execution of a decree passed in the above suit on the day of 18 , in favour of : you are hereby (subject to your giving security to the satisfaction of the Registrar) appointed Receiver of the said property under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure, with full powers under the provisions of that section.

YOU are required to render a due and proper account of your receipts and disbursements in respect of the said property on . You will be entitled to remuneration, at the rate of per cent. upon your receipts under the authority of this appointment

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 169.

BOND TO BE GIVEN BY RECEIVER.

Section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

KNOW all men by these presents, that we, *A. B.* of, &c., and *C. D.* of, &c., and *E. F.* of, &c., are jointly and severally bound to *G. H.*, Registrar of the Court of in Rs. , to be paid to the said *G. H.* or his attorney, executors, administrators or assigns. For which payment to be made we bind ourselves, and each of us, in the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents.

Dated this day of 18 .

And whereas a plaint has been filed in this Court by *A. B.* against *C. D.* for the purpose of (*here insert object of suit*).

And whereas the said *A. B.* has been appointed, by order of the above-mentioned Court, to receive the rents and profits of the immoveable property, and to get in the outstanding moveable property of *C D.*, the testator in the said plaint named.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-bounden *A. B.* shall duly account for all and every the sum and sums of money which he shall so receive on account of the rents and profits of the immoveable property, and in respect of the moveable property of the said *C. D.* [*or, as may be*] at such periods as the said Court shall appoint, and shall duly pay the balances which shall from time to time be certified to be due from him as the said Court hath directed or shall hereafter direct, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force.

A. B.
C. D.

Signed and delivered by the above-bounden in the presence of

NOTE.—*If deposit of money be made, the memorandum thereof should follow the terms of the condition of the bond.*

No. 170.

ORDER OF REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION UNDER AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.

Section 508 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS the above-mentioned plaintiff and defendant have agreed to refer the matters in difference between them in the above suit to your arbitration and award, you are hereby appointed accordingly to determine all the said matters in difference between the parties, and with power, by consent of the parties, to determine which party shall pay the costs of this reference.

You are required to deliver your award in writing to this Court on or before the day of 18 , or such other day as this Court may further fix.

Process to compel the attendance before you of any witnesses, or for the production of any documents which you may desire to examine or inspect, will be issued by this Court on our application, and you are empowered to administer to such witnesses oath or affirmation.

A sum of Rs. , being your fee in the above suit, is herewith forwarded.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 171.

ORDER OF REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION BY COURT, WITH CONSENT.

Section 508 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(Title.)

UPON reading a petition of the plaintiff, filed this day, and on the consent of for the defendant, and upon hearing for the plaintiff and for the defendant, it is ordered, by and with the consent of all the parties, that all matters in difference in this suit, including all dealings and transactions between all parties, be referred to the final determination of , who is to make his award in writing and submit the same to this Court, together with all proceedings, depositions, and exhibits in this suit, within one month from the date hereof. And it is ordered further, by and with the like consent, that the said arbitrator is to be at liberty to examine the parties and their witnesses upon oath or affirmation, which he is empowered to administer, and that the said arbitrator shall have all such powers or authorities as are vested in arbitrators under the Code of Civil Procedure, including therein power to call for all books of account that he may consider necessary. And it is further ordered, by and with the like consent, that the costs of this suit, together with the costs of reference to arbitration, up to and including the award of the said arbitrator, and the enforcement thereof, do abide the result of the finding of the said arbitrator. And it is further ordered, by and with the like consent, that the said arbitrator be at liberty to appoint a competent accountant to assist him in the investigation of the several matters referred to him as aforesaid, and that the remuneration of such accountant and other charges attending thereto be in the discretion of the said arbitrator.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 172.

SUMMONS IN SUMMARY SUIT ON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT.

Section 532 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

No. OF SUIT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Plaintiff.
Defendant.

To [*Here enter the defendant's name, description and address.*]

Whereas [*here enter the plaintiff's name, description and address*] has instituted a suit in this Court against you under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure for Rs. principal and interest [*or* Rs. balance of principal and interest] due to him as the payee [*or* indorsee] of a bill of exchange [*or* hundí *or* promissory note], of which a copy is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to obtain leave from the Court within seven days from the service hereof, inclusive of the day of such service, to appear and defend the suit, and within such time to cause an appearance to be entered for you. In default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such seven days to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. [*here state the sum claimed*] and the sum of Rs. for costs.

Leave to appear may be obtained on an application to the Court supported by affidavit or declaration showing that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to appear in the suit.

Here copy the bill of exchange, hundí or promissory note, and all endorsements upon it.]

No. 173.

MEMORANDUM OF APPEAL.

Section 540 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

MEMORANDUM OF APPEAL.

(*Name, &c., as in Register.*) Plaintiff—Appellant.
(*Name, &c., as in Register.*) Defendant—Respondent.

[*Name of Appellant*] [plaintiff *or* defendant] above-named appeals to the High Court at [*or* District Court at , *as the case may be*] against the decree of in the above suit, dated the day of , for the following reasons, namely [*here state the grounds of objection*].

No. 174.

REGISTER OF APPEALS.

Section 550 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

COURT (*OR* HIGH COURT) AT

REGISTER OF APPEALS FROM DECREES in the year 18

Date of Memorandum.	No. of appeal	APPELLANT.			RESPONDENT.			DECREE APPEALED FROM.				APPEARANCE.			JUDGMENT.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Of what Court.	No. of Original Suit.	Particulars.	Amount or Value.	Day for parties to appear.	Appellant.	Respondent.	Date.	Confirmed, reversed or altered.	For what, or Amount.

No. 175.

NOTICE TO RESPONDENT OF THE DAY FIXED FOR THE HEARING OF THE APPEAL.

Section 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

, *Appellant*, v. *Respondent*.

APPEAL from the of the Court of dated the day of 18 .

Respondent.

To

Take notice that an appeal from the decree of in this case has been presented by and registered in this Court, and that the day of 18 has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this appeal.

IF no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided *ex parte* in your absence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

NOTE.—If a stay of execution has been ordered, intimation should be given of the fact on this notice.]

No. 176.

DECREE ON APPEAL.

Section 579 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

, *Appellant*, v. , *Respondent*.

Appeal from the of the Court of dated the day of 18 .

Memorandum of Appeal.

, *Plaintiff*.
, *Defendant*.

Plaintiff [*or* defendant] above-named appeals to the Court at against the decree of in the above suit, dated the day of 18 , for the following reasons, namely;

[*here state the reasons*]

This appeal coming on for hearing on the day of 18 , before , in the presence of , for the Appellant, and of for the Respondent, it is ordered—

[*here state the relief granted*]

The costs of this appeal, amounting to , are to be paid by The costs of the original suit are to be paid by

GIVEN under my hand, this day of 18 .

Judge.

No. 177.

REGISTER OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

Section 587 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

HIGH COURT AT

REGISTER OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

Date of Memorandum.	No. of Appeal.	APPELLANT.			RESPONDENT.			DECREE APPEALED FROM.				APPEARANCE.			JUDGMENT.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Of what Court.	No. of Original suit and of Appeal.	Particulars.	Amount or Value.	Day for parties to appear.	Appellant.	Respondent.	Date.	Confirmed, reversed or altered.	For what, or Amount.

No. 178.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY A REVIEW SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED.

Section 626 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

, *Plaintiff*, v. , *Defendant*.

To

TAKE notice that has applied to this Court for a review of its judgment passed on the day of 18 in the above case. The day of 18 is fixed for you to show cause why the Court should not grant a review of its judgment in this case.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 179.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF PLEADER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE COURT.

TAKE notice that I, *A. B.* [*or C. D.*], have hitherto employed as my pleader *G. H.* of in the above-mentioned cause, but that I have ceased to employ him, and that my present pleader is *J. K.* of

A. B. [*or C. D.*]

No. 180.

MEMORANDUM TO BE PLACED AT FOOT OF EVERY SUMMONS, NOTICE, DECREE, OR ORDER OF COURT, OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OF THE COURT.

Hours of attendance at the office of the Registrar [*place of office*] from *ten* till *four*, except on [*here insert the day on which the office will be closed*], when the office will be closed at *one*.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th March 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 10 OF 1877.

A Bill to provide for the execution of emergent works in connection with embankments in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the execution of emergent works in connection with embankments in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Embankment Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma; but nothing herein contained applies to embankments belonging to private persons;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

"Embankment."

"Embankment" means any embankment constructed for the purpose of excluding, regulating or retaining water, and includes all earthen walls, dams, canals, drains, piers, groins, sluices, buildings, water-gauges, bench-marks and other works subsidiary to any such embankment; and

"Embankment-officer."

"Embankment-officer," used with reference to an embankment, means the officer appointed by the Chief Commissioner to carry out this Act in respect of such embankment.

Circumstances under which this Act may be put in operation.

3. Whenever it appears probable to the embankment-officer that unless some work is quickly executed in connection with an embankment, loss of life or extensive damage to property will ensue, and that the labourers or materials required for the execution of such work cannot be obtained in the ordinary course in time to enable him to execute such work with the expedition necessary in order to avert such loss or damage, he may, by order under his hand, direct that the provisions of this Act shall be put into operation for the execution of such work; and thereupon

Power to impress labour.

(*a*) every able-bodied male person belonging to any class of labourers, and residing in the neighbourhood of such embankment, shall, if required to do so by such officer or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, be bound to assist such officer in the execution of such work by labouring thereon, after the manner of his class or trade, as such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may direct; and

Power to take materials.

(*b*) such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter upon any immoveable property in the said neighbourhood and take possession of, appropriate and remove, any trees or bamboos, whether standing or not, and any

timber, mats, rope or other materials found on such property, and use the same for the purposes of such work.

Payment for labour impressed and materials taken.

4. All persons labouring in compliance with a requisition made under section three, or whose materials may be taken under that section, shall as soon as may be reasonably practicable be paid by the embankment-officer for their labour or for such materials (as the case may be) at such rates not being less than fifteen per cent. above the market-rates for similar labour or materials for the time being prevailing in the said neighbourhood as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by written order direct.

Compensation for damage done in taking materials.

5. When from the removal of any trees, bamboos or other materials under section three, any damage over and above the price payable for such materials under section four, results directly to any person, the embankment-officer shall pay to such person such sum as may be agreed upon as compensation for such damage, or in case of dispute as to the amount so to be paid, as the Deputy Commissioner of the district may award.

Penalties for trespass on embankments, &c.

6. Where an embankment-officer has been appointed for any embankment, any person who, without the permission of such officer—

(a) grazes any cattle or allows any cattle under his charge to trespass on such embankment, or

(b) cuts or roots out any trees, shrubs or grass growing on such embankment, or

(c) obstructs any drain or sluice connected with such embankment,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Certain persons to be deemed public servants.

7. Every embankment-officer and every officer authorized by an embankment-officer to act under section three, shall be deemed to be a "public servant" within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to legalize and regulate the levying of labour when sudden danger threatens embankment-works in floods, and when such labour cannot be hired. The necessity for provisions of this kind became apparent in the Irrawaddy floods of 1875, when some of the embankments were breached and others overflowed. In some cases the people whose property was threatened with injury came forward cheerfully and prevented further disaster; but in others, where the danger was equally real and of greater extent, but not so immediately apparent, great difficulty was experienced in getting the people whose lives and property were jeopardized to assist in any way in saving the works.

The great losses of life and property that have occurred during the last few years all over the world prove that the works esteemed the most perfect are liable to such sudden and unforeseen failures, and almost universal experience proves that the only remedy possible to apply in such cases consists in the labour of the persons most interested being concentrated on the weaker spots under proper direction.

This Bill will therefore legalize a practice which already obtains imperfectly in Burma, and which is general where embankment-works exist.

In drawing up the details of the Bill, attention has been given to Act No. I of 1858 relating to similar works in Madras.

CALCUTTA;
The 12th March 1877.

A. CLARKE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 15.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877. [Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th APRIL 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	From Foreign Ports.		From Bengal.		From British Burma.		From other Indian Ports.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice ...	...	...	206,384	10,71,040	...	...	...	...	206,384	10,71,040
" Paddy ...	...	...	2,317	7,910	...	...	...	...	2,317	7,910
" Other Grains ...	...	...	7,054	31,002	...	...	...	...	7,054	31,002
Bimlipatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice ...	...	...	2,000	8,648	...	...	...	...	2,000	8,648
" Paddy ...	...	...	71	294	...	...	...	...	71	294
" Other Grains ...	...	...	430	1,497	...	...	...	...	430	1,497
Cuddalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice ...	...	...	16,151	88,240	19,541	1,06,760	...	...	35,692	1,95,000
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	48,114	1,31,387	...	...	48,114	1,31,387
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice ...	5	21	37,220	1,96,481	...	...	...	...	37,225	1,96,502
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	7,509	29,000	...	...	7,509	29,000
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,647	8,992	1,647	8,992
Cochin—Rice ...	...	...	32,110	1,50,101	3,766	19,005	199	1,140	36,075	1,70,246
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	15,879	99,201	4,947	29,336	20,826	1,28,537
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	30	8	30
Tellicherry—Rice ...	...	...	995	5,100	...	...	...	...	995	5,100
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,361	5,913	1,361	5,913

Calicut—Rice ...	...	...	5,992	27,536	...	...	898	4,629	6,890	32,165
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,076	24,459	5,076	24,459
" Other Grains ...	10,015	47,147	...	...	...	...	20,206	91,045	30,221	1,38,192
Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	488	2,331	2,196	10,500	60	400	2,744	13,231
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	5,448	17,264	...	...	5,448	17,264
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,037	4,989	1,037	4,989
Mangalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice ...	5	21	301,340	15,49,477	25,503	1,36,265	1,157	6,169	3,28,005	16,91,932
" Paddy ...	...	...	2,388	8,204	76,950	2,76,852	10,023	53,795	89,361	3,38,851
" Other Grains ...	10,015	47,147	7,484	32,499	...	...	24,259	1,10,969	41,758	1,90,615
TOTAL ...	10,020	47,168	311,212	15,90,180	1,02,453	4,13,117	35,439	1,70,933	459,124	22,21,398
Imports in previous week ... Rice ...									288,704	13,95,588
Paddy ...									87,993	3,42,247
Other Grains ...									27,064	1,32,167
TOTAL ...									403,761	18,70,002

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th APRIL 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	58,433	2,11,291	...	...	...	...	17,139	1,16,645	1,910	5,200	77,482	3,33,136	3,298	8,163	...	...	3,591	6,887	...	...	...	...	38,674	74,354
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,785	59,304	...	...			...	...	...	...		
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	9,885	39,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,885	39,102	691	2,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	691	2,295
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,422	1,10,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,422	1,10,775
Tuticorin ...	4,913	15,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,913	15,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	2,259	7,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,785	35,800	15,044	43,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	30,608	1,19,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,608	1,19,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	2,493	9,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,493	9,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	3,990	16,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,975	32,600	15,965	48,926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,859	28,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,859	28,193
Total ...	112,581	4,18,394	...	...	...	...	17,139	1,16,645	26,670	73,600	156,390	6,08,639	109,055	2,08,730	...	...	3,591	6,887	...	...	...	...	112,646	2,15,617
Exports in previous week ...											266,656	9,53,678	Exports in previous week ...										158,038	3,19,953

* No return received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

Transit of grain by the Madras Railway during the week ending 31st March 1877.

Forwarded From	To											
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Cocoor and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	South Indian Railway.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	1,300	2,900	700	300	...	90	770	840	880	160	660	8,600
Beypore	80	360	730	1,200	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,490
South Indian Railway	...	60	130	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
Raichore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	600	900	...	1,550
Total ...	1,380	3,320	1,560	1,540	120	90	770	890	1,480	1,060	660	12,870

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 11,550

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations during the week ending 31st March 1877	751
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations during the week ending 31st March 1877	3,878
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore during the week ending 4th April 1877 ...	1,001
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore during the week ending 4th April 1877	2,236
Total Tons ...	7,866

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the twelve months of the official year 1876-77 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO MARCH														
		1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.		
		Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL ..	Gross ...	81,06,476	27,57,364	1,08,63,840	76,86,366	21,88,489	98,74.855	88,53,721	20,00,678	1,08,54,399	86,02,444	21,25,578	1,07,28,022	80,20,801	21,86,966	1,02,07,767
	Nett ...	...	...	1,07,53,786	...	...	97,51,186	...	...	1,07,57,386	85,66,585	20,93,959	1,06,60.544	79,89,579	21,47,449	1,01,37,028
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...	56,73,698	3,52,046	60,25,744	62,09,262	3,98,548	66,07,810	63,00,612	5,01,415	68,02,027	62,01,020	4,04,724	66,05,744	55,77,112	1,13,409	56,90,521
	Nett ...	...	...	55,16,078	...	...	61,91,917	...	...	63,82,796	58,16,312	3,97,829	62,14,141	52,43,714	1,12,296	53,56,010
SIND ...	Gross ...	2,31,339	2,04.066	4,35,405	2,34,487	1,40,469	3,74,956	2,28,256	1,72.521	4,00,777	2,49,072	1,23,999	3,73,071	2,25,806	37,418	2,63,224
	Nett ...	...	...	4,31,519	...	...	3,69,772	...	...	3,93,563	2.39,286	1,20,317	3,59,603	2,24,335	37,418	2,61,753
MADRAS ...	Gross ...	16,34,585	10,93,188	27,27,773	17,48,064	13,68,595	31,16,659	16,80,876	12,32.260	29,13,136	17,84,130	9,75,128	27,59,258	17,03,792	5,38,494	22,42,286
	Nett ...	...	...	26,86,933	...	...	30,82,912	...	...	28.58,867	17,51,159	9,67,480	27,18,639	16,73,557	5,36,630	22,10,187
B. BURMA	Gross ...	8,37,066	35,86,469	44,23,535	9,01,559	31,48,035	40,49,594	10,77,223	27,17,461	37,94,684	9,32,299	35,00,576	44,32,875	10,09,204	31,64,164	41,73,368
	Nett ...	...	...	43,74,832	...	...	39,62,548	...	...	36,91,947	9,22,738	34.03,511	43,26.249	10,04.490	30,22,843	40,27,333
TOTAL ...	GROSS...	1,64,83,164	79,93,133	2,44,76,297	1,67,79,738	72,44,136	2,40,23,874	1,81,40,688	66,24,335	2,47.65,023	1.77,68,965	71,30,005	2,48,98,970	1,65,36,715	60,40,451	2,25,77,166
	NETT ...	...	...	2,37,63,148	...	...	2,33,58,335	...	...	2,40,84,559	1,72,96,080	69,83,096	2,42,79,176	1,61,35,675	58,56,636	2,19,92,311

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds and drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1876-77 include the collections at Tavoy and Mergui for the months of April to February only.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 13th April 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 16.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877. [Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General. *(Nothing for publication.)*

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22. *(Nothing for publication.)*

SUPPLEMENT No. 16.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th April 1877.

CORRIGENDA.—In Act No. V of 1877 (published in the *Gazette of India*, Part IV, of 17th, 24th and 31st March 1877), section 36, paragraph 2, *after* "sent" *insert* "by the Emigration Agent."

In the Code of Civil Procedure (published in the *Gazette of India*, Part IV, of 31st March, 7th and 14th April 1877), section 44, line 10, *omit* "are or"; section 103, line 2, *for* "this section" *read* "section 102," and in lines 13 and 14, *omit* "the second paragraph of": section 124, line 6, *for* "his" *read* "its."

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 20th April 1877.

No. 14.—In exercise of the power conferred by the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter fifty-four, section three, and subject to the provisions of section four of the same Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Arthur Phillips, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

Mr. Phillips assumed charge of the office in the forenoon of the 20th instant.

JOHN JARDINE,
Offg. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 17th April 1877.

No. 337.—Mr. J. W. Sherer, C.S.I., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

The 16th April 1877.

No. 354.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Whitley Stokes, Esquire, C.S.I., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Mr. Stokes has on the afternoon of this day, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Governor General's Council.

MEDICAL.

The 20th April 1877.

No. 262.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Kally Prosunno Mookerjee is dismissed from the service of Government with effect from the 1st October 1876.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th April 1877.

No. 604.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI of 1871, the Governor

General in Council is pleased to invest Mr. Kashi Nath Barooah, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Assam, with the powers of a Munsif within the limits of the District of Lakhimpur.

The 17th April 1877.

No. 610.—Under the provisions of Section 22 of Act VIII of 1859, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt Haji Sayud Bukht Mozoomdar, landholder in Sylhet in Assam, from personal appearance in Civil Courts.

PORT BLAIR.

The 18th April 1877.

No. 114.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of the Indian Ports Act XII of 1875, the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is pleased to extend, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the said Act to the said Islands, and to direct that the limit of Port Blair, for the purposes of the said Act, shall be a line drawn from North point, North bay, to the northernmost point of Ross Island, thence along the western shore of Ross Island at high-water level to the southernmost point of Ross Island, thence to the Sesostris buoy, thence to Corbyn's Cove south, and thence round the harbour at high-water level to North point, North bay.

No. 115.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of the Indian Ports Act XII of 1875, the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is pleased to extend, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the said Act to the said Islands, and to direct that the limit of the port of Camorta, for the purposes of the said Act, shall be a line drawn from the northernmost point of Trinkut Island due west until it touches the eastern shore of the island of Camorta, thence along the western and southern shores of the island of Camorta at high-water level to Man point, thence to Indian point, thence along the northern shore of Nancowry Island at high-water level to Lavie point, thence to Morell point, and thence along the western shore of Trinkut Island at high-water level to the northernmost point of that island.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th April 1877.

No. 117.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend F. R. Michell, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to be Chaplain of Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 18th April 1877.

No. 243.—Mr. W. G. Beverley, Assistant Superintendent in the 2nd Grade of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, is granted eight months' furlough to Europe under Section 12, Chapter IV, of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

FORESTS.

The 20th April 1877.

No. 460.—Mr. J. Sykes Gamble, B. A., who in Notification No. 386, dated the 12th March 1877, was appointed Assistant to the Inspector General of Forests, as a temporary measure, took charge of his appointment on the forenoon of the 16th instant.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 20th April 1877.

No. 2 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

HINDOSTAN, WEST COAST, GOA.

Dangers at the Entrance to Marmagao River.

The Sunchi West Shoal which lies S. S. W. ½ W., nearly 1½ miles from Cabo Monastery, has a dangerous pyramidal rock with only 2 feet on it, at low water, on which the sea does not always break.

Amee or Mundahsu Shoal is a rocky patch with 3 fathoms at low water, and situated S. ½ E., 2 miles from Cabo Monastery.

Neither danger is marked on the Admiralty Charts.

Camberi or Buffalo rock, off Marmagao peninsula, in line with the eastern extreme of St. Georges islands, will lead a vessel well clear to seaward of these dangers.

Many other rocks are said to exist in this locality; great caution, therefore, is necessary in navigating this part of the coast.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 16th April 1877.

JOHN HENRY ELLIS, *Staff-Comdr., R. N.,*
Deputy Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

By Order,
G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts of India, West coast:—Achera river to Cape Ramas, No. 740; Viziadroog to Cochin, including the Lacadivh Archipelago, No. 2737; Admiralty West coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 106, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 394.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

No. 3 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

HINDOSTAN, WEST COAST, BEYPORE.

Existence of three patches of rock near the Anchorage.

The Master Attendant at Madras has notified the existence of three patches of rock, which do not appear on any chart, close to, and to the southward of, Beypore anchorage, nearly abreast of the Southern Boundary pillar, about one mile off shore.

The most dangerous patch has on it only 8 feet at low water with 17 feet all round, and the following bearings are given :—

Calicut lighthouse N. by W. ¼ W., Beypore flagstaff N. by E.; and the Southern Boundary pillar E. ¼ N.

To mark this danger, the same authority has promulgated that a buoy painted *black* has been laid to the westward of it in 23 feet, and the following bearings are given :—

Southern Boundary pillar E. ½ N., Beypore flagstaff in line with Camel's Hump N. by E. ½ E., and Calicut lighthouse N. by W. ¼ W.

It is also recommended that vessels passing during the night should not shoal into less than 8 athoms.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 17th April 1877.

JOHN HENRY ELLIS, *Staff Comdr., R. N., Deputy Supdt., Marine Survey of India.*

By Order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Calicut Road and Beypore River entrance, No. 64; Mount Dilly to Calicut, No. 747; and Viziadroog to Cochin, including the Lacadivh group, No. 2737; also Admiralty West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 84, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 405.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 19th April 1877.

No. 814*P*.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. James Stiven as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Madras.

No. 816*P*.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay.

GENERAL.

The 19th April 1877.

No. 896*G*.—Consequent on the return of Mr. H. M. Durand, C. S., Officiating Political Assistant 1st Class, and First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana, from privilege leave, Captain E. A. Fraser reverted to his grade of Officiating Political Assistant 3rd Class on the afternoon of 21st March 1877.

No. 897*G*.—APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—The following appointments and promotions in the Berar Commission are made, with effect from 1st April 1877 :—

Mr. W. B. Jones, Secretary to Chief Commissioner and Officiating Commissioner, Central Provinces, to be Commissioner, *vice* Colonel Nembhard, retired.

Major J. G. Bell, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, to be Judicial Commissioner, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Allardyce, retired.

Major R. H. Hudleston, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, and officiating in the 1st Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Major Bell.

Major J. T. Bushby, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, and officiating in the 2nd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Major Hudleston.

Major J. Fitzgerald, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Major Bushby.

Major A. Farrer, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class (on leave), to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Major Fitzgerald.

Taj-ud-din Hussain, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, and officiating in the 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Major Farrer.

Mahomed Sahab-ud-din Khan Bahadoor, Senior Attaché to the Resident, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Taj-ud-din Hussain.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—ACCOUNTS.

From the Secy. to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept., to the Secy. to the Govt. of the North-Western Provinces,—No. 43, dated Simla, the 17th April 1877.

The Financial Statement made by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey on the 15th ultimo, and previous communications, have placed the Government of the North-Western Provinces in complete possession of the views of the Government of India in regard to the measures by which it is proposed to transfer to the Local Government the responsibility for meeting the charges incurred for Extraordinary Public Works of local and provincial utility. I am now directed to describe in detail the obligations which it is proposed to place on the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and the conditions by which the new measures will be accompanied.

2. Appended to this despatch is an Abstract Statement of the Financial Results of the Extraordinary Expenditure on Canals in the North-Western Provinces since 1871-72, with Estimates for 1876-77 and 1877-78. It appears from this Statement, that it is estimated—

that the capital expended upon Extraordinary Works in the North-Western Provinces will amount, at the end of 1876-77, to Rs. 5,29,07,000, and, at the end of 1877-78, to Rs. 5,55,96,000;

that simple interest at 4½ per cent. on this capital, from the outset, will amount, at the end of 1876-77, to Rs. 3,25,16,000;

that if only water-rates and other direct returns are set against this charge, the aggregate deficit is Rs. 1,57,31,000; but that, if account be taken of the land-revenue due to or dependent on the works, the deficit is reduced to Rs. 88,82,000.

3. The revenue of the works from water-rates and other direct returns, in 1877-78, is estimated at Rs. 31,01,000, and the indirect revenue, which consists of land-revenue due to or dependent on the works at Rs. 9,23,000, so that the estimated gross revenue of the works in 1877-78 is Rs. 40,24,000. The working expenses are estimated at Rs. 14,61,000. Thus, the net revenue from the works in 1877-78 is estimated at Rs. 25,63,000, or Rs. 16,40,000, according as the indirect revenue is or is not taken into account. One year's simple interest, at 4½ per cent., on the capital thus far expended, is estimated to be Rs. 24,40,000. According to these calculations, therefore, the works will in 1877-78 yield (after providing for interest on the capital) a surplus profit of Rs. 1,23,000, or a deficit of Rs. 8,00,000, according as account is taken or not taken of the indirect revenue.

4. These calculations cannot be accepted as exhibiting any close approximation to a real Profit and Loss Account of these Works. On the one hand, the amounts shown as "Capital Expenditure" include no interest during construction, and neither these amounts nor the working expenses include any provision for the absentee allowances and pensions of the establishments, and for the incidental charges, such as stationery, printing, medical attendance, imperial supervising offices, &c., which are not recorded, in the Public Accounts, as expenditure on Public Works, but under other Heads. On the other hand, the amount shown as "Capital Expenditure" includes a large outlay on works not yet in operation, and therefore not contributing revenue. The following is a Statement of the portion of the Estimated Capital Expenditure on the works completed

to the end of 1876-77, with which it may be proper to compare the net revenue derived from the works in 1877-78:—

Canals.	Capital expended.	Gross estimated Earnings, 1877-78.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	2,80,00,000	22,16,000(*a*)	9,71,000	12,45,000
Eastern Jumna ...	24,24,000	6,34,000	2,17,000	4,17,000
Dhoon	6,14,000	51,000	32,000	19,000
Rohilkhand and others ...	14,62,000	83,000	68,000	15,000
TOTAL ...	3,25,00,000	29,84,000	12,88,000	16,96,000*

(*a*) Including Rs 43,000 from Owners' Rate.

5. It appears from this Statement that of the total capital expended (Rs. 5,29,07,000) to the end of 1876-77, as given in the appended Abstract Statement, no less than Rs. 2,04,07,000 has been spent upon works still in course of construction, or which are not yet producing net revenue; and that the interest on the capital yielding revenue, *viz*, Rs. 3,25,00,000, according to the Abstract, is at 4½ per cent., only Rs. 14,62,500. Thus these completed works are estimated to yield, in 1877-78, a net profit, over and above the interest on their capital cost, of Rs. 11,56,500† or Rs. 2,33,500†, according as account is, or is not, taken of the indirect revenue. Making all allowances for the items of capital expenditure and working expenses omitted from the calculations which result in the figures entered in the appended Abstract Statement, this result is satisfactory.

6. The Governor General in Council is not, however, now engaged in a review of the real financial results of these works, but is only stating certain facts and considerations upon the basis of which I am to make the following proposals for the transfer of the management of these works to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, together with the financial responsibility for their maintenance and completion. Accepting for this purpose, the figures in the appended Abstract Statement, notwithstanding the deficiencies already indicated, His Excellency in Council observes that the capital already reproductive is estimated to yield to the Imperial Treasury, in 1877-78, a revenue of Rs. 11,56,500 in excess of interest charges, and that this net excess revenue has a manifest tendency to grow.

7. Just as, in making over the revenue from *Excise*, *Stamps* and *Law and Justice* for provincial uses, the Government of India was obliged to make certain reservations, so, now, the exigencies of the Imperial Treasury will not admit the surrender of any part of the net revenue which it now receives from these works. Accordingly, the Government of India must reserve at least Rs. 11,56,500, the sum representing its existing net revenue from already reproductive capital investments.

8. The most convenient way of adjusting this claim of the Government of India will be, in the first instance, to reserve to the Imperial Treasury

* This differs from the net revenue from direct returns as shown in the Abstract Statement, because it is expected that there will be a loss of Rs. 56,000 in working the Agra Canal in 1877-78.

	Including Land-revenue.	From direct returns only.
	Rs.	Rs.
† Net revenues shown in the Abstract	25,63,000	16,40,000
Add for loss on Agra Canal	56,000	56,000
	26,19,000	16,96,000
Deduct interest at 4½ per cent. on 3¼ crores of rupees	14,62,500	14,62,500
Net Profit ...	11,56,500	2,33,500

all the indirect returns from the canals which are at present credited as land-revenue. The amount of these receipts is shown in the Abstract Statement to be Rs. 9,23,000. This leaves a further sum of Rs. 2,33,500, due from the Local Government. But as some of the items of the calculation are uncertain, and round figures are more convenient, the Government of India will be satisfied with a fixed cash contribution of Rs. 2,00,000, in addition to that portion of the canal returns, excepting the Owners' Rate, which under the existing rules is credited to land-revenue. It must be understood that any future additional receipts which according to those rules would fall under the Head of land-revenue (not Owners' Rate) will also belong to the Government of India. In the present condition of the settlements of land-revenue in the North-Western Provinces, the total amount of such future receipts during the next five years cannot be considerable, and the objects of the present proposal will not be fulfilled if room is left for conflicting claims hereafter. It must be remembered that the Imperial Treasury, in claiming the entire profits on all capital hitherto expended, is only demanding what it receives already, and that it foregoes, at the same time, all claims for returns on the large indirect expenditure referred to in paragraph 4.

9. The "*Owners' Rate*," though recorded in the Public Accounts under *Land Revenue*, is placed in a separate sub-division of that Head; and no controversy need be expected as to this item, such as might occur in respect to land-revenue due to or dependent on the works. At the same time, it is likely that, in the future, some revenue now shown as *Land Revenue proper* may be shown as *Owners' Rate*. The *Owners' Rate* is, in the Abstract Statement, included in the direct returns from the works, and the Governor General in Council is especially anxious to give to the Local Government a predominant interest in its development, so far as this can be done without unduly sacrificing Imperial Revenue. His Excellency in Council is willing, for this reason, to forego all claims upon the *Owners' Rate* for three years, unless the Local Government can, meanwhile, distinctly specify any portion of these rates as having been, hereafter, substituted for land-revenue: any revenue so transferred from *Land Revenue* to *Owners' Rate* must continue to belong to the Imperial Treasury. It is understood that, during the next few years, the amount of such transfers is not likely to be large. At the end of three years, the claims of the Imperial Treasury upon the *Owners' Rate* must be reconsidered.

10. If the settlement thus described is accepted by the Local Government, the contribution due from it in each year to the Imperial Treasury will be as follows:—

(1).—Interest upon the entire capital expended to the end of the previous year.

(2).—Half a year's interest on the capital expended in the year itself.

(3).—The sum of Rs. 2,00,000, as settled in para. 8.

To meet these charges, the Local Government will receive the whole of the net revenue from the works, excepting only, as before explained, that portion of it which, besides the Owners' Rate, is credited to land-revenue. The rate of interest is fixed, for the present, at 4½ per cent.; though it may, possibly, become necessary hereafter to alter this rate in respect to new capital. Thus, the amount due from the Local Government to the Imperial Government in 1877-78 may be estimated at Rs. 10,00,000, as follows:—

	Rs.
Interest for the whole year at 4½ per cent. on Rs. 5,29,07,000 spent to the end of 1876-77	23,80,000
Do. for half a year on Rs. 26,89,000 to be spent in 1877-78	60,000
To make up the estimated existing net profits of the Imperial Government from capital already reproductive (para. 8) ...	2,00,000
Total ...	26,40,000
Deduct net direct revenue including Owners' Rate ...	16,40,000
Remains	10,00,000

11. The component items will all continue to be recorded, as at present, in the Imperial Estimates and Accounts; the settlement with the Local Government being made without any change in these Accounts. The Local Government may, of course, keep any separate accounts that it may think necessary in order to ascertain its own financial position.

12. If, therefore, the Local Government is prepared to pay to the Imperial Treasury in 1877-78 the sum which is found due upon an Account prepared as stated in para. 10, which sum is there estimated at Rs. 10,00,000, plus any additional sum that may become due under the provisions of para. 16, the Government of India will surrender to provincial management the whole of these works, and to provincial uses, subject to the foregoing conditions, the whole revenue derived from them.

13. For the next three years, the Account between the two Governments may be similarly settled, the Supreme Government advancing from the Public Treasury any funds that are required for the existing and proposed canals, and for the construction of railways needed for local purposes.

14. It must rest with the Supreme Government to determine how much money it can place at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, each year, for the construction of these works. The Governor General in Council will endeavour in this matter, as far as possible, to meet the wishes of the Local Government, and to supply the necessary funds at a rate which shall enable the Local Government to complete the works without avoidable delay. The amount, however, that it is expedient to borrow for the whole of India, in each year, must be determined upon general considerations; and the Government of India alone can decide how the available funds can be most profitably distributed among the several Local Governments. The demands upon the Public Treasury, ordinary and extraordinary, are too uncertain for it to be possible for the Imperial Government to promise absolutely to supply a fixed sum to any Local Government for a succession of years.

15. It is understood that the capital cost of the canals and local railways now in existence, under construction, or contemplated in the North-Western Provinces, is estimated at about 8½ crores of rupees, so that, to complete the whole, there will still be 3 crores of rupees to spend after the year 1877-78. Assuming it to be possible to provide Rs. 40,00,000 annually for this expenditure during the next five years, the liabilities of the Local Government for interest and Imperial profits would increase from their present amount of Rs. 26,40,000 to Rs. 34,50,000 at the end of the fifth year; on the other hand, it is anticipated that the receipts will increase during the same period at an average rate of Rs. 2,00,000 a year, or from the present amount of Rs. 16,40,000 to about Rs. 26,40,000. On this assumption the amount to be contributed from other sources, which is now Rs. 10,00,000, would have fallen to a little over Rs. 8,00,000, at the close of the five years. The prospective burden undertaken by the Local Government is therefore never likely to become formidable. It is no doubt possible that the estimate of three crores of rupees for future expenditure may be increased; but this will not materially affect the calculation, since, in that case, it may be assumed that the term for spending the money would be extended also.

16. As the burden imposed upon the Local Government becomes reduced by the growth of the net direct revenue, it will be necessary for the Local Government to contribute to the Imperial Treasury a share of the advantage. It would be premature now to define what may ultimately be an equitable settlement between the Imperial and Local Government. But as a temporary arrangement which will be open to revision at the end of three years, the Local Government must surrender to the Imperial Treasury one-half of any reduction

that it may be able to effect in the charge of Rs. 10,00,000 which it now undertakes. For instance, supposing that the interest plus the profits of the Imperial Treasury payable by the Local Government should increase to Rs. 30,00,000, and the net revenue received by the Local Government should increase to Rs. 22,00,000, the sum to be provided from other sources would fall from 10 to 8 lakhs; and, if no further condition were imposed, the Local Government would be in a better position by the difference, *viz.*, Rs. 2,00,000. The Government of India will concede to the Local Government one-half of this future advantage, reserving to itself the other half only, instead of the entire profits which it would keep for the Imperial Treasury if it were to apply to the profits of the future the same rule which has been applied to the profits which accrued prior to the transfer now proposed. It is the expectation of the Governor General in Council that this arrangement will be profitable to both Governments, because it is hoped that the change of system will lead to better administration and to increased advantages from the works.

17. It is to be understood that the measure discussed in this despatch refers only to works constructed primarily for the benefit of districts or places within the North-Western Provinces. While the Governor General in Council does not renounce the right to initiate proposals for such works, the initiation will usually rest with the Local Government, and His Excellency in Council will not, except under very special circumstances, insist upon the construction of works involving possible burdens upon the Provincial Finances without the consent of the Local Government.

18. In anticipation of the official assent of the Local Government to these proposals, they have been incorporated in the financial arrangements of the year 1877-78, and the sum of Rs. 10,00,000 has been estimated as a contribution to the Imperial Treasury from the Provincial Funds of the North-Western Provinces.

19. This despatch treats only of the financial side of the questions involved. The administrative measures necessary for carrying out the new system remain to be considered in the Public Works Department, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor should submit to that department any proposals which he desires to make on the subject. The Governor General in Council does not, in this letter, enter into the question of the means by which the Local Government can most conveniently obtain the additional resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its engagements, this being a subject which has been under separate consideration.

20. In conclusion, I am again to acknowledge cordially the assistance received from the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor in the negotiations which have preceded this despatch, and the liberality with which His Honor has conducted these negotiations.

ORDERED, that copy of this letter and of the Abstract Statement be published in the *Gazette of India*, and forwarded to the Public Works Department for information and for the issue of further orders.

Ordered also, that copy of the letter and of the Statement be forwarded to the Comptroller General, and the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, for information and guidance.

Abstract shewing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in the N. W. Provinces from 1871-72 *to* 1875-76, *also Regular Estimate of* 1876-77 *and Budget Estimate of* 1877-78. *(In Rupees omitting* 000).

	Actual Accounts.					Regular Estimate, 1876-77.	Budget Estimate, 1877-78.
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.		
I.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE WITHOUT INTEREST—							
DURING THE YEAR—							
Ordinary	2,00	1,42	1,45	3,33	3,42	2,12	89
Extraordinary	14,13	19,40	43,42	42,83	36,97	33,00	26,00
Capital value of lands used for the works ...	...	1,09	...	9,49	...	...	...
TOTAL CAPITAL (WITHOUT INTEREST) EXPENDED DURING THE YEAR—	16,13	21,91	44,87	55,65	40,39	35,12	26,89
TO THE END OF THE YEAR—							
Ordinary	2,72,49	2,73,91	2,75,36	2,78,69	2,82,10	2,84,22	2,85,11
Extraordinary	58,65	78,05	1,21,47	1,64,30	2,01,27	2,34,27	2,60,27
Capital value of lands used for the works ...	...	1,09	1,09	10,58	10,58	10,58	10,58
TOTAL CAPITAL (WITHOUT INTEREST) EXPENDED TO THE END OF THE YEAR	3,31,14	3,53,05	3,97,92	4,53,57	4,93,95	5,29,07	5,55,96
II.—REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES—							
(1) GROSS REVENUE DURING THE YEAR—							
(a) From water-rates, owners-rates, and other direct returns, excluding (b)	24,25	22,27	25,28	27,17	28,69*	29,85*	31,01*
(b) Amount of Land Revenue estimated to be due to, or dependent on, the works	5,11	6,86	8,34	8,59	9,23	9,23	9,23
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE, INCLUDING LAND REVENUE (b)	29,36	29,13	33,62	35,76	37,92	39,08	40,24
(2) WORKING EXPENSES DURING THE YEAR ...	11,90	12,90	12,35	13,08	14,50	13,93	14,61
(3) NET REVENUE DURING THE YEAR—							
From direct returns only (a)	12,35	9,37	12,93	14,09	14,19	15,92	16,40
Including Land Revenue (b)	17,46	16,23	21,27	22,68	23,42	25,15	25,63
(4) GROSS REVENUE TO THE END OF THE YEAR—							
(a) From water-rates and other direct returns, excluding (b)	2,50,23	2,72,50	2,97,78	3,24,95	3,53,64	3,83,49	4,14,50
(b) Amount of Land Revenue estimated to be due to, or dependent on, the works	26,24	33,10	41,44	50,03	59,26	68,49	77,72
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE, INCLUDING LAND REVENUE TO THE END OF THE YEAR (b)	2,76,47	3,05,60	3,39,22	3,74,98	4,12,90	4,51,98	4,92,22
(5) WORKING EXPENSES TO THE END OF THE YEAR ...	1,48,88	1,61,78	1,74,13	1,87,21	2,01,71	2,15,64	2,30,25
(6) NET REVENUE TO THE END OF THE YEAR—							
From direct returns only (a)	1,01,35	1,10,72	1,23,65	1,37,74	1,51,93	1,67,85	1,84,25
Including Land Revenue (b)	1,27,59	1,43,82	1,65,09	1,87,77	2,11,19	2,36,34	2,61,97
III.—NET REVENUE COMPARED WITH CHARGE FOR INTEREST ON CAPITAL—							
SIMPLE INTEREST AT 4½ PER CENT., ON CAPITAL DURING THE YEAR	14,43	15,35	18,21	17,44	20,87	23,07	24,40
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET REVENUE AND CHARGE FOR INTEREST DURING THE YEAR—							
Deficiency if credit be taken for direct returns only (a)	2,08	5,98	5,28	3,35	6,68	7,15	8,00
Surplus if credit be taken for Land Revenue also (b)...	3,03	88	3,06	5,24	2,55	2,08	1,23
SIMPLE INTEREST TO END OF THE YEAR	2,30,22	2,45,57	2,63,78	2,81,22	3,02,09	3,25,16	3,49,56
DEFICIENCY OF NET REVENUE AS COMPARED WITH CHARGE FOR INTEREST TO END OF THE YEAR—							
If credit be taken for direct returns only (a) ...	1,28,87	1,34,85	1,40,13	1,43,48	1,50,16	1,57,31	1,65,31
If credit be taken for Land Revenue also (b) ...	1,02,63	1,01,75	98,69	93,44	90,90	88,82	87,59

* Includes owners-rates.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 20th April 1877.

No 68.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following names be added in their proper places to the Nominal Roll printed at pages 147 to 159 of the Civil Leave Code:—

NAMES.	Designation of office held when the officers were recommended for admission.
Barnes, F.	Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts.
Bayley, W. G.	Assistant Controller of Public Works Accounts, 1st Grade.
Billings, W. A.	Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts.
Boyce, F. R.	Controller of Public Works Accounts, 1st Class.
Brand, W. H.	Assistant Controller of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Grade.
Duncan, R. B.	Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts.
Fordham, J. W.	Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts.
Godfrey, E. E.	Assistant Controller of Public Works Accounts, 3rd Grade.
Gordon, D. C.	Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts.
Harding, J. H.	Controller of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class.
Hopkins, J.	Controller of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class.
Hutchinson, F.	Assistant Controller of Public Works Accounts, 3rd Grade.
Macdonald, R. G.	Controller of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class.
Marten, H.	Controller of Public Works Accounts, 1st Class.
Mills, J.	Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts.
Moore, F.	Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts.
Morrison, F.	Assistant Controller of Public Works Accounts, 1st Grade.
Moss, T.	Controller of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class.
Newman, W. R.	Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts.
Palmer, W.	Controller of Telegraph Accounts.
Phillips, P.	Controller of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class.
Robinson, J.	Controller of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class.
Trotter, R. H.	Controller of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 20th April 1877.

No. 38.—Privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days is granted to Surgeon-Major H. E. Busteed, M.D. (Madras Establishment), Assay Master of Her Majesty's Mint at Calcutta.

Surgeon F. P. Edis, M B., F.R.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Assay Master of Her Majesty's Mint at Calcutta during the absence of Surgeon-Major H. E. Busteed, M.D., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The 20th April 1877.

No. 75.—It has been brought to the notice of the Governor General in Council that great diversity exists in the rules regarding the travelling allowance of Civil Surgeons. In some cases these officers receive mileage only, in others they draw mileage for journeys and a daily allowance for halts, and, under a third system, they are permitted to receive, in addition to mileage, a daily allowance for the whole period of absence from head-quarters, including the period for which mileage is drawn. It is sufficiently obvious that the travelling allowances of officers employed in similar capacities should be regulated, as far as local circumstances admit, on a uniform principle. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to lay down the following rules for general adoption:—

I.—The rates of travelling allowance for Civil Surgeons are 8 annas a mile, subject to reduction under general rules for journeys by railway, and Rs. 5 a day, except in the Berars, for which a rate of Rs. 6-4-0 a day has been experimentally sanctioned for the current year.

II.—Subject to such restrictions as the Local Government or Administration may see fit to impose as to the duration and frequency of his journeys, a Civil Surgeon is entitled either to the daily allowance or to the mileage for the whole of each period of his absence from his head-quarters on duty, unless the duty is one for which he receives no extra remuneration, in which case he is entitled to the daily allowance for halts and either to that allowance or to the mileage for journeys, provided that both allowances are not drawn for the same day, and that the allowance for journeys shall be payable only when the Civil Surgeon has the sanction of the district officer to his marching instead of going by dâk or railway.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 20th April 1877.

No. 55.—Mr. E. R. Douglas received charge of the office of Post Master General, Bengal, from Mr. T. W. Gribble, B.C.S., after noon, on the 2nd April 1877.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th April 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 341.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major C. J. Griffiths, Staff Corps.	Lieut.-Col.	1st April 1877.	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. Finch, retired.
Cadre of the late 72nd Native Infantry.	Captain (Brevet Major) Reginald William Sartorius, V. C., C. M.G.	Major		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps) F. B. Foote.	Lieut.-Col.	Ditto ...	Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) C. J. Griffiths, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of the late 71st Native Infantry.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) F. M. Birch.	Major		
Infantry ...	Major William Duncan Macturk.	Lieut.-Col.	Ditto ...	Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Foote, Staff Corps, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Infantry ...	Major Henry Archibald McNair	Lieut.-Col.	Ditto ...	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. D. Bishop, retired.

No. 342.—ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 1018 of 1876, Captain W. A. Roberts, Royal Artillery, Officiating Remount Agent at the Presidency, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 343.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Colonel J. I. Murray, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 14th Bengal Lancers, to the Brigade Staff of the Army with the rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Brigadier-General Sir C. H. Brownlow, K.C.B., whose tour of staff service will expire on the 1st May 1877.

No. 344.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant J. A. Miley having, with reference to G. G. O. No. 437 of 1876, fulfilled the necessary conditions, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Military Accountant, with effect from the 12th April 1877.

No. 345.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Mansfeldt George Smith,—10th April 1877.

No. 346.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain William Francis Badgley,—4th April 1877.

No. 347.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Frederick Talbot Goodridge, Bengal Staff Corps,—4th April 1877.

No. 348.—The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Munnings Lees, Bengal Staff Corps,—14th April 1877.

No. 349.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant James Andrew Colvile Wedderburn, 54th Foot, Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.
Lieutenant Thomas Caldwell Pears, 70th Foot, Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, Officiating Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.
} 11th Feb. 1876.

Lieutenant Charles Stuart Wheler, 13th Hussars, Officiating Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry,—25th February 1876.

No. 350.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major H. B. Hassard, Army Medical Department, to officiate with temporary rank as Deputy Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, Lahore Circle, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General N. H. Stewart, M. D., proceeding on furlough.

No. 351.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service:—

Surgeon C. W. Owen,—arrived at Bombay 27th March 1877.

No. 352.—NATIVE ARMY—

38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Boota Sing, from the 41st Native Infantry, to be Subadar, *vice* Gobind Singh, invalided; Havildar Sheolol, from the 41st Native Infantry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Thakoor

Dyal Singh, invalided; Havildar Dhunneeram, from the 9th Native Infantry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Hyatt Ali Khan, invalided.

44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Nurbeer Sai, to be Subadar, *vice* Munbode Tewary, invalided; Jemadar Mahaboola Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Neehoree Tewary, invalided; Havildar Kalloo Thapa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nurbeer Sai, promoted; Havildar Heema Chund, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahaboola Khan, promoted,—18th February 1877.

No. 353.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Panjab Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Lakha Singh, deceased,—2nd February 1877; Havildar Wali Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Lal Gul, dismissed,—21st November 1876; Havildar Gurbax, to be Jemadar, *vice* Panjab Singh, promoted,—2nd February 1877.

ARMY CIRCULARS.

No. 354.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 374 of 3rd April 1876, the following Clause 3 of Army Circulars, dated the 1st January 1877, is declared applicable to India, and published for general information:—

Gratuities to Soldiers on discharge.

Clause 3.—1. The General Fund, which has been formed from the Fines inflicted upon soldiers for the crime of drunkenness, is appropriated to the purpose of granting Gratuities to well-conducted Non-commissioned Officers and Men on discharge from the Army.

2. The Scale of Gratuities will be regulated annually according to the state of the General Fund, and will be notified to the Army from time to time.

3. From the 1st January 1877, the issue of the Gratuities will be regulated by the following rules, except that, in Colonial Corps, the rates of Gratuity will be only half those fixed for the Army generally.

4. Every soldier, who shall be discharged otherwise than for misconduct, will be paid, at the time of his discharge, a Gratuity calculated at the rate of ten shillings for each Good-Conduct Badge then in his possession; provided that the total sum of 1*l.* 10*s.* shall not be exceeded, except in the case of a soldier who may not, for the 10 years previous to his discharge, have been recorded as guilty of drunkenness. In such case the limit will be extended to 2*l.* if the soldier shall be in possession of four Good-Conduct Badges, and to 2*l.* 10*s.* if he shall be in possession of five Good-Conduct Badges.

5. In the case of a Serjeant, which term includes Serjeants-Major, and all other grades of Serjeants, the amount issuable will be calculated on the number of Badges to which his services and conduct would have entitled him, had he been a private soldier at the time of his discharge, subject to the above limits. The charge will be vouched by a certified record of service.

6. Men transferred from the Line to the 1st Class Army Reserve, to complete their term of service, will receive, at the time of such transfer, such Gratuities from the fund as they would have received had they been discharged in lieu of being transferred.

7. Such men, if allowed to rejoin the colours, will not be required to refund any portion of the amount so received. They will be paid on final discharge from the Army a Gratuity, at the rates specified above, for any Badge or Badges they may have become possessed of over and above those they had when transferred to the Army Reserve.

8. Non-commissioned Officers detached from Regiments of the Line or other Corps of the Army, for service with the Auxiliary Forces, will not be entitled to receive these gratuities until they are finally discharged from the Army.

9. The Gratuities issued in accordance with these Regulations will be charged in the accounts of the Accountant from whom the soldier may be drawing his pay at the time of discharge. The soldier will sign a receipt for the Gratuity; and in each case in which the sum of 2*l.* or 2*l.* 10*s.* is awarded, the charge will be further vouched by a certificate of the Officer Commanding that the soldier has not been recorded as guilty of drunkenness during the 10 years immediately preceding his discharge. In the case of a Non-commissioned Officer referred to in paragraph 8, the certificate for the period during which he has been detached to the Auxiliary Forces will be signed by the Adjutant and countersigned by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Corps with which he has been serving.

Cl. 114, A. C., 1874.

10. In the case of a soldier dying in the Service, his estate will receive credit for such amount of Gratuity as he would have been entitled to had he been discharged from the Army on the day previous to the date of his death. These Gratuities will be charged in the Regimental Pay List on the same Form or Voucher as those issued to men on discharge, vouched by a reference to the Non-effective Account in which the credit is given.

11. Clause 12, Army Circulars, 1874; Clause 114, Army Circulars, 1874, so far as it relates to the Gratuities from the General Fund formed from the fines for drunkenness; Clause 3, Army Circulars, 1875, and Clause 17, Army Circulars, 1876, are hereby cancelled.

II. In paragraph 9 of the abovementioned Circular, the words "Account" and "Accountant" will be understood to be synonymous with "Pay List" and "Paymaster" respectively.

III. This order does not affect the arrangement regarding the monthly remittance of the recoveries for drunkenness, as notified in paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 129 of 1872, nor the provisions contained in G. G. O. No. 648 of 24th June 1874, and in paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 778 of 4th August 1874.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 355.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Wredenhall Queiros Pogson, Infantry, Wing Commander, 6th Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for one year, two months and two days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith Turner Jones, Infantry, Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Edward Delves Broughton, Infantry,—for two years, one year on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause II, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Malcolm Arbuthnot Alves, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for nine months and seven days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Settlement Officer, Jhelum, Punjab,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 356.—Sub-Conductor Adolphus Freeman, Public Works Department, has been permitted to proceed to Europe on leave on urgent private affairs for six months without pay.

No. 357.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 547 of 1875, Major W. H. Garton, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to return to India with a view to spending the residue of his furlough in this country.

No. 358.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. Williamson, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry. Bombay, 29th March 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. Dawson, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department. Bombay, 25th March 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Chowne, Infantry, Wing Commander, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force. Fort William, 29th March 1877.

Major C. W. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 2nd Bengal Cavalry. Fort William, 11th April 1877.

Captain (Brevet Major) C. Martin, late 1st European Light Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse. Bombay, 22nd March 1877.

Captain A. FitzW. Taylor, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry. Fort William, 2nd April 1877.

Captain J. M. Trotter, General List, Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. Bombay, 28th February 1877.

Captain C. Cowie, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class Bombay, 31st March 1877.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. Cargin, 1st Class Barrack Master, Agra Division, Public Works Department. Bombay, 13th March 1877.

Conductor J. Murray, 2nd Class Barrack Master, Lucknow Division, Public Works Department. Bombay, 27th March 1877.

No. 359.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) P. S. Yorke, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 216 of 1877. *Mirzapore*, 9th April 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F. J. Davies, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 51 of 1877. *Nizam*, 5th February 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. S. Smith, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 1150 of 1876. *Surat*, 12th February 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Simonds, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1272 of 1876. *Macedonia*, 28th February 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Carnell, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 143 of 1877. *Mirzapore*, 9th April 1877, from Bombay.

Major J. S. Irvine, late 2nd European Light Cavalry, G. G. O. No. 1272 of 1876. *Branksome Hall*, 27th February 1877, from Bombay.

Captain (Brevet Major) T. C. Graham, late 4th European Light Cavalry, G. G. O. No. 216 of 1877. *Crocodile*, 13th February 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major D. B. Smith, M.D., G. G. O. No. 259 of 1877. *Japan*, 19th March 1877 from Calcutta.

Surgeon-Major J. H. Thornton, M.B., G. G. O. No. 51 of 1877. *Mongolia*, 26th March 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major A. Eteson, G. G. O. No. 167 of 1877. *Childwall Hall*, 5th April 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major T. T. Sherlock, G. G. O. No. 75 of 1877. *Navarino*, 13th February 1877, from Calcutta.
This cancels his departure in G. G. O. No. 223 of 1877.

Captain F. Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 216 of 1877. *Persia*, 31st March 1877, from Bombay.

Captain C. C. Pemberton, Bombay Staff Corps, Bombay G. O. No. 17 of 1877. *India*, 14th February 1877, from Bombay.

Captain T. Shepherd, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 51 of 1877. *Surat*, 12th February 1877, from Bombay.

Captain J. M. Tulloch, General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 216 of 1877. *Crocodile*, 13th February 1877, from Bombay.

Captain C Crawford, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 191 of 1877. *Teheran*, 19th February 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant D. E. Gouldsbury, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 167 of 1877. *Crocodile*, 13th February 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant G. F. Young, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1235 of 1876. *Branksome Hall*, 27th February 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant H. F. V. Gaitskell, Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No 137 of 1877. *Crocodile*, 13th February 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant F. R. Ditmas, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 259 of 1877. *Malabar*, 27th February 1877, from Bombay.

Conductor C. Dodge, G. G. O. No. 1178 of 1876. *Crocodile*, 13th February 1877, from Bombay.

Sub-Conductor J. Ventham, G. G. O. No. 1178 of 1876. *Malabar*, 27th February 1877, from Bombay.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 360.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 328, dated the 2nd April 1877, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 8 of the 1st January 1877 :—

No.	Rank and Name.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
11	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Sydney Joseph Hire.	Staff Corps	456 5 0	530 12 0	...	18th April 1877	England.

HONORS AND REWARDS.

No. 361.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

MADRAS.

The following adjustments of rank are made in the Order of British India :—

Ressaldar-Major "Sirdar Bahadur" Bennee Sing, 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, to rank as "Sirdar Bahadur" from the 6th December 1876, *vice* Subadar-Major "Sirdar Bahadur" Ram Sing, 13th Regiment Native Infantry, deceased.

Ressaldar-Major (now "Sirdar Bahadur") Shaik Hoosain, 2nd Light Cavalry, to rank as "Bahadur" from the 6th December 1876, *vice* Bennee Sing, promoted.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

No. 362.—ERRATUM—

In the list of Hospital necessaries published in G. G. O. No. 513, dated 15th May 1874, under the columns shewing the "Quantity allowed for one month" in "Station Staff Hospitals" and "Lock Hospitals," opposite the entry "Soap, Country," read 8 *oz.* instead of "8 dr.," and 1 *oz.* instead of "1 dr."

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 363.—PAY CODE—

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1007 of 28th September 1876, the following rates of pay for Kettle Drummers attached to Regiments of British Cavalry are sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1876, and will be inserted in revised page 315, Volume I (British Troops) of the Pay Code for India immediately under the rank and pay of "Private" :—

Cavalry.

		English pay per diem on appointment.	For a month of 28 days.			For a month of 29 days.			For a month of 30 days.			For a month of 31 days.		
		s. d.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs	A	P
Kettle Drummer when authorised	G	1 9	26	2	2	27	1	1	28	0	0	28	14	11
	N		24	13	2	25	11	4	26	9	6	27	7	8

G.—Gross pay without any deduction.

N.—Net pay, *i. e.*, gross pay *minus* nine pies per diem for grocery ation

No. 364.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council having approved of the following rule, it will be added as Article 7*a* at page 2 of the Military Pay Code for India, Vol. II, Native Troops :—

G. L. No 794, dated the 14th March 1877.

Art. 7*a*.—"An enlisted school-master of a native regiment shall be treated in the same manner as a native recruit in regard to pay and subsistence allowance from date of entertainment until that of joining his Corps. A civilian school-master will be allowed half pay for the same period, the soldier or other person acting in the appointment being restricted to half staff pay."

No. 365.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned Hospital Assistants passed their English qualification examination according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of 1868, on the dates specified :—

NAMES.	Date of rank.	Date of passing English qualification.
1st Class Hospital Assistants.		
Habeeboolla Khan ...	May 23, 1859	Oct. 15, 1876
Baboo Khan ...	April 15, 1860	Oct. 15, 1876
2nd Class Hospital Assistants.		
Abdool Snud ...	April 16, 1860	May 16, 1876
Hurree Ram ...	Aug. 1, 1863	Aug. 24, 1876
Mahomed Fakeer (1) ...	April 29, 1869	Sept. 1, 1870
3rd Class Hospital Assistants.		
Mahomed Surfraz Khan	April 21, 1870	Sept. 14, 1876
Fuzool Huq ...	June 11, 1873	Oct. 17, 1876
Lurinda Mal ...	April 14, 1874	Nov. 20, 1876
Abdool Gafore ..	Sept. 1, 1875	Oct. 16, 1876
Passed Medical Pupil now 3rd Class Hospital Assistant.		
Mohomed Askery ...	April 11, 1876	Oct. 16, 1876

TRANSFERS OF OFFICERS.

No. 366.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., for appointment on His Honor's personal staff, with effect from such date as Sir R. Temple may assume the Government of the Bombay Presidency :—

Captain E. S. Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars.
Lieutenant J. S. Frith, R. A.
" D. C. Dean-Pitt, R. A.

No. 367.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Clerk, Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 368.—The services of Surgeon E. B. Meredith are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 369.—The services of Surgeon W. E. Battersby, M.B., officiating in medical charge of the 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 370.—The services of Surgeon J. C. Fullerton, attached to the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 371.—REGULATIONS—

The following addition is made to paragraph 47 of the Volunteer Regulations:—

In Railway Volunteer Corps, officers for the commissioned grades will be nominated by the officer commanding, and their names submitted to Government through the Honorary Colonel, it being understood that selections will only be made from members of the corps.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th April 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 7th to 13th April 1877:—

Corps.	RANK AND NAME.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Engineers ...	Captain K. C. Pye	8th April 1877	Calcutta.		

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 14th April 1877.

No. 173.—Lalla Jagdis Rai, Engineer Apprentice, Punjab Provincial Branch, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st December 1876.

The 18th April 1877.

No. 174.—The services of Lieutenant E. Balfe, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department of the Bombay Government at his own request.

No. 175.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 141 of 27th March 1877, for "Mr. W. G. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade," read "Mr. W. G. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade."

No. 176.—Mr. A. Grant, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class (temporary rank) and Engineer-in-Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway, is permanently promoted to Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from 24th November 1875, *vice* Colonel A. Cadell, R.E., promoted.

No. 177.—Baboo Kali Podo Sen, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 12th March 1877.

The 19th April 1877.

No. 178.—Mr. W. R. Newman, Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 16th April 1877.

Captain J. Grierson, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, during the absence of Mr. Newman, or until further orders. Captain Grierson assumed charge of his officiating appointment on the forenoon of the 16th April 1877.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877. Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st March 1877.

From the 14th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 7th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th April 1877.

No. 1.—Mr. W. H. Douglas, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed special leave for six months, under Section 21, and subsidiary leave for four days, under Section 24(*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th March 1877.

No. 2.—Mr. W. R. Brooke, an Officiating Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for eighty days, under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th April 1877.

D. G. ROBINSON, *Col., R.E.,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 16th April 1877.

No. 18.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment in Central India, with effect from the 6th March 1877, consequent on the departure of Mr. C. E. Gael, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary 3rd Grade), on eighteen months' furlough to England, with the usual subsidiary leave, sanctioned in Notification No. 9, dated 3rd February 1877:—

From Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Baboo Umbica Churn Chowdry.

From Assistant Engineer, 2nd, to 1st Grade.

Mr. Carl Von Ahn.

No. 19.—Baboo Umbica Churn Chowdry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section IV, paragraph 22.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 11th April 1877.

No. 438.—Lieutenant A. Masters, Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 10th May 1877.

H. D. DALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Aboo, the 10th April 1877.

No. $\frac{987}{754}$ *G.*—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 249, dated 16th March 1877, Surgeon-Major W. J. Moore made over temporary charge of his duties as Rajputana Agency Surgeon and Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana, to Surgeon W. Beatson, Officiating in medical charge of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, on the afternoon of the 27th idem.

The 12th April 1877.

No. $\frac{1020}{766}$ *G.*—Lieutenant O'Moore Creagh, Adjutant, Mhairwara Battalion, is granted one month's privilege leave from the 18th April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. $\frac{1024}{770}$ *G.*—Captain P. W. Smith, Officiating Squadron Commander, Deolie Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 15th April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,
H. M. DURAND,
1st Asstt., Agent to the Govr. Genl.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 10th April 1877.

No. 4.—Mr. P. Chamarett, Civil Surgeon, Wun District, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Hospital Assistant Enoch Shadrach will assume medical charge of the Civil Station during Mr. Chamarett's absence on leave.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dún, the 10th April 1877.

No. 14.—The unexpired portion of the leave on private affairs granted in Notification, dated 28th October 1876, by the Surveyor General of India, to Mr. E. J. Connor, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is cancelled, with effect from the 6th instant.

The 12th April 1877.

No. 16.—Mr. W. H. Cole, M.A., Assistan Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is granted subsidiary leave from the 22nd to the 26th March, both dates inclusive, on return from furlough.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdt., G. T. Survey of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 16th April 1877.

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. G. I. Arbuthnot to be Acting Agent at Nagpore in the room of Mr. Thos. Dyson, who has obtained leave to Europe.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th April 1877.

No. 78.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s.* 9½*d.* per rupee. Schedule 11 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

W. WATERFIELD
Offg. Comptroller General.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

19th April 1877 ... Rs. 8,51,528-0-11

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
20th April 1877.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th April 1877.

No. 49.—Mr. J. H. Reid, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is granted furlough to Europe, from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it, up to 16th December 1877.

The 12th April 1877.

No. 50.—Conductor J. Murray, Barrack Master, on return from furlough, is posted to the Oudh Division of Superintendence, Military Works.

No. 51.—Baboo Rugonath Sahoy, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Office of Executive Engineer, Military Works, Allahabad, to that of Executive Engineer, Military Works, Sialkote.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 13th April 1877.

No. 17.—Mr. J. M. Harman, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Morar Division, Military Works, availed himself on the afternoon of the 4th instant of the six months' leave on medical certificate granted him in Government of India Notification No. 28, dated 19th March 1877.

The 16th April 1877.

No. 18.—Colonel J. J. Dansey, Barrack Master, Bareilly Division, Military Works, availed himself on the forenoon of the 9th instant of the sixty days' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 9, dated 26th February 1877.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Supdce., Mily. Works.

Oudh Division.

Lucknow, the 14th April 1877.

No. 28.—Lieutenant R. Maxwell Hyslop, R.E., temporary Executive Engineer, made over, and Major G. E. Sanford, R.E., Executive Engineer, received, charge of the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

No. 29.—With reference to Inspector General, Military Works' Notification No. 41 of 27th ultimo, Lieutenant W. Peacocke, R.E., Assistant Engineer, reported his departure, on the 10th instant, to join the Head-Quarter Staff of the Inspector General, Military Works, Simla.

No. 30.—Lieutenant J. A. Ferrier, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, is transferred to the Allahabad Division, Military Works.

The 16th April 1877.

No. 31.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 163, dated the 3rd instant, Lieutenant J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., reported his departure, on the afternoon of 10th instant, to join his appointment at Thomason College, Roorkee, in North-Western Provinces.

No. 32.—With reference to Inspector General, Military Works, Notification No. 50, dated the 12th instant, Barrack Master J. Murray joined the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of 30th March, and is posted to the Sitapur Sub-Division.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Divn., Mily. Works.

Presidency District.

Calcutta, the 16th April 1877.

No. 1.—Captain W. H. Pierson, R.E., made over charge of the Barrackpore Division to Colonel J. Dawson, Bengal Staff Corps, on the forenoon of 3rd instant.

No. 2.—Major E. T. Thackeray, V.C., R.E., made over charge of the Fort William Division to Captain W. H. Pierson, R.E., on the forenoon of 4th instant.

L. RUSSELL, *Colonel,*
Superintending Engineer.

Sirhind Division of Superintendence.

Umballa, the 12th April 1877.

No. 8.—Mr. J. D. Davies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Dagshai Division, Special Military Works, is allowed three months' privilege leave from 1st May next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th April 1877.

No. 67.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 149 of the 29th March 1877, Lieutenant A. L. Mein, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Indus Valley Railway.

The 11th April 1877.

No. 68.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 125 of the 19th March 1877, the Non-Commissioned Officers placed at Director's disposal are posted as under:—

Corporal J. M. Browne, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, to the Punjab Northern Railway.
Corporal J. Martin, R. E., Overseer, 1st Grade, to the Rajputana Railway.
Corporal J. Tudball, R. E., Overseer, 1st Grade, to the Western Rajputana Railway.

The 16th April 1877.

No. 69.—Under the authority of Public Works Department No. 527E—R of the 8th September 1875, Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is invested with the powers of a Superintendent of Works, with effect from the 30th December 1876.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 12th April 1877.

No. 12.—Baboo Jodoo Nath Paul, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Durbhunga Division, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted leave, on medical certificate, from the 8th January to 23rd March 1877.

The 16th April 1877.

No. 13.—Baboo Doorga Dass Dutt, Overseer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Somastipore Division, Tirhoot State Railway, reported his return from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 6 of 12th March, on the forenoon of the 11th April 1877.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS—(Open Line).

NOTIFICATIONS.

Khandwa, the 13th April 1877.

No. 8.—With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 33, dated 15th February 1877, Mr. J. H. L. Patterson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Khandwa on the forenoon of the 24th March 1877, and took charge of the Office of Store-keeper, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, from Mr. E. N. Homan, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, on the afternoon of the 10th April 1877.

No. 9.—Mr. E. N. Homan, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, availed himself of the furlough granted to him in the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 32, dated 15th February 1877, from the forenoon of the 11th April 1877.

No. 10.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 6 of the 12th March 1877, Mr. G. J. S. Madge, Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his return from leave on the forenoon of the 12th April 1877.

F. N. GUTERSLOH,
Offg. Manager (Open Line), Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawul Pindi, the 14th April 1877.

No. 50.—Mr. H. C. Mann, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Ravi Division, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 37, dated 3rd March 1877, on the afternoon of 12th February 1877.

No. 51.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 34 of the 16th February 1877, Mr. P. T. Large, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Ravi Division, availed himself of the subsidiary leave, on the forenoon of the 24th March 1877. This cancels Notification No. 49 of 24th March 1877.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 11th April 1877.

No. 33.—With reference to Director's Notification No. 61 of 31st March 1877, the privilege leave granted to Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, in No. 17 of 1877, is cancelled.

The 12th April 1877.

No. 34.—The furlough granted to Mr. E. J. Lemaistre, Supervisor, 2nd grade, of late No. 3 Rungpore Branch Division, in Notification No. 171 of 1876, is commuted to leave without allowances with effect from the afternoon of the 15th April to 5th November 1876 inclusive.

No. 35.—Mr. George Hawkes, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, South District, is granted forty-two days' privilege leave from 1st May 1877, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 13th April 1877.

No. 36.—Baboo Mohesh Chunder Banerjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Assam Railway Extension Survey Party, is transferred to the Northern Division, which he joined on the forenoon of 5th April 1877.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 16th April 1877.

No. 16.—Mr. W. H. Cole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Ajmere to the Sambhar Division, Rajputana State Railway.

No. 17.—Messrs. B. W. Blood, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and T. W. Bartlett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, made over and received charge of the Sambhar Division, Rajputana State Railway, respectively, on the forenoon of the 12th instant.

Mr. Blood availed himself of the leave granted to him in the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 35, dated 20th February 1877, on the above date.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Offg. Manager.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th April 1877.

No. 377.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 100, dated 5th March 1877, Mr. R. B. Duncan made over, and Mr. P. Phillips took over, charge of the duties of Examiner of Accounts to the Western Rajputana Railway on the forenoon of the 9th April current.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Report of a Deserter from the 2-17th Regiment of Foot, dated at Mhow, this 13th day of April 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—27B—1294, Private James Thompson.
Age,—22 years and 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 8⅛ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—13th April 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Mhow.
Date of Enlistment,—18th September 1876.
At what place enlisted,—London.
Parish and County in which born,—Not known. Forfarshire.
Marks,—Face marked with small-pox. G. L. left forearm.

Trade,—Laborer.
Coat or Jacket,—Karkee.
Waistcoat,—None.
Breeches or Trowsers,—White karkee, wicker helmet with white cover.
REMARKS,—A district court-martial prisoner undergoing sentence; broke out of regimental cells during night of 12th April 1877; supposed to have broken into canteen and taken Rs. 17, 2 bottles of brandy, 8 bottles of porter, another man's rifle, and ten rounds of ball ammunition.
Under one year's service.

G. T. BRICE, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2-17th Regiment.

***STATEMENT** of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th April 1877.*

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1824-25.	of 1828-29	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872	5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR 10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR 15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 31st March 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,88,600	1,54,84,800	1,07,90,000	1,65,17,600	39,69,100	2,97,000	2,97,90,3[illegible]	82,[illegible]	4,25,05,100	26,23,000	33,19,000	13,01,18,925
Stock transferred to London	...			..	.	...	.	2,000	.	...	49,430	...	6,500	...	..	57,900
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th April 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	40,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th April 1877 ...	...	..	...	...	...	1,000	...	6,500	...	...	59,600	...	5,55,000	...	...	6,22,100
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th April 1877 ...	...	...	...	2,666	1,500	1,94,700	84,500	66,000	9,000	..	14,500	...	2,06,700			6,69,566
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,57,172	31,90,100	1,56,80,500	1,09,14,500	1,65,92,100	39,78,100	2,97,000	2,99,19,800	82,[illegible]	4,33,63,300	26,23,000	33,19,000	13,15,08,491
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers —	..	.	..	2,666	1,42,000	1,60,900	16,400	22,000	...		1,000		2,00,500		5,000	5,50,466
Balance on 15th April 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	30,48,100	1,57,19,600	1,08,98,100	1,65,70,100	39,78,100	2,97,000	2,99,18,800	82,[illegible]	4,31,62,800	26,23,000	33,14,000	13,09,58,025

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Feb. 1877, issued from India, 2,423 lacs; re-transferred from London, 2,402 lacs.
" 16th Feb. 1877 to 28th " " " 4 " " " 6 "
" 1st Mar. " to 15th Mar. " 6 " " " 5 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " 12 " " " 3 "
" 1st April " to 15th April " 13 " " " 5 "
2,458 lacs 2,402 lacs
2,458 "
Balance against London ... 24 lacs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 18th April 1877.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th April 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,70,939	2	5
Public Deposits at Head Office ... 76,74,209 7 4			
Public Deposits at Branches ... 1,23,65,407 0 10	2,00,39,616	8	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,82,12,829	2	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,17,628	7	8
Sundries	10,04,139	7	1
TOTAL ...	6,12,45,152	11	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	95,21,715	4	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	52,77,872	12	5
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	57,02,894	0	4
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	2,30,05,700	7	6
Balances with other Banks ...	4,84,813	1	0
Bullion	6,75,553	11	0
Dead Stock	10,23,423	0	6
Stamps	9,955	11	11
Sundries	2,29,258	0	0
	4,59,31,186	0	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office.., 66,40,778 9 9			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 86,73,188 1 3	1,53,13,966	11	0
TOTAL ...	6,12,45,152	11	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 19th April 1877.*

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possesison, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1	B 52—32401		10	Sergeant J. Johnstone, Madras Police.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1	B 49—14027		10	Mrs. M. C. Wolff, Cuddalore.
	„ —54672		10	
	B 35—99845		20	
	B 42—54577		20	
2	B 50—10589		100	S. Krishnasawmy Iyengar, Madura.
3	B 49—54076		10	Codvyalum Rungasawmy Iyengar, Srirangam.
4	B 43—75905		50	M. Tummiah, Hassan.
5	B 50—25143		100	Dr. A. F. Dobson, Mangalore.
6	B 34—98074		10	C. M. Balakrishna Naidu, St. Thomas' Mount.
	B 52—35451		10	
	B 42—84370		20	
1	B 20—04213	wrongly joined.	10	M. Vencatakrishnama Chetty, Madras.
	„ —04214			
2	B 42—10683	ditto	20	Gookoolchund Roopchund, Calicut.
	J 5—63683			
3	B 42—47259	ditto	20	Messrs. J. F. Perreira & Co., Cochin.
	„ —13838			

FORT ST. GEORGE, Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 9th April 1877.*

D. KISSUN SING, *Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant
J 7—46386		5	The Commissioner for Chinna Cannoo Pillay, Bangalore.
B 38—08820		100	The Commissioner for Dosa Valjee Sett, Calicut.
J 5—70280		20	The Commissioner for Toolseedoss Narayanjee, Calicut.
J 3—67445		100	P. Moothoo Vencatachellum Pillay, Salem.
„ —93019		100	
J 5—61558	wrongly joined	20	J. E. Brearcy, Esq., Agent, Bank, Calicut.
„ —61559			
J 4—54245		50	T. Mootoosawmy Moodeliar, Wood's Road, Madras.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office; *The 9th April 1877.*

P. A. COLE, *Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
19	L 83—77880	100	Mr. E. R. Henry, C.S.
20	L 83—32900	100	The Post Master General, N.-W. Provinces, Allahabad.
	" —26383	100	
	" —32898	100	
	" —24057	100	
	" —32899	100	
	L 66—83458	50	
	L 79—07438	20	
21	L 81—74145	50	Abdool Rezak.
22	L 83—91494	100	The Inspector of River Police, Koyla Ghaut, Calcutta.
	" —98947	100	
	" —86065	100	
23	L 90—23053	20	The Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.
24	L 83—49156	100	Babu Debendra Nath Sen.
25	L 83—70187	100	Miss E. Short.
26	L 89—27694	20	Babu R. C. Mookerjee.
	L 87—86923	10	
28	L 73—78795	10	The Post Master General, Punjab.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
7	L 95—64986	10	Babu Juggessur Roy.
	" —64989		
8	L 88—18736	10	Babu Baney Madhub Nundun.
	" —18737		
9	L 36—85298	20	Jodu Roy Bhunna Mull.
	" —92416		
10	L 15—93369	5	Babu Annodaprosad Mookerjee.
	" —93368		
	L 22—68672	5	
	" —68671		
11	L 9—53431	5	Babu Mohendranath Raha.
	L 15—52063		
12	L 1—42529	10	Babu Denonath Banerjee.
	" —42526		
13	A 81—57164	20	Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S.
	L 80—43515		
	L 20—63757	5	
	" —63755		
14	L 40—11397	10	Golam Ishaf.
	" —11396		
16	L 81—14274	50	Babu Gosto Lal Mitter.
17	L 22—65204	5	Babu Nobokristo Chatterjee.
	L 23—85601	5	
18	L 11—80441	5	Babu Dinanath Mitter.
19	L 65—42985	20	Babu Mohes Narain Roy.
20	L 76—02050	10	Babu Janokeynath Bhuttacharjee.
	L 74—34873	10	
	L 75—07755	10	
21	L 76—12860	10	Mr. Owen Aratoon.
	L 27—05204	5	
22	L 74—73771	10	Moulvie Mohamed Sharafatoolla.
23	L 75—66683	10	Babu Dwarkanath Gupta.
24	L 46—74290	20	Mrs. E. Tweedie.
25	L 12—79806	20	Babu Debendra Nath Ghose.
26	L 19—31812	50	Koomersain Gyapershad.
	L 14—35727	20	
	L 33—84924	10	
27	L 82—26078	100	Babu Kali Coomar Dass, L.M.S.
	" —25667	100	
	L 68—70214	100	
	L 69—61467	100	
	L 66—67407	50	
	L 79—91709	20	
	L 71—70952	10	
	L 20—71468	5	
30	L 87—18894	10	Babu Mohesh Chunder Sarçar.
31	L 80—23108	20	Babu Jodu Nath Banerjee.
	L 65—55596	20	
32	L 91—44116	20	Babu Gour Mohun Bhur.
28	L 81—61963	50	Messrs. Gisborre & Co.
29	L 88—22294	10	Mr. G. R. deRosario.
	L 96—82195	10	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 20th April 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Akola Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
K 2—22931	20	H. P. Lovell, Esq., Supdt., P. & O. S. N. Co., Calcutta.

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 11th April 1877.

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No	No. of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
2	D 10—79267	5	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
4	L 51—16788	100	Baboo Jogendro Nath Mookerjee, Allahabad.
	D 7—90537	100	
3	D 7—95237 } wrongly joined.	100	Surgeon-Major J. B Hannah, Mean Meer.
	„ —95236 }		

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 12th April 1877.*

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 10—27376	100	Mr. Hosein Golab, Nagpada, Bombay.
G 7—56402 }	10	Mr. Cowasjee Dorabjee, Assistant Shroff, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay.
„ —56406 }		
G 7—74238	10	Messrs. J. Cristna Brothers, Dhobitalao, Bombay.
G 13—23056	5	

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 9th April 1877.*

W. A. INGLE,
Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Nagpur Circle.

MIS-MATCHED NOTE.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1	F 8—43273 }	20	Shew Narain, Treasurer, Paper Currency Office, Lahore.
	„ —43806 }		

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The ——— 1877.*

H. KEENE,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
21	E 6—95677	10	The Post Master General, Punjab, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
15	E 7—57176 } wrongly joined	5	Revd. W. H. Tribe, Lahore.
	„ —57179 }		
32	E 4—79274	50	Captain F. R. C. Voyle, 29th Punjab Native Infantry, Talagung.
	„ —92457	50	
	„ —94909	50	
36	E 7—78827	5	Sergeant J. Fawcett, Banda.
40	E 12—36732	20	Major G. Emerson, Murree.
	„ —30663	20	
41	E 10—36950	10	Shere Sing, Sepoy, 27th Punjab Infantry, Nowshera.
42	E 7—91068	5	The Manager, Agra Bank, Limited, Calcutta.
	„ —91963	5	

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 14th April 1877.*

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned student has passed the examination for Honors in Medicine :—

Bhagavatchandra Rudra ... Medical College.

SENATE HOUSE, *The 12th April 1877.*

W. CROFT,
Registrar.

The following is the list of subjects appointed for the Examinations of 1879-80 :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1879.

Greek.

Xenophon	... Anabasis, Book I.
Homer	... Odyssey, Book II.

Latin.

Cicero	... De Amicitiâ.
Ovid	...* Fastorum Narrationes. Epistolæ de Ponto.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána, and Mahábhárat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Selections* by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections* by the Revd. K. M. Banerjee.

Urdu.

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Rámáyana	... Bálkánda.
Rájniti	... The first two chapters.

Uriya.

Rámáyana	... Sundra Kánda.
Jeebun Charita	... Translation from Iswara Chandra Vidyasagara by Fakeer Chand Sinapati.
Batris Singhasan	... The whole.

Armenian.

History of Armenia	... Books I—III.

Burmese.

Zaneka.	
Dammapada ga-hta	... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1879.

English.

Cowper*	... Table Talk.
Goldsmith*	... The Deserted Village.
Macaulay*	... Lay of Horatius.
Pope*	... Essay on Criticism.
Johnson*	... Life of Milton.
Prescott*	... Essays on Sir W. Scott, Cervantes, and Molière.
Helps*	... Spanish Conquest of America, Vol. I, Book II.
Macaulay*	... History of England, Chap. I.

Greek.

Herodotus	... Book IV (Melpomene).
Euripides	... Hecuba.

Latin.

Catullus	... Selections.*
Ovid	... Miscellanea.*
Cicero	... Orations against Catiline, Chaps. I & II.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	... Books I—VII.
Bhattikavya	... Books I—V.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson. ...

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, 1—72.
Job, Chapters 1—5.

Persian.

Sih nasr-i-zahuri	...	First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil	...	Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi	...	Ditto.
Sekandar Namah	...	Ditto.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1880.

English.

Shakspeare	...	Hamlet.
Milton *	...	Paradise Lost, Books XI and XII.
Trench	...	Household Book of English Poetry, pp. 194 to end.
Helps *	...	Realmah (the story only, excluding the conversations).
Burke *	...	Speech on Economical Reform.
Macaulay	...	Essay on Hallam's Constitutional History (Rivingtons' English School Classics).
Lamb *	...	Essays of Elia, the following only :— Oxford in the Vacation. The Two Races of Men. Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist. All Fools' Day. A Quakers' Meeting. The Old Benchers of the Inner Temple. A Dissertation upon Roast Pig. Sanity of True Genius. Captain Jackson. The Superannuated Man.

Greek.

Sophocles	...	Antigone.
Thucydides	.	Book VII.

Latin.

Horace	...	Odes, Books I & II.
Sallust	...	Jugurtha.
Juvenal and Persius	...	Selections.*

Sanskrit.

Kúmar Sambhava	...	Books I—VII.
Meghaduta	...	
Sakuntalá	...	

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamani	...	As contained in Selections by Col. Lees.
Hamasah, first 31 pages	...	As contained in Selections by Col. Lees.
Mutanabbi	...	As contained in Selections by Col. Lees.

*Persian.**

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali	...	The first half.
Durra-i-Nádiri	...	50 pages, from page 181.
Qasaid Kháqáni	...	First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi	...	Ditto.

The following Text-book in General Geography has been appointed for the Entrance Examination of 1878 and following years :—

C. B. Clarke's Geographical Reader and Companion to the Atlas.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 19th April 1877.

A. W. CROFT,
Offg. Registrar.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for Rupees. On General Treasury.	Certificates issued for Rupees. On Currency Department.	Balance of Bullion. Under Assay.	Balance of Bullion. Assayed.	Balance of Bullion. Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 9	...	6,17,138	..		73,09,555	14,32,001
" 10	...	.	.	...	72,21,619	14,32,001
" 11	Holiday					
" 12	...	...	...	..	71,39,015	14,32,001
" 13			...	...	68,53,400	14,32,001
" 14		...	...	.	66,46,638	14,32,001

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 16th April 1877.* J. F. TENNANT, *Offg. Mint Master.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th April 1877.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Penguin* and *A. Apcar*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 21st April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 22nd April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Baghdad*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 22nd April 1877, at 7 P. M. Mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be sent by this opportunity.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 23rd April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Almora*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 25th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 25th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 27th April 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 26th April 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 20th April 1877.

Anderson, R. T.
Anthony, J.
Ayres, T. J.
Ballard, G.
Baptist, C.
Bates, W.
Bavary, R.
Bawl, R.
Bernard de Valleror.
Cales, G. F.
Cameron, J.
Cannon, G.
Cardozo, R. J.
Carr, J.
Caser, I. N.
Clark, Miss Annie.
Correa, E. A.
Cresswell, Doyne & Co.
Davies, H.
Davison, T. M.
Day, Mrs.
Dodgson, Chas. H.
Emilie, Melle.
Falmon, B.
Fan, Mrs. E. M.
Forbes, G. J.
Garson, Mrs C. E. M.
Gordon, James.
Goulbin, Miss P. E.
Granger, John H.
Hendrix, Rev. E. R.
Jackson, Mrs. H. W.
Jones, Mrs. S.
Leeming, J.
Mackenzie, G. R.
Mackintosh, D. S.
McNevin, F.
Middleton, Lewis.
Milman, W.
Molesworth, G.
Newmarch, Mrs
Nicolas, J.
Percy, Hugh L. H.
Pereira, C.
Perroux, Mrs. C.
Rainer, H
Reardon, J. P.
Reid, Louis D.
Reid, Mrs. M. A.
Scott, Mrs. G. A.
Shepherd, John.
Stewart, A. A. I.
Thompson, C. L., Mrs.
Tipping, R G.
Wallace, Alex. (C. Engr.)
Wane, Innes B.
Woods, Miss.
Wotherspoon, Geo.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Agar, Henry.
Ameer Ally.
Arthur, Geo.
Battye, Major H. D.
Beale, William.
Biggs, Robert O. C.
Bogie, James.
Bonerjee, Dr. S. A.
Brink, Miss P. A.
Brownfield, M.
Bromehead, Revd.
Caddy, D G.
Carrington & Wigley.
Carter, H., Mrs.
Chill, Mr.
Clarkson, Mr.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Crossly, R.
Donegan, N.
Eaton, Mrs. G. W.
E. F. W.
Forbes, Mrs. L. R.
Frawley, M. A.
Friedwald, Madam F.
Glukman, Lione.
Graham, Mrs.
Gray, William.
Hudson, Thos.
Hughes, I. W.
Jackson, J. W.
Jenkinson, Mrs.
Johnstone, Ross.
Kaikhosru Nowrosj Kabraj.
Kelly, Edward.
King, H. W.
Lawrie, G. W.
MacIntyre, A.
Macnamara, G. I.
Meyer, H. G.
Moran, Frank Conyngham.
Mirza Bazhoal Hossein.
Nichols, W. J.
Nixon, T. W.
Reed, J.
Richardson, Geo.
Schapira, D.
Simpson, W.
Stone, B J.
Storey, William.
Terlecki, Miss.
Thomas, S. B.
Watson, J. B.
Willard, J. C.
Williams, C. A.
Young, Capt. Alx.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Battye, Major H. D.
Bellany, J.
Caddy, D.
Holland, Capt.
Ryder, A.
Williams, C. A.

Registered Letters.

Cosing, H.
Duff, G.
Fagan, L.
Forbes, Mrs. L. R.
Francis, Marples.
Hill, G. W,
Stewart, Alex.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Rules for the Superintendence and Management of Jails in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 20th day of June 1876. With a copious Index. *Price, Rs. 7; by post, Rs. 7-10.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL D., Director General of Statistics to the Government of India:

Vol. I. 24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
Vol. II. Nadiyá and Jessore.
Vol. III. Midnapur, Hughli, and Howrah.
Vol. IV. Bardwan, Bankura, and Birbhum.
Vol. V. Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur, and Maiminsing.

Price, per volume, Rs. 2-8; postage, 10 annas

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.*

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The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 10 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, Re. 1-4.*

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Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, Re. 1-2.*

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price, 8 annas per copy, or including postage, 10 annas.*

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A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.) By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 6 annas.*

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Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 12 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs. 2-8, postage, 6 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respi-ration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 7 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st April 1877. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 8 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

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Report on the Food-grain supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 11 annas.*

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Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 5 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 4 annas.*

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Vol. I, bound in full cloth, lettered	... Rs.	10	0	0
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Single copies of monthly Nos.	... „	2	0	0

The Books named below having been de-clared a part of the obligatory equipment of emigrant vessels, are now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted opposite each:—

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West India Pilot, Vol. II ...	... „	6	0	0

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

Goods of HENRY OATTS, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers' Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, late of Nohatta, Jessore, Indigo Planter, who died on the 18th May 1876, and Probate of whose Will was granted to Mrs. Anne Oatts, his widow, and sole Executrix, on the 13th June 1876, by the High Court, Calcutta, are required to send in writing the particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 23rd day of April 1877, after which date the Executrix will distribute the assets of the estate of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which she has then had notice. And notice is hereby further given that the said Executrix will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim she shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 23rd day of January 1877.

SANDERSON & Co.,
Attorneys for the said Executrix.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

№ 16.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877. {Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1876.

CLASS OF MESSAGES	ROUTE.														TOTAL	
	WEST								EAST							
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY		PERSIAN GULF		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		NATIVE BURMA			
	No	Indian Value	No.	Indian Value	No.	Indian Value	No	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs A.		Rs. A		Rs A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs A
Sent ..	1,833	12,696 0	95	519 9	44	220 10	2,340	12,662 3	15	51 3	438	1,894 8	200	309 14	4,965	28,353 15
Received	1,599	8,293 7	107	408 8	49	305 3	2,299	9,210 4	19	50 14	418	1,757 5	99	185 14	4,590	20,211 7
TOTAL	3,432	20,989 7	202	928 1	93	525 13	4,639	21,872 7	34	102 1	856	3,651 13	299	495 12	9,555	48,565 6
TRANSIT.																
East to West	40	194 11	4	9 1	1	4 13	1,463	6,543 9		...	..	..	.		1,508	6,752 2
West to East	304	1,399 12	44	244 7	4	9 4	1,258	5,181 15	.	...	...	...	3(b)	36 15	1,613	6,872 5
West to West		..	.	..	..	...	1(a)	3 1		...		.		.	1	3 1
TOTAL ...	344	1,594 7	48	253 8	5	14 1	2,722	11,728 9		...	.	..	3	36 15	3,122	13,627 8
													GRAND TOTAL...		12,677	62,192 14

(a) From Aden to Busaire. (b) From Europe *vid* Kurrachee

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1876.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India	From India.	TOTAL.	To India	From India.	TOTAL
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	1,599	1,833	3,432	39 44	42 51	41 02
	„ Turkey	107	95	202	2 64	2 20	2 42
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	49	44	93	1 21	1 02	1 11
RED SEA .	*Vid* Suez	2,299	2,340	4,639	56 71	54 27	55 45
	TOTAL .	4,054	4,312	8,366	100 00	100 00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE KHARIF SEASON OF 1876-77.

Nos. 303—308A., dated Allahabad, 21st February 1877.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

READ the following papers :—

A9.—Comparative abstract of irrigation and rainfall in canal districts in North-Western Provinces.

B9.—Statement of areas of crops irrigated by districts.

C9.—Statement of areas of crops irrigated by divisions.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total rainfall of the season was below the average, but that of the first three months, April, May, and June, was generally similar to that of the preceding year, and there was a sufficiency of rain for the grain crops during the last three months of kharif 1876-77. The only feature common to both years was the scarcity of rain in June. The rain in July set in somewhat later in 1876 than in 1875, but not so much later as to increase the area of irrigation. Both years may therefore be considered to have favoured irrigation equally owing to the late setting in of the monsoon.

2. Table I. shows the area irrigated and revenue for the last nine years:—

TABLE No. I.

Year.	Acreage.	Revenue.	Water-rate.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	484,485	12,19,344	11,29,288
1869-70	501,625	13,39,807	12,23,412
1870-71	396,399	12,07,265	11,07,924
1871-72	333,117	10,42,814	9,37,963
1872-73	353,619	11,01,288	10,07,345
1873-74	401,[illegible]6	13,17,661	11,95,579
1874-75	389,883	13,94,241	12,84,818
1875-76	429,784	14,09,798	13,16,030
1876-77	463,530	14,41,726	13,58,835

The area of the present year was 33,746 more than that of last year, and was 38,095 less than that of 1869-70, the highest on record. The increase is attributable entirely to the development of irrigation on certain canals, and not in any way to the season, as will be seen by the figures below :—

	Increase.	*Decrease.*
Ganges Canal	...	870
Agra Canal	11,921	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	3,159
Dún Canal	...	517
Rohilkhand Canals	24,810	...
Bijnor Canals	1,552	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	9

The increase, it will be seen, is almost entirely confined to the Agra and Rohilkhand Canals, the former of which is of recent construction, while the improvements which have been going on for many years on the latter are now bearing fruit.

TABLE No. II.

Year.	Sugarcane	Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Fourth class crops.
1868-69	97,555	111,019	76,687	52,992	1,41,256
1869-70	104,596	117,548	130,248	55,883	83,979
1870-71	112,141	98,479	118,897	35,070	28,087
1871-72	94,816	76,850	119,617	20,365	9,228
1872-73	102,043	83,607	130,982	14,793	12,504
1873-74	130,284	73,875	149,073	16,354	28,035
1874-75	141,602	58,343	156,396	4,923	21,532
1875-76	109,431	80,304	165,734	21,735	46,184
1876-77	129,493	84,724	148,572	40,497	59,557

3. Table II. shows an increase of area over that of last year in the following crops:—

Sugarcane	20,062
Rice	4,420
Cotton	18,762
Grain crops	13,372

while there was a decrease of 16,162 acres in indigo.

4. Sugarcane has again reached the area of 1873-74, from which it fell last year, owing principally to the low market rates for sugar; on the other hand, indigo, which took the place of sugarcane during 1874-75, has fallen back to the area of 1873-74.

The area of sugarcane on each canal for the two last years is shown below:—

	1875.	1876.
Ganges Canal	76,613	84,719
Eastern Jumna Canal	27,448	30,213
Agra Canal	403	1,406
Rohilkhand Canals	3,274	10,223
Bijnor Canals	1,076	2,345

The increase in sugarcane was general on districts where it is a staple crop.

5. The increase in the area of cotton in the last three years is remarkable, and the figures below show the areas as for each year on the several canals:—

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Ganges Canal	2,497	10,878	21,725
Eastern Jumna Canal	2,416	7,427	10,662
Agra Canal	...	3,414	8,110

The following shows the areas of cotton by districts for three years:—

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Muzaffarnagar	1,058	2,932	3,122
Meerut	1,753	5,659	10,050
Bulandshahr	534	5,382	7,873
Aligarh	900	2,304	5,191
Muttra	...	1,526	3,149
Agra	220	1,027	4,879
Etah	41	268	728
Mainpuri	72	319	598
Gurgaon	...	1,621	3,947

6. In grain crops the increase during the year was as follows:—

Meerut	11,710
Bulandshahr	3,322

7. The general effect of the increase in sugarcane and rice was to raise the revenue by nearly Rs. 43,000.

8. The increase on the Rohilkhand Canals was in the following crops:—

Sugarcane	6,949
Rice	17,832

9. On the Agra Canal the increase by divisions was:—

1st Division	2,594	110 per cent.
2nd ditto	9,317	273 „

In the first division the increase was entirely in cotton, which rose from 1,675 to 3,939 acres.

In the 2nd division the increase was as follows:—

Sugarcane	from	398 to	1,393
Fodder crops	„	107 „	1,202
Cotton	„	1,739 „	6,723
Indigo	„	507 „	1,590

The increase in cotton in the 1st division was almost entirely in the Gurgaon district.

The following compares the area of this crop in the 2nd division by districts for the two last years:—

	1875.	1876.
Agra	280	3,592
Muttra	1,456	3,112
Gurgaon	1	19

Thus the area of cotton in three of the districts through which the canal passes is very nearly the same, and the development of this profitable crop in the first two years of irrigation may be considered as very satisfactory.

ORDERED—That copies of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India for information; also to the Governments of Bengal and Panjáb; to the Government, North-Western Provinces, in the General Department, and in the Provincial Branch of the Public Works Department; and to the Board of Revenue; also that it be published in the *Government Gazette*.

By order, &c.,

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., Irrigation Branch.

No. A 9.

Comparative abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated acres.	Area Irrigated.		1876-77 as compared with 1875-76.		Rainfall in kharíf months.													
			Kharíf, 1876-77.	Kharíf, 1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
							1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875	1876	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Saháranpur ...	1,425,825	1,001,518	36,816	41,029	...	4,213	·6	...	1·0	0·7	·5	·5	22·6	8·2	10·3	14·2	·2	6·8	45·2	30·4
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,052,005	703,459	57,177	61,880	...	4,703	·7	...	·8	1·1	·5	·5	13·7	10·9	4·0	10·9	·8	7·0	20·5	30·4
Meerut ...	1,511,611	1,082,196	97,015	85,129	11,886	...	1·3	...	·9	0·9	·9	·2	7·7	7·6	1·1	8·2	1·5	15·4	13·4	32·3
Bulandshahr ...	1,221,373	823,004	47,447	45,388	2,059	...	...	...	1·1	0·6	1·5	...	5·4	6·1	4·9	11·7	3·6	16·5	16·5	34·9
Aligarh ...	1,190,118	932,640	38,414	38,949	...	535	·1	...	·2	...	·9	·8	7·1	3·8	5·8	8·2	4·8	8·8	18·9	21·6
Muttra ...	1,032,021	831,124	5,436	2,137	3,299	...	...	...	1·0	0·2	·3	·5	8·0	8·4	3·7	3·6	71	10·7	20·1	23·4
Agra ...	1,199,037	886,774	15,822	10,049	5,773	...	...	...	·4	...	1·8	·3	8·4	14·0	3·3	2·6	11·8	10·6	25·7	27·5
Etah ...	898,838	585,330	6,776	8,382	..	1,606	...	...	·3	0·3	·5	·1	13·1	3·7	3·7	7·3	6·3	6·9	23·9	18·3
Mainpuri ...	1,066,534	576,615	22,092	24,783	...	2,691	...	...	...	1·3	·2	·1	14·1	15·8	4·6	7·1	12·0	11·2	30·9	35·5
Farukhabad .	1,084,399	674,034	12,514	13,876	...	1,362	...	...	...	0·4	·3	1·6	9·0	11·5	2·9	7·9	12·1	5·0	24·3	26·4
Etáwah	1,044,123	572,221	32,245	31,782	463	...	...	...	...	·2	·2	·5	10·3	14·2	5·1	4·3	4·2	8·3	19·8	28·0
Cawnpore ...	1,514,343	855,663	41,389	44,531	..	3,142	·1	...	·1	0·1	...	·5	10·2	6·9	7·1	10·7	3·3	9·7	20·8	23·0
Delhi ...	...	...	4	20	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	...	...	4,847	2,167	2,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Dehra Dún ...	653,271	86,657	5,726	6,243	...	517	1·4	...	·7	4·2	1·8	10·0	33·3	23·7	22·8	21·9	12·7	11·4	72·7	71·2
Bijnor ...	1,204,659	685,026	2,721	1,169	1,552	...	1·1	...	1·2	1·0	·6	2·4	18·9	14·3	6·6	16·7	3·8	11·8	32·2	46·2
Tarái ...	469,760	91,735	3,655	3,552	103	...	...	0·1	·4	0·2	·1	6·2	14·1	18·2	6·7	10·6	3·7	6·4	25·0	41·7
Bareilly ...	1,518,579	1,084,290	33,181	8,474	24,707	...	1·1	...	·3	·1	1·0	3·5	10·5	22·9	6·1	4·1	5·3	5·3	24·3	48·9
Jhánsi ...	1,029,295	504,475	28	45	...	17	...	...	..	0·2	5·6	2·5	11·4	6·7	5·0	6·1	5·4	8·8	27·4	24·3
Hamírpur ...	1,464,641	783,987	225	199	26	...	...	...	...	...	·2	2·5	18·9	2·0	3·9	9·7	8·4	10·9	31·4	35·1
Total ..	20,582,542	12,760,938	463,530	429,784	52,548	18,802	....	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...

Net increase ... 33,746.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., I. B.

No. B 9.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Districts.

Crops.	Sahárunpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
1. Gardens and Orchards ...	1,159	692	1,349	763	631	188	633	133	733	315	699	1,055	1	39	255	...	..	36	...		8,681	8,681
2. Sugarcane ...	11,029	28,326	48,264	6,425	866	577	1,036	415	4,068	2,865	6,640	5,814	...	13	364	2,345	33	10,190	22	201	129,493	129,493
3. Cereal grains—																						
(a.) Rice ...	21,697	17,591	10,341	140	492	8	171	125	737	271	790	679	...	...	4,743	376	3,622	22,934	.	7	84,724	...
(b.) Bajra and Juar ...	...	434	1,624	126	563	43	724	135	257	107	310	202	...	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,843	...
(c.) Other grains	286	3,126	16,758	4,598	1,424	235	1,320	496	1,969	466	2,421	1,096	3	343	...	...	...	...	...	1	34,542	124,109
4. Pulses ...	14	149	363	192	1	12	4	...	3	12	4	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	762
5. Fodder crops ...	277	551	1,932	1,549	67	1,138	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,693	5,693
6. Fibres—																						
(a.) Cotton ...	711	3,122	10,050	7,873	5,191	3,149	4,879	728	598	63	129	57	...	3,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,497	...
(b.) Other Fibres	111	593	59	62	10	17	101	1	455	...	35	81	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,527	42,024
7. Dyes—																						
(a.) Indigo ...	880	1,958	5,670	25,479	29,137	2	6,780	4,736	12,850	7,945	21,191	31,907	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	148,572	...
(b.) Other Dyes	3	152	221	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	149,052
8. Drugs—																						
(a.) Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
(b.) Other Drugs	179	84	170	87	24	4	17	3	32	48	2	14	...	...	364	...	...	10	...	...	1,038	1,040
9. Oil-seeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
10. Miscellaneous ...	470	399	214	49	8	63	89	4	389	422	24	477	...	37	...	...	...	9	6	16	2,676	2,676
Total, 1876-77 ...	36,816	57,177	97,015	47,447	38,414	5,436	15,822	6,776	22,092	12,514	32,245	41,389	4	4,847	5,726	2,721	3,655	33,181	28	225	463,530	463,530
Total, 1875-76 ...	41,029	61,880	85,129	45,388	38,949	2,137	10,049	8,382	24,783	13,876	31,782	44,531	20	2,167	6,243	1,169	3,552	8,474	45	199	...	429,784

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., I. B.

No. C9.

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Crops.	Ganges Canal.								Agra Canal.			Eastern Jumna Canal.	Dún Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Lakes.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Northern Division.	Meerut Division.	Anúpshahr Division.	Bulandshahr Division.	Aligarh Division.	Etáwah Division.	Cawnpore Division.	Total.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.							
1. Gardens and Orchards	322	744	...	856	1,340	1,349	1,327	5,938	41	397	438	2,014	255	36	...	...	8,681	8,681
2. Sugarcane	13,665	27,909	16,119	6,115	1,787	10,498	8,626	84,719	13	1,393	1,406	30,213	364	10,223	2,345	223	129,493	129,493
3. Cereal Grains—																		
(a.) Rice	12,401	7,176	1,825	212	896	1,454	925	24,889	...	8	8	28,145	4,743	26,556	376	7	84,724	...
(b.) Bajra and Juar	...	2,051	...	1	1,113	433	368	3,966	321	549	870	7	...	...	...	...	4,843	...
(c.) Other Grains	287	8,035	1,713	4,989	3,121	4,461	1,246	23,852	347	600	947	9,742	...	...	...	1	34,542	124,109
4. Pulses	96	31	562	...	4	...	22	715	2	16	18	29	...	...	...	...	762	762
5. Fodder Crops	96	97	1,172	1,672	...	...	...	3,037	106	1,202	1,308	1,348	...	...	...	...	5,693	5,693
6. Fibres—																		
(a.) Cotton	...	3,270	1,341	9,192	7,444	287	191	21,725	3,939	6,723	10,662	8,110	...	...	...	...	40,497	...
(b.) Other Fibres	661	...	9	112	51	234	297	1,364	...	117	117	44	...	2	...	...	1,527	42,024
7. Dyes—																		
(a.) Indigo	...	2,149	3,870	22,990	42,438	36,277	36,167	140,021	37	1,590	1,627	3,054	...	...	...	...	148,572	...
(b.) Other Dyes	126	...	354	.	...	...	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	149,052
8. Drugs—																		
(a.) Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
(b.) Other Drugs	...	41	...	141	25	15	80	302	...	11	11	351	364	10	...	...	1,038	1,040
9. Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Miscellaneous	...	...	..	54	38	1	1,309	1,402	37	128	165	1,078	...	9	...	22	2,676	2,676
Total, 1876-77	27,654	51,503	26,965	46,334	58,257	55,009	50,560	316,282	4,843	*12,734	17,577	84,135	5,726	36,836	2,721	253	463,530	463,530
Total, 1875-76	28,782	47,464	23,181	43,964	62,747	57,657	53,357	317,152	2,249	3,407	5,656	87,294	6,243	12,026	1,169	244	...	429,784

* Of this 8,667 are charged for at half water rates.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st JANUARY 1877.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during January 1877. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Gross Consumption cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during current Fasl.	Total for the corresponding period of Fasl Rabi, 1875-76.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	8·15	740	337	27,096	19,484
Meerut ...	8·30	6·51	969	835	73,990	46,645
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	276	34,756	26,311
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	6·0	972	323	67,463	37,603
Aligarh ...	5·50	4·9	994	463	92,004	98,423
Etáwah ...	4·80	2·9	771	592	121,383	121,924
Cawnpore ...	6·20	4·9	958	618	93,867	87,104
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	3,444	510,559	437,494
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	3·77	1,250	914	86,821	70,953
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	...	4,966	2,874
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	...	36,171	44,979
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	1,402	2,144
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	6·66	...	8,142	7,288	4,637
2nd Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	457	14,256	9,209
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	661,463	572,290

Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat ...	800	...	89,316	...	90,116	...
Gram ...	689	...	2,204	...	2,893	...
Rice ...	476	...	20	...	496	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar (or mixed grain)...	2,456	...	...	...	2,456	...
Dál ...	2,161	...	542	...	2,703	...
Juár ...	70	...	...	...	70	...
Bájra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian corn)	6,096	...	600	...	6,696	...
Total ...	12,748	...	92,682	...	1,05,430	...
Cotton ...	...	...	25,463	...	25,463	...
Oil-seeds ...	...	...	2,304	...	2,304	...
Salts ...	50	...	1,242	...	1,292	...
Metals ...	3,756	...	241	...	3,997	...
Building Materials ...	4,157	...	1,657	...	5,814	...
Firewood ...	...	...	26,742	...	26,742	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	12,588	...	12,588
Timber ...	...	62	...	151	...	213
Miscellaneous	1,961	213	27,654	491	29,555	704
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	146	...	146
Grand Total	22,612	275	1,77,985	13,376	2,00,597	13,651
Total during corresponding period of last year	90,033	3,833	70,485	1,06,116	1,60,518	109,949
Increase ...	...	...	1,07,500	...	40,079	...
Decrease ...	67,421	3,558	...	92,740	...	96,298

Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Total from 1st November 1876 to 30th January 1877.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	29,347	2·9	1·8
Muzaffarnagar ...	82,792	2·9	1·1
Meerut ...	114,582	2·2	1·0
Bulandshahr ...	67,203	·8	·8
Aligarh ...	59,452	·4	·8
Muttra ...	5,607	·3	·7
Agra ...	23,090	·1	·9
Etah ...	8,060	1·0	·5
Mainpuri ...	47,137	·7	1·5
Fatehgarh ...	22,207	1·5	·7
Etáwah ...	64,144	1·0	·7
Cawnpore ...	87,911	1·3	·5
Dehra Dún ...	4,966	3·0	2·3
Bijnor ...	1,296	2·0	1·5
Tarái ...	2,188	3·6	1·4
Bareilly ...	32,687	2·2	1·2
Jhánsi ...	1,015	·4	·5
Hamírpur ...	387	·2	·7
Delhi ...	12	4·5	...
Gurgáon ...	7,380	2·0	...
Total ...	661,463	...	...
Total for the same period last year.	572,290	...	...
Increase ...	89,173	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solání Aqueduct .. ... Cub. ft. per sec. 4,623

Volumes discharged :—

	Cub. ft. per sec.
Etáwah Division Tail	12
" " Escapes	369
Cawnpore Division Tail	314
" " Escapes	484
	1 179
Balance expended ...	3,444

A very good demand up to the 11th of the month is reported in the terminal divisions, when more or less rain fell and all demands ceased.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Rain fell on 11th and 12th in sufficient quantity for rabi crops. Canal was closed for repairs on the 16th.

Traffic.—There has been a considerable increase in the carriage of food-grains over that for the corresponding period of last year.

ALLAHABAD;
The 26th February 1877.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON, 1876, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1876.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of January 1877.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. Area leased during the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased during the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14 and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Rainfall. Inches during Rubbee Season.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah	1,269	444·42	...	...	...	683	528	1,211	39	30	69	19	5	24	1,304	2,796	0·76	0·76	0·44
		Pattamoondee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		High Level, Sec. I	675	402	...	27	27	7	3	10	3	5	8	1	...	1	46	40			
		Toldundah	1,300	26·71	...	...	...	39	86	125	5	33	38	9	10	19	182	142			
		Matchgong	650	19 32	...	...	...	...	37	37	...	1	1	...	7	7	45	136			
	Total of the month		...	...	...	27	27	729	654	1,383	47	69	116	29	22	51	(a) 1,577	3,113	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	25	2	27	1,546	1,354	2,900	75	48	123	26	37	63	3,113	...	...	...	...
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	173·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2·82	2·82	8 years. 0·43
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	55 83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 29	2·29	7 years. 0·27
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	21	26	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...
Sone	Shahabad	Main Western	4,342	262·23	...	...	...	259·50	52	311·50	...	...	...	...	4 50	4·50	316	4,914	3·15	3·15	0·71
		Arrah	1,660	262·23	...	...	...	7210·22	800·78	8,011	58	...	58	20	73	93	8,162	27,166	2·50	2·50	0 64
	Gya and Patna	Patna	1,466		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,262	1·0	1·0	...
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	7469 72	852·78	8322 50	58	...	58	20	77·50	97·50	(b) 8,478	33,342	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	30,318	935	31,253	229	18	247	1,834	8	1,842	33,342	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the month		...	...	...	27	27	8198·72	1506 78	9705·50	105	69	174	49	99 50	148·50	10,065	36,481	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of the previous year		...	...	25	2	27	31,864	2,289	34,153	309	87	396	1,860	45	1,905	36,481	...	...	...	...

REMARKS.

(a.) The details of column 18 are—

	Acres.
Dalwa	27
Cotton	1,351
Huldee	1
Onions	4
Potatoes	2
Chillies	2
Wheat	1
Garden Produce ...	6
Oil-seeds	57
Pulses	75
Sugarcane	16
Brinjals	32
Plantains	3
Total ...	1,577

(b.) The details are—

	Acres.
At the rate of Rs. 2-8 ...	8,323
Opium " " 5 ...	58
Sugarcane " " 5 ...	97
Total ...	8,478

The 14th March 1877.

G. A. SEARLE, *Colonel, S. C.,*
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1877.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ..	25	15	40	25	15	40	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and to the French West India Colonies during this month.
From 2 to 10 „ ..	36	19	55	36	19	55	
„ 10 to 20 „ ...	170	45	215	170	45	215	
„ 20 to 30 „ ...	360	129	489	360	129	489	
„ 30 to 40 „ ..	59	17	76	59	17	76	
„ 40 to 50 „ ..	7	1	8	7	1	8	
Above 50 years ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	
Grand Total ...	657	227	884	657	227	884	

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	1	...	1	1	...	1	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and to the French West India Colonies during this month.
Western Bengal	7	3	10	7	3	10	
Central „	3	1	4	3	1	4	
Eastern „	2	.	2	2	...	2	
Behar	180	52	232	180	52	232	
N W. Provinces .	221	98	319	221	98	319	
Oudh	173	59	232	173	59	232	
Central India	7	2	9	7	2	9	
Punjab ...	6	...	6	6	...	6	
Nepaul ...	26	4	30	26	4	30	
Mix. Madras and Bombay, &c.	31	8	39	31	8	39	
Grand Total ...	657	227	884	657	227	884	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste ...	132	43	175	132	43	175	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and to the French West India Colonies during this month
Hindoos. Agriculturist ...	161	46	207	161	46	207	
Hindoos. Artizans	54	10	64	54	10	64	
Hindoos. Low castes .	221	64	285	221	64	285	
Mussulmen ..	89	64	153	89	64	153	
Christians ...	...	..		...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	657	227	884	657	227	884	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	568	163	731
2. Mussulmen ...	89	64	153
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	657	227	884

Calcutta,
The 20th March 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th APRIL 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice ...	...	...	76,340	3,77,041	5,280	26,074	9	48	81,629	4,03,163
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	20,174	68,885	...	...	20,174	68,885
" Other Grains ...	...	...	5,344	22,694	851	4,838	22	120	6,217	27,652
Bimlipatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice ...	...	...	585	4,800	...	...	...	...	585	4,800
" Paddy ...	...	...	140	792	...	...	...	...	140	792
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice ...	...	...	25,445	1,39,016	4,081	22,293	...	...	29,526	1,61,309
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	27,815	75,982	...	...	27,815	75,982
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice ...	586	3,200	34,520	1,79,837	1,550	8,800	...	...	36,656	1,91,837
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	3,901	15,020	...	...	3,901	15,020
" Other Grains ...	...	...	473	2,410	...	...	782	4,124	1,255	6,534
Cochin—Rice ...	...	...	32,874	1,57,920	...	...	...	...	32,874	1,57,920
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	2,928	20,000	3,581	21,559	6,509	41,559
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	36	6	36
Tellicherry—Rice ...	...	...	20,924	99,740	...	...	...	...	20,924	99,740
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	1,614	322	1,614

Calicut—Rice ...	...	...	43,416	2,37,196	...	...	460	1,692	43,876	2,38,888
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,432	18,368	4,432	18,368
" Other Grains ...	5,718	26,447	...	...	...	...	18,525	71,329	24,243	97,776
Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	2,997	15,184	...	...	...	...	2,997	15,184
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	7,577	24,008	440	1,967	8,017	25,975
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502	2,724	502	2,724
Mangalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	40	7	40
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	370	75	370
* Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice ...	586	3,200	237,101	12,10,734	10,911	57,167	476	1,780	249,074	12,72,881
" Paddy ...	...	...	140	792	62,395	203,895	8,453	41,894	70,988	2,46,581
" Other Grains ...	5,718	26,447	5,817	25,104	851	4,838	20,234	80,317	32,620	1,36,706
TOTAL ...	6,304	29,647	243,058	12,36,630	74,157	265,900	29,163	123,991	352,682	16,56,168
Imports in previous week ... Rice ...									357,198	18,19,118
Paddy ...									104,854	3,90,524
Other Grains ...									44,579	2,02,477
TOTAL ...									506,631	24,12,119

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th APRIL 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	46,096	1,67,434	...	...	2,357	8,050	14,685	49,970	3,819	9,200	66,957	2,34,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	997	2,04	...	...	...	...	382	780	1,466	2,000	2,845	4,820	15,861	29,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,861	29,543
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	5,086	13,882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,086	13,882	5,585	19,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,585	19,035
„ Paddy ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,034	1,22,693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,034	1,22,693
Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	59,448	2,25,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,448	2,25,281	...	...	1,469	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,469	5,500
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,493	40,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,493	40,237
Tellicherry ...	28,629	99,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,831	40,335	40,460	1 40,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	66,107	2,43,019	...	...	1,839	6,280	...	...	...	...	67,946	2,49,299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	18,252	65,400	...	...	1,464	5,000	...	...	...	...	19,716	70,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	1,497	5,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,906	35,412	14,403	40,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	226,112	8,22,060	...	...	5,660	19,330	15,067	50,750	30,022	86,947	276,861	9,79,087	86,480	1,71,271	23,962	45,737	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,442	2,17,008
Exports in previous week ...											156,390	6,08,639	Exports in previous week ...										112,646	2,15,617

* No return received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

Transit of grain by the Madras Railway during the week ending 7th April 1877.

Forwarded From	To											
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Codoor and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	South Indian Railway.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	600	3,400	850	450	...	200	1,150	1,200	460	100	140	8,550
Beypore	30	400	680	1,700	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,850
South Indian Railway	...	50	230	50	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	330
Raichore... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	830	850	...	1,760
Total ...	630	3,850	1,760	2,200	40	200	1,150	1,280	1,290	950	140	13,490

Forwarded in previous week ... . Tons 12,870

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

			Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations during the week ending 7th April 1877	...	...	877
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations during the week ending 7th April 1877	...	...	2,947
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to Raichore during the week ending 11th April 1877	...	...	1,320
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore during the week ending 11th April 1877	..	...	2,268
Total Tons		...	7,412

1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations during the week ending 14th April 1877	...	...	609
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations during the week ending 14th April 1877	...	...	4,135
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to Raichore from the 12th to the 14th April 1877	...	...	416
Forwarded from Sholapur to Raichore from the 15th to the 18th April 1877	...	...	754
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore from the 12th to the 14th April 1877 ...	...	...	1,339
Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore from the 15th to the 18th April 1877 ...	...	...	1,612
Total Tons		...	8,865

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Weekly Condition Report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 7).

Condition Report of each District for the week ending 24*th March* 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets moderately supplied, and only slight fluctuation in price of food grains. Slight rain in Bangalore and Dodballapur Taluks only; water generally scarce. The standing crops are in fairly good condition; but in some places sugarcane is withering from want of water. Cholera prevalent throughout the district; small-pox also in the Bangalore Taluk. Cattle still suffer much from want of fodder.

Kolar District.—Markets fairly supplied by importation from Madras. Price of rice fell slightly, but there was a small rise in that of ragi. There were no fresh sowings during the week; the condition of the standing crops remains the same as in last week. In some places javari has been harvested; in others it is ripening. No rain fell except in the Mulbagal and Sidlagatta Taluks; but heavy clouds have been gathering, and there has been some thunder and lightning. Cholera prevails, as also small-pox, and some fever. Cattle suffer much from want of fodder.

Tumkur District.—Markets fairly supplied by importation from Bangalore; prices rose slightly in two taluks; in three they fell and in the others were stationary. 30 and 20 cents of rain fell in the Kunigal and Sira Taluks respectively, while a heavier fall was registered in the Kadaba Taluk; a few tanks receiving from 15 to 30 days' supply of water. Javari was harvested in Tumkur, Korategere and Madagiri Taluks; the remaining crops in beds of tanks and under wells are in a promising condition. The cocoanut gardens in the Chiknayakanhalli and Honnavalli Taluks suffer much from want of moisture. Cholera and small-pox prevail in all the taluks; the former of a virulent type, the deaths from which were more than in the preceding week; the taluk of Chiknayakanhalli is the most seriously affected locality in this respect. The Deputy Commissioner reports that, on a recent tour, he was struck with the improvement in the general condition of the people and appearance of the country since his last visit in November; and brings to notice the industry of ryots in deepening old wells, sinking new ones and making the best of the situation. He adds that the crops raised under irrigation and in tank beds were very fine, and that young grass was springing up.

Mysore District.—Markets fairly supplied except at Yedatore. Slight showers of rain, except in Talkad, Heggaddevankote, Gundlupet and Nandya Taluks, have fallen and a few days' supply has here and there been received in the tanks; there was a slight fresh in the Honholé stream at Chamrajnagar, but water is generally scarce. The ryots are ploughing and manuring their lands diligently wherever it is possible. Sugarcane is thriving in the Ashtagram, Mandya and Malvalli, ragi in Talkad, and paddy and javari in the Chamrajnagar Taluks. The cotton crop in the latter taluk has withered, but javari has recently been sown there and in Nanjangúd and Ashtagram. In the Yedatore Taluk, javari, black and green grams have been partially destroyed by insect foes, and Bengal-gram crops in the beds of a few tanks in Mandya have been submerged. Cholera appears to be generally on the decline; cattle still suffer much from want of forage and from murrain.

Hassan District.—Markets well supplied except in Manjarabad, Arkalgud, Belur, Channaraypatna and Harnhalli Taluks, where importation has been checked owing to prevalence of cholera, and the supply is only just sufficient for local consumption. Sugarcane in Hassan and paddy in Manjarabad are withering, but they are thriving under nallas in Attikuppa, where javari, black and green grams have been in some places fresh sown. Bengal-gram sown in the bed of the Channaraypatna tank has been reaped. Rain fell in Manjarabad, Arkalgud and Attikuppa, and somewhat freely in parts of the Hassan and Narsipur Taluks, where some tanks received a small supply of water. Cholera prevails more or less in each taluk of the district, and cattle still suffer from want of forage.

Shimoga District.—Markets moderately supplied, and except in Channagiri Taluk, where there was a slight rise, prices are steady. There was no rain during the week. In the corresponding week of last year 3·25 inches of rain were registered. The state of the crops is the same as in last week, and the prospects of the season are not very bright. Cholera prevails throughout the district and severely in the Channagiri and Honnali Taluks, and small-pox in the town of Shimoga. Cattle suffer much from want of fodder.

Kadur District.—Markets fairly supplied by importation from Mangalore, Hassan District and Bangalore. Price of food grains generally steady, but slightly cheaper than last week in the Tarikere Taluk. 40 cents of rain fell in the Banavar Taluk, where sugarcane under large tanks is in fair condition. It is being cut in Lakvalli. There are no crops in the other taluks. The health of the public is generally indifferent; cholera and small-pox prevail; cattle suffer from want of fodder and from the foot-and-mouth diseases.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets moderately supplied; but in scattered villages of the Chitaldroog, Kankuppa, Doderi, Hiriyur and Pavagada Taluks, the supply was scanty. In the three first named taluks, as well as in Davangere, javari and ragi were dearer than in last week. Light drizzling showers fell in Hiriyur and Hosdurga. Javari and Bengal-gram in the Chitaldroog Taluk, and the latter in Hosdurga were harvested; paddy, javari, &c., under wells are ready for harvest in the Kankuppa and Doderi Taluks. The standing crops in Chitaldroog and Pavagada are in fair condition; but in Hosdurga they are fading. There is more or less cholera in all the taluks except in Budihal. Fever, small-pox and colic are also somewhat prevalent. Cattle continue to suffer much from want of fodder.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Very little rain fell during the week, except in the Kadaba, Hassan, Narsipur and Yedatore Taluks, where some of the smaller tanks were partially filled. In a few favoured localities fresh seed has been sown, principally javari, which is being grown for the seed, and for green cattle food, to a larger extent than formerly; in Attikuppa black and green gram have been put into the ground in the hope of reaping a 'stolen' crop. Ploughing and cross ploughing have been vigorously prosecuted wherever it was possible, and a general expectation on the part of the farmers of coming rain has been reported. The meteorological observations somewhat confirm this 'rule of thumb' prognostication, and the district reports give a rather more hopeful account of the condition of the people and appearance of the country, which is enlivened by green patches of cereals grown under irrigation, for which purpose old wells have been deepened, and new ones sunk to meet the exigencies of the case. These ripening crops are generally said to be progressing favourably, and where the supply of water is abundant, to be very luxuriant. There is much distress among the poorer classes, and some pitiable accounts of destitution have been received; but every effort has been and is being made to reach distress of every kind, and to provide adequate and appropriate relief. The kitchens and camps afford it to those who are physically unfit to labour, or to perform any but the lightest task work. The relief works under the Revenue Officers, which have been judiciously selected with reference to the need of the people, provide employment for these who can do a fair day's work under the circumstances; while the Professional Department do the same for those who are able-bodied, on large sanctioned works, the principal of which are the water-works at Bangalore and Mysore, and other large irrigation works throughout the Province which otherwise might not have been carried on so vigorously. Under the Revenue authorities, the available labour is mainly employed on repairs to irrigation works, and on cross country roads and village improvements; and at the camps, &c., those who are able to do light work are usefully employed as far as it is found possible to do so. Cholera still continues its ravages, and the number of deaths from this cause and from famine diarrhœa are very high; small-pox and fever also are prevalent in many places. The numbers from the first cause for the week ending the 22nd of March were 3,504 as follows:—

Bangalore	...	369	Hassan	...	522
Kolar	...	1,167	Shimoga	...	115
Tumkur	...	539	Kadur	...	314
Mysore	...	169	Chitaldroog	...	309

According to the report of the Commissioner of Nundydroog, the deaths in his Division from July 1876 to the end of February 1877 (in which month the death-rate was excessive) amounted to 23,615. Of these 7,759 were due to cholera and famine diarrhœa, 861 to small-pox, and the remainder to other diseases. Cattle have also suffered greatly. The same report shews that 149,114 have died from pestilence and famine in the same period, and that forage is very scarce.

As against this tale of suffering, the grain merchants are making a good harvest out of the opportunity, and the smaller traders are, in the same way, doing a brisk trade in the local markets to their own and the consumers' advantage. Had it not been for this wide movement of grain by the agency of private trade, the distress in the villages would have been frightful to contemplate. With regard to the weight of grain imported by rail, the daily averages since November last are given below:—

From 1st November 1876 to 24th February 1877	...	380	tons daily.
For week ending 3rd March	...	283	do.
Do. 10th do.	...	529	do.
Do. 17th do.	...	529	do.
Do. 24th do.	...	426	do.

The totals for the last week were—

Delivery at the terminal station	...	2,673	tons.
Do. Kolar Road do.	...	310	„
Total	...	2,983	tons.

or 722 tons less than in last week. Of this Madras sent 2,412 tons, Beypoor 286, and Negapatam and Trichinopoly by the S. I. Railway 85. There were also 13 tons received from the northward by the G. I. P. Railway and 82 from Bellary, the neighbouring zillahs of the Madras Presidency furnishing the remainder. With regard to the receipt of 82 tons from Bellary the consignment was a tentative one from a market overstocked with Bengal-gram; this is said to have been sent from Bombay to Bellary, and a portion of it transferred to Bangalore.

In addition to these importations which are considered, if continued, to be sufficient for Mysore's requirements, there are the ripening crops, and the western coast supply *viâ* the western ghâts, a correct estimate of which has not yet been received. There was also, previous to the 15th March, a large harvest of bamboo-rice from the dying trees in the Mysore jungles, to which many of the poorer classes resorted in order to subsist upon the exceptional crop, and to collect it for sale at 25 seers per rupee. Colonel Hay states that in 1837 when crops failed, the bamboos seeded, and the ryots sold the grain at half the price of ordinary rice. The price of food grains has been steady. In Bangalore and Tumkur it was a little cheaper, and the reverse in Kadur and Hassan.

Compared with last week there is an increase of 147 in the number of works in progress under the Revenue Officers, and of 5,853 in the daily average of number of persons employed upon them, chiefly in the Bangalore and Hassan Districts, the Kolar and Kadur Districts shewing a decrease of 683 and 261 respectively. With regard to the piece-work system the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan reports that it works very satisfactorily, that parties of equal working power club together and execute their allotted tasks cheerfully and well, that they sometimes earn by diligent labour more than they could otherwise earn on the daily hire system, and that when sure of their supervisors, they not infrequently ask for their pay for the week to be given to them in a lump on market day, alleging, as is of course true, that they can then lay it out to better advantage.

There is an increase of 5,610 in the daily number of persons receiving gratuitous relief at kitchens and camps in all the districts, except Tumkur which shews a decrease of 2,007. The cause of the influx was briefly noticed in Return No. 6, and the scale therein mentioned was, during the week, issued for adoption uniformly throughout the province, for one month tentatively, subject to a report at the end of that time.

SCALE.

A. For each adult of either sex, who is physically unable to work, ⅔rds of a seer of *ragi flour* per diem, equal to 45 tolas, together with *condiments* in each case of the average value of 3 pies per head, at the discretion of the supervising officer, both as to the combination of the necessary "soup" and the distribution within these limits.

B. Children of either sex under 10 years of age, half the above rations.

N. B.—Should *rice* be issued in lieu of *ragi flour*, it is to be given at the rate of ½ a seer of *grain* equal to 40 tolas or 1 lb.

Each institution has to submit returns of the numbers fed as above, for the week ending Saturday at midnight. These are tabulated correctly through the several offices of the taluk and district, and submitted by the Commissioners of Divisions to the Chief Commissioner's Office, where after further analysis they will be finally recorded in specially prepared register books for easy reference at any time. It is considered, by this uniformity of practice and strict supervision, that the number so fed may shew a gradual decrease. With regard to this form of relief, a brief review of the operations in the Bangalore District is given, which may be considered as a type of the others.

Within the limits of the Municipality, 4 feeding kitchens and one camp were at work in all March, affording relief to a daily average number of 7,127, of which 1,055 were men, 2,923 women, and 3,149 children, the average cost per head being 9½ pies for one meal per diem at the kitchens, and 2 per diem at the camp at Binnamangalam.

In addition to this, there were (and still are) 7 camps established on the radiating lines of road, distant from 6 to 8 miles from Bangalore, to prevent influx of paupers, &c., to the town. They are fed there and provided with work, or otherwise judiciously assisted to procure a means of livelihood. A daily average of 4,783 were so aided, of which 1,388 were men, 1,773 women, and 1,622 children. The average cost per head is reported to be 1 anna and 4 pies.

Throughout the district there are, excluding the above, 16 relief houses in selected sites relieving a daily average of 9,265, of which 4,932 were adults, and 4,333 children, the cost per head being 9½ pies.

The percentage of collections of revenue to the Government demand made up to 31st March will be included in report No. 8, which will close the official year.

The officer deputed by this Administration in accordance with the desire of the Madras Government to Pennacondah to withdraw from that taluk and the two adjoining taluks of Hindupur and Mudducksera, reports that the authorities were only able to indicate 35 persons of both sexes and children receiving gratuitous relief in these three large taluks.

As regards the Mysore people stated to have congregated in large numbers into the Wynaad, the Collector of Malabar now reports that there are no persons in that locality in need of relief.

J. PUCKLE,
On Special Duty.

PROVINCE

(No. 7.) *Condition Statement for*

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	No. and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog.															
Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	76	116	242	434	374	10,720	14,951	7,503	7,503	1,96,052	91,447
Kolar ..	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	42	200	107	349	332	5,637	4,954	2,976	2,976	1,47,860	1,01,351
Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	68	229	55	352	328	7,574	7,652	3,077	3,077	189,937	1,19,018
Ashtagram.															
Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	22	18	24	64	73	1,881	2,159	7,953	7,953	59,690*	38,336
Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	18	36	46	100	101	2,775	4,407	4,325	4,325	53,274	33,418
Nagar.															
Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	18	18	61	97	69	670	697	2,557	2,557	*50,807	32,830
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	16	29	97	142	133	1,817	1,586	1,091	1,091	44,203	22,169
Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	25	71	219	315	300	6,200	6,687	1,570	1,570	1,64,359	92,295
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	60	66	64	1,012	1,064	...	...	19,152	14,543
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	3	196	208	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	285	723	919	1,927	1,780	38,512	44,365	31,052	31,052	9,25,334	5,45,407

Note 1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed

2. The figures entered in columns 14, 17 and 18 are based on the latest

OF MYSORE.

the week ending 24th March 1877.

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief. Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps. During last week.	During present week.	Grants for gratuitous relief. Amount of private subscriptions up to date.	Amount of Government grant.	Total.	Total expenditure up to date.	Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee. Average in ordinary years. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	During last week. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	During present week. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 17th March 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
19,11,634	14,96,760	10,354	14,240	611	19,962	20,573	12,522	26	60	13	17	14	18	35·	16·33	...	* The figures against the Mysore District have been corrected according to the latest report received from the Deputy Commissioner: received on the 29th March 1877.
		4,198	5,371	...	12,720	12,720	10,088	32	80	14	16	14	16	25·1	15·9	...	
		18,205	16,198	844	29,862	30,706	26,049	28	106	12	16	13	16	27·4	15·9	...	
		1,941	1,979	1,897	1,200	3,097	2,309	24	70	13	19	13	20	24·3	21·79	...	
		1,455	1,963	..	1,575	1,575	1,323	32	76	14	17	14	16	34·4	15 85	...	
		331	436	473	450	923	419	30	76	12	17	12	17	38·4	18·3	...	
		838	1,102	1,074	1,117	2,191	1,710	30	64	14	16	13	16	35 7	19·75	...	
		1,765	2,329	2,504	2,121	4,625	1,590	24	88	13	15	13	15	23 5	9·5	...	Do. 31st do.
...	...	6,165	6,612	16,558	22,860	39,418	36,045	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,609	2,241	...	20,571	20,571	10,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,11,634	14,96,760	46,861	52,471	23,961	1,12,438	1,36,399	1,02,603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

by private subscriptions, as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
accounts received from the Public Works Department.

J. PUCKLE,
On Special Duty.

B

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents.										Remarks for 1877.
		Average of 1871, 72 & 73.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		
1st	January.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th		...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March.	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	
12th		...	...	...	...	...	86	...	7	...	65	
13th	April.	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	47	...	...	Week ending 24th March.
14th		...	41	...	...	...	31	...	..			
15th		...	20	...	14	...	...	...	47			
16th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	5			
17th		...	2	...	45	...	15	...	...			
18th	May.	1	86	...	13	...	...	1	37			
19th		...	19	6	20	...	85	1	93			
20th		...	24	1	12	2	39	...	34			
21st		...	36	3	88	...	35	...	93			
22nd		1	9	4	28	...	48	...	3			
23rd	June.	...	39	...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th		...	10	..	83	1	43	1	42			
25th		...	88	...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th		1	15	...	30	...	14	...	67			
27th	July.	...	14	...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th		1	11	...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th		...	71	3	44	...	39	...	2			
30th		...	19	2	42	...	19	...	23			
31st		1	8	...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd	August.	2	42	2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd		1	98	1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th		1	97	1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th		...	54	1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th	Sept.	2	30	4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th		3	21	4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		1	5	3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th		1	56	2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th		3	12	2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st	Oct.	1	11	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd		1	76	1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd		...	48	2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th		...	5	1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th	Nov.	...	33	...	82	...	26	...	52			
46th		...	47	...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th		...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th		...	49	...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th	Dec.	...	42	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th		...	8	...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		34	66	56	54	22	6	17	34			

J. PUCKLE.

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.

Statement No. XXI regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 6th April 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' Reports by telegram, dated 3rd and 4th April 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed.			Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee.			Average rainfall, *i.e.*, the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
							During the past week.	During the present week.	Percentage of labourers to population of district.			Ordinary prices.	During the past week.	During the present week.		
										Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Slight grain importations. Fever and small-pox prevalent.	Roads ... Tanks .. Miscellaneous*	3,682	3,725	·36	2,46,733	1,46.048	Jowari ...56 Bajri .. 54	34⅓ 28½	32¾ 28½	24·94	14·4
Nasik ..	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	20 cents of rain have fallen	Ditto ..	15,450	15.600	2·13	4.39,931	1,88,829	Jowari .. 54 Bajri . 47	32 26	31 25	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar	6,617	5,650	7,73.938	6,77,376	Grain imports enough. 2 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ..	20,996	22,260	2·87	5.56,601	3,62.822	Jowari .. 76 Bajri ...66	25½ 24	25½ 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Grain supply abundant. A few cases of cholera.	Ditto ..	31,400	33.600	3·7	10,21,260	5,92,562	Jowari .. 65 Bajri .. 51	24 23	24 23	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply sufficient	Ditto ..	46,422	47,144	6·56	15,29.259	10,11,608	Jowari .. 66 Bajri ...60	21 ...	21 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Grain supply abundant. 125 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ..	29,521	30,212	2·83	5,71.338	3,16,492	Jowari ...39 Bajri ...35	19 19	18½ 19	54·60	25·43
Kaladgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain supply sufficient. 152 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	29,926	31.849	3 9	8,25.801	4.38,639	Jowari .. 56 Bajri .. 76	16 16½	16½ 16½	22·43	6 13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful. Scarcity of water throughout the Collectorate. 289 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	25,000	27,586	2·55	6,08,701	3,24,127	Jowari .. 43 Bajri ...54	19 19	18 18	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain market fairly supplied. Prices rising owing to diminished imports consequent upon rise of cartage rates. 420 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	33.638	41,294	4·17	9,61,241	3,85,837	Jowari ...43	17½	16¼	26 39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992			2.36.038	2,53,270	3·13	67,60,865	37,66.964					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

A little rain has fallen in Nasik.

2. There has been a slight rise in the price of grain this week; it now averages only 22½ lbs. per rupee, but continues plentiful.

3. The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 253,270 against 236,038 last week, and there are also 2,883 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The increase is slight in every Collectorate, except in Dharwar, where it is very marked, and is due chiefly to the return movement of the immigrants referred to in paragraph 6 of the last summary.

4. With a view to facilitate the grain traffic during the monsoon, instructions have been issued to the local officers to pay particular attention to ferry crossings and ferry-boat accommodation.

5. The Sanitary Commissioner has, during the past week, submitted reports upon the condition of the people of Kaladgi and Sholapur. In Kaladgi, owing to the fact that the orders of Government regarding the organization for village inspection, charitable relief, and payments to young children whose parents are upon relief works, have not been fully carried out, the condition of some of the people has become unsatisfactory. In Sholapur, on the contrary, where the orders of Government have been administered with great care and ability, the condition of the people has improved, and is satisfactory.

The arrangements necessary for bringing about a better state of matters in Kaladgi have been made.

6. In Dharwar the arrangements described in paragraph 6 of the last summary have begun to take effect, and the reports that have been received as regards the movements, employment, and relief of the immigrants, are more satisfactory.

7. More complete arrangements for village inspection, charitable relief, and relief of young children, have also been made in the most affected parts of the Belgaum Collectorate.

8. The Collector of Ratnagiri has reported the return, from Bombay, through his districts, of many persons on their way to their homes in the Deccan. These people had left employment in Bombay, and were in the possession of money. Many of them were suffering from disease acquired in Bombay, due probably to over-exertion, working in unhealthy localities, and living in overcrowded and dirty houses. Other sick persons of the same class are now being treated in a hospital that has been established by the Municipality on the flats in Bombay. Many of these immigrants appear to have means of their own, and some of them are daily leaving the town, by different outlets, on their way to their homes in the Deccan and elsewhere. The nature of the disease (fever) from which the people have been suffering, the exciting cause of which has been by some persons (probably erroneously) attributed to the existence of the famine in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, is now under investigation by the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, whose report has been called for.

9. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as before. It will be seen that, during the week ending 31st March, the number of people upon Civil works was 24,700, the number upon works under Public Works Department agency being 222,973.

10. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works in the nine affected districts employing 1,000 people or more. It will be seen that 204,993,

or fully four-fifths of the labourers, are now employed upon the works enumerated :—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	Remarks.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,040	1,040	
Nasik ...	Road from Yeola to Nizam's frontier.	1,786	13,286	
	Sinnar-Ghoti Road ...	6,010		
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road ...	5,490		
Ahmednagar ...	Oojhar Canal ...	3,500	22,715	
	Dhond-Munmar Railway ..	17,080		
	Road from Barighat to Kolhar...	2,135		
Poona ...	Mutha Canal ...	10,146	26,905	
	Nira Canal ...	5,035		
	Matoba Tank ...	5,745		
	Shirsophal Tank ...	4,613		
	Road from Poona *viâ* Paud to Pimpri Ghaut.	1,366		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank ...	13,771	42,698	
	Motibagh Tank ...	3,676		
	Pundharpur-Wangi Road ...	2,630		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road ...	4,351		
	Sholapur-Barsi Road ...	4,705		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road to British frontier.	3,759		
	Sholapur-Takli Road ...	2,719		
	Road from Barsi Station to Barsi	2,456		
	Poona-Hyderabad Road ...	2,156		
	Pandharpur-Janoni Road ...	1,459		
	Road from Barsi Station to Pandharpur.	1,016		
Satara ...	Mhaswad Tank ...	10,004	27,260	
	Nehr Tank ...	6,903		
	Pingli Tank ...	7,756		
	Islampur Tank ...	2,597		
Kaladgi ...	Begum Tank ...	3,051	25,173	
	Sholapur-Hubli Road ...	11,910		
	Indi-Horti Road ...	3,685		
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	3,291		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	3,236		
Belgaum ...	Gokak Canal ...	3,000	22,369	
	Arbhavi-Nargund Road ...	4,961		
	Belgaum-Panchgaum Road ...	6,995		
	Sankeshwar-Lokapa Road ...	4,203		
	Murgundi-Telsang Road ...	1,944		
	Metalling the Mail Road ..	1,266		
Dharwar ...	Dambal Tank ...	1,070	23,547	
	Hubli-Kaladgi Road ...	8,804		
	Ron-Nawalgund Road ...	3,482		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road ...	2,843		
	Karwar-Bellary Road between Gadag and Dambal.	1,464		
	Bridged and drained road from Gadag to Dambal and Hesrur.	2,083		
	Hubli to Sungutticope Road ...	3,801		
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	204,993	

11. Maps are not sent with this summary, as they would merely repeat the information contained in those sent with the summary for the week ending 16th March 1877.

12. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 24th March, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:—

Districts.	Collector's discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	142	111	801	1,061	101	725
Nasik	*	*	203	4,756	698	5,149
Ahmednagar	895	365	6,965	3,606	403	3,140
Poona	2,671	1,073	13,494	11,977	1,226	18,819
Sholapur	808	762	17,047	12,946	1,387	8,060
Satara	284	120	5,490	9,800	1,176	5,058
Kaladgi	385	211	1,708	3,972	428	2,289
Belgaum	1,357	448	3,645	2,111	238	1,528
Dharwar	731	431	4,635	4,937	450	2,258
TOTAL .	7,273	3,521	53,991	55,166	6,107	47,026

* No expenditure has been incurred by the Collector.

13. A table is appended showing the condition of the affected Native States.

14. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 4,519 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 31st March, and during the same week 4,629 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 9,148 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 31st March to the Southern Mahratta ports and the Railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 31st March was 219,750 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March 1877.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports.	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	16,798	90,547
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur.	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,477	13,760	108,903
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal.	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	3,234	20,300
TOTAL ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,174	33,792	219,750

15. On the whole, the grain supply continues to be sufficient, the transfer of labourers from Civil to Public Works agency has made satisfactory progress, and the general condition of the people is fairly good, except among the Dharwar immigrants, and in Kaladgi, where measures, which will, no doubt, work a speedy improvement, have been stringently ordered.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General*, R. E.,

Secretary to Government

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of District.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.
										Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Report not received ...	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*...	†	†	†	3,31,730	2,56,078	Jowari ... 51 Bajri ... 44	† †	† †
Akalkot	498	373	78,222	58,000	Grain is slightly dearer; otherwise no change.	Ditto ...	2.273	2,298	2·93	40,298	30,952	Jowari ... 61	21¼	20¾
Jath	884	879	64,000	63,628	There is no cholera. Grain importations continue. Weather cool, and public health generally good.	Ditto ...	505	929	1·45	28,062	23,018	Jowari ... 63	17⅝	17⅝
Phaltan	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change	Ditto ...	431	422	·7	17,400	8,071	Jowari ... 54	29⅜	29⅜
Sawant Wari	904	...	1,90,814	...	Grain worth Rs. 550 imported. Exportations none. Nachani slightly cheaper. Cholera decreasing.	Ditto ...	189	184	·09	1,148	582	Nachani ... 55	28	28½
Savanur	70	18	15,757	2,020	Report not received	Ditto ...	101	186	1·18	10,000	470	Jowari ... 61½	†	†
Total ...	8,161	4,666	17,81,855	8,03,254			...	...	...	4,28,638	3,19,171			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearance, &c.

† Reports not received.

A.

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relief

(Accompaniment to

Districts.	For the week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the week ending 30th December 1876.		For the week ending 6th January 1877.		For the week ending 13th January 1877.		For the week ending 20th January 1877.		For the week ending 27th January 1877.		For the week ending 3rd February 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,98
Nasik ...	...	16,045	...	16,932	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	15,883	...	15,493
Ahmednagar	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,382
Poona ...	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866
Sholapur ...	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,504	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873
Satara ...	5,330	17,787	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745
Kaladgi ...	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,054	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973
Belgaum ...	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909
Dharwar ...	...	16,020	1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	25,879
Total ...	1,16,454	1,72,093	1,20,809	1,72,284	1,20,024	1,84,437	1,36,629	1,94,818	1,30,645	2,02,612	1,00,661	1,79,347	79,577	1,84,051
Grand Total	2,88,547		2,93,093		3,04,461		3,31,447		3,33,257		2,80,008		2,63,628	
Ratnagiri ...	1,379	323	996	497	1,829	512	1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399
Kanara ...	1,533	167	1,781	219	1,976	301	2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176
	2,912	490	2,777	716	3,805	813	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575
Total ...	3,402		3,493		4,618		4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	2,91,949		2,96,586		3,09,079		3,36,386		3,39,439		2,86,849		2,69,773	

* Collector's Return for 31st March not received

s under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

ment No. XXI).

the week ng 10th bruary 1877.	For the week ending 17th February 1877.		For the week ending 24th February 1877.		For the week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the week ending 10th March 1877.		For the week ending 17th March 1877.		For the week ending 24th March 1877.		For the week ending 31st March 1877.	
Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
3,012	322	3,932	222	4,262	70	2,233	90	3,128	33	3,331	26	3,289	14	2,920
12,320	...	16,022	..	16,891	...	10,986	...	11,597	...	14,015	...	15,574	...	15,759
13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912	10,861	686	16,443	411	17,495	537	19,213	710	21,493
20,363	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,787	7,638	23,801	3,393	23,914	4,981	25,811	4,876	27,702
27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451	12,115	36,301	8,973	40,262	3,589	38,864	4,020	42,532	4,293	42,926
23,363	125	23,421	316	24,396	377	20,272	297	27,086	79	27,047	404	28,727	42	29,566
46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361	6,242	22,582	5,280	21,615	6,754	22,994	6,754	24,513
9,370	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876	3,454	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	17,426	4,305	21,865	5,279	22,316
27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143	2,328	26,215	2,064	29,516	2,860	30,921	2,732	35,768
1,83,045	47,613	1,76,549	39,680	1,84,318	37,060	1,71,415	29,526	1,92,335	19,106	1,93,223	23,887	2,10,926	24,700	2,22,973
,46,704	2,24,162		2,23,998		2,11,475		2,21,861		2,12,329		2,34,813		2,47,673	
599	363	1,323	668	1,416	150	503	465	1,260	457	1,164	593	1,407	828	882
236	1,044	194	1,280	196	1,126	85	1,100	181	1,074	127	1,017	127	1,042	131
835	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,276	588	1,565	1,441	1,531	1,291	1,610	1,534	1,870	1,013
1,991	2,924		3,560		1,864		3,006		2,822		3,144		2,883	
,48,695	2,27,086		2,27,558		2,13,339		2,24,867		2,15,151		2,37,957		2,50,556	

reek's figures have been entered.

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(*Accompaniment to Statement No. XXI*).

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand Total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
23rd December ...	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	1,16,454	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	31,372	1,72,093	12,51,333	1,24,478	1,17,947	48,502	2,88,547
30th December ...	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18,396	1,20,809	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	27,838	1,72,284	14,77,348	1,23,429	1,23,389	46,234	2,93,093
6th January 1877 ...	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	1,20,024	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	27,548	1,84,437	16,86,037	1,26,130	1,28,952	47,550	3,04,461
13th January ...	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	1,36,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	1,94,818	18,43,802	1,38,937	1,41,903	50,477	3,31,447
20th January ...	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	1,30,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	2,02,612	21,51,052	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,343	3,33,257
27th January ...	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	1,00,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,354	1,79,347	23,20,955	1,16,032	1,20,724	43,252	2,80,008
3rd February ...	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	74,536	80,093	29,422	1,84,051	24,81,077	1,07,509	1,15,120	41,072	2,63,628
10th February ...	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704
17th February ...	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162
24th February ...	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	1,84,318	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998
3rd March ...	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	1,74,415	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	2,11,475
10th March ...	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	21,51,479	76,987	85,094	30,254	1,92,335	33,09,939	89,058	98,402	34,401	2,21,861
17th March ...	11,77,975	6,456	5,317	2,053	19,106	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,369	1,93,223	34,41,482	85,226	90,401	31,422	2,12,329
24th March ...	11,96,690	11,098	11,029	3,560	23,887	23,93,652	83,667	94,393	32,866	2,10,926	35,90,324	94,765	1,05,422	36,426	2,34,813
31st March ...	12,19,405	10,074	11,107	3,519	24,700	25,47,559	88,086	1,00,604	34,283	2,22,973	37,66,964	98,160	1,11,711	37,802	2,47,673

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 5th April 1877.

Read Relief Reports for the week ending 24th March 1877; from the Collector of the Kistna District, dated 27th March 1877; from the Collector of Kurnool, dated 28th and 29th March 1877; and from the Collector of South Arcot, dated 31st March 1877.

THE relief reports of the Kistna, Kurnool, and South Arcot Districts for the week ending 24th March are submitted for the information of Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, 30th March 1877, No. A Talukwar Abstract accompanies.

2. *Prices.*—In *Kistna* prices have risen slightly on the whole. There are fluctuations in individual taluks, but the only one calling for special notice is a somewhat sharp rise in the prices of the three inferior grains in Sattenapalli. In *Kurnool* also there is little change. Rice has fallen in Cumbum, but risen in Markapur; it is stationary elsewhere. Cholum has fallen in Cumbum and Markapur, and risen in Ramalkota, Pattikonda, and Koilkuntla. Ragi is stationary except in Ramalkota, where it has fallen. Cumboo has risen in Pattikonda and fallen in Cumbum. This taluk, in which prices are falling, is the only one which presents appearance of general change. In the distressed taluks of South Arcot, ragi and cumbu have fallen, but other grains are stationary.

3. No rain is reported to have been received in any of these districts in the week.

4. In Kistna the works in progress are the river embankment, Commamur channel, and the clearance of the Ellore and main canals. The number on the first two works was 2,630; those on the canal clearances are not reported. In South Arcot, only minor works employing 538 persons were in progress.

5. The numbers on the works in each taluk of Kurnool are given below:—

	17th March	24th March.	
Ramalkota ...	43,897	39,434	— 4,463
Nandikotkur ...	8,252	8 975	+ 723
Nundial ...	18,708	28,973	+10,265
Sirwell ...	12,521	13,960	+ 1,439
Koilkuntla ...	30,196	31,725	+ 1,259
Pattikonda ...	19,999	19,292	— 707
Cumbum ...	46,318	34 533	—11,785
Markapur ...	12,137	8,551	— 3,586
Total ...	192,028	185,443	— 6,585

The increase in Nundial is ascribed to the return of coolies who had gone away for the New Year's feast, and who had been rejected on weeding; and those in Sirwell and Koilkuntla to the second of these causes. The decrease in Ramalkota is attributed to refusal of coolies to move, on transfer to other works being ordered, and that in Cumbum and Markapur to concentration of work, hot weather, &c., and in Pattikonda to enormous estimate for a work unreported in the previous week. But the telegram since received for the 31st, which shows a large increase in the district, states that the decrease in these taluks for the week under report was to a great extent non-existent, and results simply from defective reports. The Board trust such errors will be guarded against in future. The sudden large increase in Nundial is alarming.

6. In Cumbum and Markapur taluks, wages are still paid at the higher task rates. The Collector will be called upon by telegraph to furnish explanation. In other taluks wages at the lower scale of task work, in Nandikotkur, Nundial, and Sirwell with reference to price of 6½ seers per rupee, and in Ramalkota, Pattikonda, and Koilkuntla of 7½ seers. In the first-named three taluks, rice, which seems to be the grain taken, is at 6·77, 6·41, and 7·12 for this week and last, and the wages are, therefore, too high in two of the taluks. The prices of rice and cholum in the other three taluks are given in the margin, and it will be observed that whatever grain has been taken as the standard, the wages are wrong. Mr. Clogstown should be called upon to explain. In Mr. Farmer's division rice is the standard.

	Rice. March.		Cholum. March.	
	17th	24th	17th	24th
Ramalkota	6·23	6·23	8 90	7·30
Pattikonda	7·52	7·52	9·67	9 67
Koilkuntla	8·25	8·25	9 07	8·80

In South Arcot the sliding scale is in force in two taluks, in Villapuram at full task rates to rice at 8 seers, and in Tirumalay at lower task rates to rice at 7½ seers; prices higher in both cases than those quoted in the return. In Tindivanam the old 2 anna scale is in force.

7. Gratuitous relief in Kistna and South Arcot is on a very small scale, the numbers being 235 and 59 respectively. In Kurnool they are 25,572, and of these 22,256 are children. The taluk comparison for the week is as follows:—

	17th March.	24th March.	
Ramalkota ...	7,773	11,636	+ 3,863
Nandikotkur ...	1,155	1,871	+ 716
Nundial ...	1,594	4,601	+ 3,007
Sirwell ...	271	882	+ 611
Koilkuntla ...	7,057	4,165	— 2,892
Pattikonda ...	209	398	+ 189
Cumbum ...	879	1,431	+ 552
Markapur ...	468	588	+ 120
Total ...	19,406	25,572	+ 6,166

The increase is due to the inclusion of children of persons on the works and allowed 3 pies a head per diem; though the order seems not to have been yet applied in all taluks. The decrease in Pattikonda is not explained.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 24th March 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 24th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works	Gratuitous relief		Men.	Women	Children	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kurnool	Ramalkota	..	..	23,197	9,07,290	9,07,290	3,224	1,391	14,208	18,996	6,230	39,434	68	76	11,492	11,636
	Nandikotkur	..	..	4,866	1,35,290	1,35,290	5,953	725	2,719	4,628	1,557	8,975	373	555	943	1,871
	Nundial	..	..	16,785	4,19,883	4,19,883	3,616	476	9,622	13,986	5,365	28,973	275	464	3,862	4,601
	Sirwell	..	..	8,337	2,20,036	2,20,036	1,474	166	4,485	7,363	2,112	13,960	78	142	662	882
	Koilkuntla	..	..	16,928	4,18,101	4,18,101	2,917	805	10,163	14,978	6,584	31,725	135	183	3,847	4,165
	Pattikonda	..	..	8,287	2,33,123	2,33,123	1,485	136	7,950	9,691	2,551	19,292	100	140	158	398
	Cumbum	..	..	32,708	4,70,306	4,70,306	4,029	382	14,830	15,246	4,457	34,533	216	164	1,051	1,431
	Markapur	..	..	3,947	1,43,672	1,43,672	3,469	354	3,030	3,801	1,720	8,551	150	197	241	588
	Total	..	30,21,000	..	1,15,082	29,47,701	29,47,701	26,167	4,435	66,178	88,689	30,576	185,443	1,395	1,921	22,256	25,572
South Arcot	Tirumalay	..	..	..	2,948	167	1,796	1,796 / 5	90	16	102	202	13	317	4	13	42	59
	Tindivanam	..	..	..	120	14	120	144	..	..	16	..	..	16	..	..	..	..
	Villapuram	..	..	..	590	102	438	1,138	..	..	126	61	18	205	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	15,000	3,658	283	2,354	3,083	90	16	244	263	31	538	4	13	42	59
Kistna	Bapatla	..	..	65,000	1,814	28,702	29,022 / 8,332	980	73	1,068	785	38	1,891	71	80	70	221
	Bezwada	..	..	30,655	670	14,029	14,029 / 6,287	580	9	286	282	171	739	5	3	3	11
	Repalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Palnad	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nuzvid	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
	Nandigama	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	90,000	95,655	2,484	42,731	57,670	1,271	83	1,354	1,067	209	2,630	77	83	75	235

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 5th April 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6th April 1877.

THE Board submit to Government the relief reports for the week ending 31st March, with the usual statements and maps of the districts marginally noted. The South Arcot and Malabar reports are again wanting, and telegraphic summaries only have been received from Kistna and Kurnool.

Cuddapah. | Chingleput.
Madura. | Nellore.
Salem. | Bellary.
Coimbatore.

2. *Prices*—Are nearly stationary. In Cuddapah there has been a general decline of prices in Kadiri, but raggi has risen in three taluks. Bellary prices show a slight tendency to rise, but there is a remarkable fall in rice at Harpanhally from 5·8 to 7 seers, which affects the district average.

In Chingleput rice has risen in Ponneri, but raggi is cheaper at Trivellore, probably owing to the fall of rain which has taken place there. In North Arcot prices have fallen at Arcot, Arnee, Gudiattum and Kangundi. In Salem the recovery in Dharampury noticed last week is ascribed to large importation having set in. There is a fall at Ahtur, but no other changes to note in that district, or in Coimbatore, except a rise in raggi and cumboo at Sattiamungalum and in raggi at Dharapuram. The prices of the better kinds of cholum and of raggi and cumboo have risen in the sub-division taluks of Madura. Raggi is cheaper in Tinnevelly. There is no change of importance in Trichinopoly.

3. *Rainfall*—There has been very general rain during the week, Bellary being the only district from which none is reported. It has been heavy in Kistna, and fell in six taluks of Nellore, ranging from 3 inches in Kanigiri to ·65 in Kandukur.

The Pennair has again been in fresh, and water supply is now pretty well assured. The rain in Cuddapah was heaviest in the south of the district but no where reached an inch. There was rain in six taluks of Kurnool. In Chingleput 2·6 inches fell at Trivellore and a shower at Conjeveram. There was good rain in the central portion of North Arcot reaching 1½ inches at Narayanavanam, and half an inch was registered at Palamnair. Rain fell in five taluks of Salem, the highest being 1·7 inches in Ahtur.

In Madura 1·83 inches fell in Periyakolam and showers were received in the eastern parts of Trichinoply and south of Coimbatore, and in four of the distressed taluks of Tinnevelly. Rain thus fell in almost every district; but the showers, though heavy in places, were scattered and capricious. They are too early for much benefit to cultivation, but will improve water supply and forage for cattle. The cotton crop in Tinnevelly is reported to have benefited much by recent rains.

4. The grants for works and charitable relief made by the Board up to 31st March were Rs. 1,13,35,283; and Rs. 99,67,186 were expended on these objects. The grants have been exceeded in Kurnool and Chingleput, and further funds will be separately placed at the Collector's disposal. The following is the usual abstract of the outlay on works in progress, so far as details are available:—

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Roads—		
New works	1,44,186	35,45,929
Repairs	65,935	10,10,762
	2,01,121	45,56,691
Irrigation works	25,400	4,28,685
Miscellaneous	41,901	5,00,693
	2,77,422	54,86,069

A further statement showing the numbers and magnitude of the works undertaken in all districts except Kurnool is appended; and the following is a summary of it:—

	In progress.		Completed.	
	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.
Roads—				
New works	354	2,657	88	289
Repairs	233	2 062	55	353
Total ...	587	4,719	143	642
Irrigation works—				
New works	55	.....	24	.....
Repairs	784	.....	150	.....
Miscellaneous	2,422	.....	1,287	.....
	3,848	.....	1,604	.....

The new road works are principally in Bellary, Cuddapah and Salem, and the road repairs in Bellary, North Arcot and Coimbatore. The irrigation works are most numerous in Salem, Bellary, Chingleput and North Arcot. The great number of works classed as miscellaneous are chiefly wells and drinking-water tanks.

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The totals for each district are compared below with last week's report:—

	24th March.	31st March.	
Kistna	2,630	1,875	−755
Nellore	35,134	28,824	−6,310
Cuddapah	73,702	78,902	+5,200
Bellary	212,139	225,485	+13,346
Kurnool	185,443	202,142	+16,699
Chingleput	10,499	10,829	+330
North Arcot	23,245	29,469	+6,224
South Arcot	538	538	.....
Madura	8,291	8,447	+156
Tinnevelly	1,930	1,736	−194
Coimbatore	24,480	21,532	−2,948
Salem	51,258	48,175	−3,083
	629,289	657,954	+28,665
East Coast Canal	30,911	34,970	+4,059
	660,200	692,924	+32,724

6. There is thus a considerable increase during the week which, but for a decrease in the numbers in Nellore, Coimbatore and Salem, would have amounted to some forty-five thousand. The report does not explain the decrease in Nellore, but it is due to some extent to drafts of coolies to the East Coast Canal. It however occurs chiefly in the Atmakur and Kanigiri taluks, which are remote from the Coast and where some large works seem to have been finished. The Collector is requested to report on the continued decrease in numbers in the last few weeks.

7. The increase in Cuddapah occurs in the four sub-division taluks, where the numbers have risen from 27,617 to 34,793. In Pulivendala, Prodattoor and Pullampet there is a further increase of 2,280; but in other taluks a decrease. The Sub-Collector appears to have taken it upon himself to defer reduction of wages to those fixed for lower tasks, and a report on the subject is before the Board, and will be separately submitted. The taluk details for the *Bellary* district are given in the margin. There is a general tendency to increase, but the causes of the variations are not given in all cases. The Board regret to notice increase in Adoni and Alur, but the fall in Bellary is satisfactory. The increase in Alur is ascribed to return of coolies rejected on weeding gangs; in Madaksira and Kudligi to abatement of cholera panic, and in Herpunhalli and Hadagalli to influx from the Nizam's country. The decrease in Gooty is due to work being available at the railway station and to concentration.

	24th March	31st March.	
Adoni	52,575	54,649	+2,074
Alur	17,640	19,735	+2,095
Gooty	12,178	10,183	−1,995
Tadpatri	9,956	10,669	+713
Anantapur	9,298	11,390	+2,092
Dharmavarum	1,887	1,551	−336
Penkonda	1,865	2,336	+471
Hindupur	678	811	+133
Madaksira	5,087	12,044	+6,957
Raidrug	9,363	6,302	−3,061
Bellary	48,659	41,299	−7,360
Hospett	13,673	16,202	+2,529
Sundur	2,926	2,987	+61
Kudligi	6,352	7,562	+1,210
Herpunhalli	12,230	14,740	+2,510
Hadagalli	7,772	13,025	+5,253
Total ...	212,139	225,485	+13,346

8. The Collector of *Kurnool* states that the increase in the district is to a great extent nominal and due to defective returns, chiefly from the Cumbum Division in the previous week. In *North Arcot* there is a great increase in the Wallajah Taluk (2,896 to 6,679) and in Punganoor, Chittoor, Chendraghiri and Vellore numbers have also risen. The aggregate number on works in the Eastern Zamindari tracts is 8,940, against 8,745 on the 24th March. Those employed on the railway works near Arconum are not included in the report. The returns for *Coimbatore and Salem* exhibit a decrease. That in *Coimbatore* is due to report from Erode Taluk not having been received. The Collector will take due notice of this default. There is increase in Coimbatore and Dharapuram taluks and decline in Udumalpettah, owing to

return of coolies from the Madura District. In *Salem* there is an increase of about 400 in Uttengarai and Dharampuri, but decrease in all other taluks, probably owing to prospects being more hopeful from recent rains. The decrease in *Tinnevelly* is due to mitigation of distress by the same cause and to commencement of agricultural operations. The *Madura* returns call for no remark.

9. *Rates of Wages*.—Higher task rates are given in parts of *Cuddapah*; in the principal division rates are fixed with reference to rice. The state of affairs in the sub-division has been above alluded to. The old rates (2 annas, 1 anna 4 pie and 10 pie) are still in force in Kadiri. The new scale, with lower task rates, is in force throughout *Bellary*; but the rate for a man cooly varies from 1 anna 2 pie to 1 anna 9 pie, owing to the adoption sometimes of rice and sometimes of Cholum as the standard grain. In *Salem*, a single rate, 7½ seers, the average price of rice, seems to be adopted, which is wrong. The new scale is in force throughout *Nellore*, *Chingleput*, *North Arcot* and *Tinnevelly*, rates for higher task appearing in the following taluks, Saidapett, Pulladum, Udumalapetta, Carbor, Coimbatore, Dharapuram, Srivilliputtur, Sattur, Sankhanainarkovil, Ottapidaram, Addanki, Kanigiri and Darsi. The scale in *Nellore* seems not very correctly worked There is great diversity of rates in all districts in which it is in operation, owing apparently to different grains being adopted. The attention of Collectors is called to the subject. If the instructions are properly observed, greater uniformity should appear. In the Madura District, wages at the old rates appear in Madura and Tirumungalum taluks, and wages in kind are given in Palni. The Collector should enquire on both points.

10. *Gratuitous relief*.—The total numbers in each district are compared below:—

	24th March.	31st March.	
Kistna	235	530	+295
Nellore	6,613	4,976	—1,637
Cuddapah	3,268	6,129	+2,861
Bellary	33,102	82,519	+49,417
Kurnool	25,572	33,753	+8,181
Chingleput	6,030	6,211	+181
North Arcot	2,089	2,060	—29
South Arcot	59	59	...
Madura	1,263	1,484	+221
Tinnevelly	417	415	—2
Coimbatore	2,291	2,738	+447
Salem	5,846	10,143	+4,297
Total ...	86,785	151,017	+64,232

This enormous increase is due to the inclusion of children of persons on the works allowed 3 pies a head and to the initiation of village relief. The former is the more important of the two causes The Board hope to be able in next report to give full details regarding the extended gratuitous relief now being afforded, but information has not yet been furnished from all districts in the form prescribed. The new orders appear to have been worked in their entirety only in the Ceded Districts and in Salem. The Collector of Coimbatore says that, as the coolies earn sufficient at the higher tasks rates, the concession to children is not required, and he is of opinion that there is no need of village relief in his district. If deterioration in physique of the labourers is observed, the allowance for the children now supported from their parents' wages should be introduced.

11. The outlay during the week and up to it is classified as follows:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	4,01,712	96,01,495
Gratuitous relief	31,536	3,65,691
Total ...	4,33,248	99,67,186

The usual memorandum showing grants sanctioned by the Board to date is enclosed, the total is Rs. 1,13,96,493.

12. The following are details of advances from famine funds under the Land Improvement Act for digging wells:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore	...	12,846
Cuddapah	7,945	33,188
Bellary	...	1,270
Chingleput	7,475	7,475
Madura	1,275	1,275
Tinnevelly	1,915	16,970
Salem	3,779	4,229
Total ...	22,389	77,253

The considerable advances made during the week is satisfactory.

13. The establishment returns are summarised below. Return has not been received from Nellore. The expenditure on establishment is steadily rising.

	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts, &c.		Total.		Pay of superior officers included.	
	Number	Monthly pay.	Number	Monthly pay	Number	Monthly pay	Number	Monthly pay	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
Nellore				Not	received.					
Cuddapah	266	11,797	64	687	94	1,146	424	13,630	18	8,178
Bellary	857	16,781	225	3,145	76	1,543	1,158	21,469	9	3,656
Kurnool...	538	19,204	276	2,647	66	907	880	22,758	26	9,857
Chingleput	87	2,110	16	189	2	27	105	2,326	1	641
North Arcot	155	4,633	6	80	103	834	264	5,497	4	2,391
Madura	38	2,802	...	...	51	851	89	3,653	3	1,734
Tinnevelly	72	607	3	20	1	8	76	695	1	350
Coimbatore	102	1,695	30	...	12	152	144	1,847	1	425
Salem	162	5,393	10	132	70	1,026	242	6,551	4	1,910
Total ...	2,277	65,082	630	6,850	475	6,494	3,382	78,426	62	29,142

14. The report of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, gives the following details:—average number of resident paupers in relief camps 11,813; number now resident 12,411; number in hospital on 31st March 512; deaths, 120 in hospital, 14 in camps; outlay in the week Rs. 24,260, and up to the week Rs. 3,18,703 The paupers resident on 31st March belonged to the following districts:—Chingleput 6,062, North Arcot 2,509, Nellore 3,057, others 131; total 11,759. The Board have also been favoured by the President, Municipal Commission, with a return of the numbers employed on relief works carried on by him from famine funds placed at his disposal, and of the inmates of a relief camp which he has established at Sattonkad, on the northern canal. The relief labourers numbered 4,483 and the resident paupers 760 on the 31st March.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolahs per rupee of different grains and rainfall in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st March 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd Sort.			Cholam.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horsegram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	8·26	8·33	19·53	10·97	11·10	30 22	13·19	13 20	37·04	10·53	10·86	36·65	7·04	7·14	13·50	11·16	11·39	29·18	1·46	3·69	0·02
Nellore	7·87	7·88	17·00	10·00	10·03	28·50	11·88	11·94	32·05	9 80	9 80	29·05	6·91	7·39	12·00	8·84	8·90	25·13	0·95	1 63	0·26
Cuddapah	7·91	7·85	13·87	9·53	9·51	24·37	9·91	10·02	26·04	8·36	8·33	24·60	6·48	6·51	12·07	8·58	8·42	26·63	0·20	1·59	...
Bellary	7 41	7·38	14 29	9·05	9·14	25 01	9·30	9 43	23·72	8·64	8 80	22·25	6·75	6·82	13·06	9 06	9·94	26 82	...	0 34	...
Kurnool	7·29	7 09	14·36	8·79	8·74	28·25	9·92	9 98	31·05	8·88	9·33	29·23	7·69	7 60	13 82	8·17	8·45	26 64	0·75	0·41	...
Chingleput	9·40	9 53	16·51	10·98	10·60	...	11·26	11·03	23 24	10·78	10·78	.	6·35	6·35	9·94	11 26	11·26	20·56	0·47	0 52	0·30
North Arcot	8·58	8 36	15·00	10 58	10·07	22·03	10·38	10·14	22·04	8 91	8·71	20·20	5·52	5 87	10·62	10·43	10·40	24·68	0 20	0·57	0·32
South Arcot									Not received.												
Trichinopoly	8·12	8 04	13·92	16 80	16·80	28 00	10·87	10·81	24 63	10 32	10 32	22·86	6 07	5·94	9·77	10 86	10 70	25·10	0·18	0·73	0·79
Madura	8 47	8·41	15·17	12·15	12·31	37·09	10 46	10·74	30 45	11·08	11·28	30·62	5·52	5 65	9 86	11·31	11·44	26·64	0 28	1·44	1·17
Tinnevelly	8·40	8·18	8·42	9·00	9·00	22 50	11·47	10·53	29 97	10·85	11·20	29·10	6·10	6 70	8·50	11·27	11·07	18 74	0·31	2·45	1·30
Coimbatore	7·62	7·87	12·22	9·14	9·27	20·12	9·55	9·86	22·69	10·61	10·48	22·57	6·39	6·40	10·05	10·04	10·02	23·04	0·13	6·67	0·57
Salem	7·70	7·57	13·31	9·09	9·04	22·01	9·26	9·25	22·59	8·93	8·71	22·06	5·88	5·94	10·16	9·87	9·75	24·46	0·44	1·31	0·54
Malabar									Not received.												

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
6th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 31st March 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 31st March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women	Children	Total.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	90,000	...	5,076	47,807	62,746	2,022	151	...	...	...	1,875	..	...	...	530
Nellore	9,53,000	5,82,925	16,057	5,33,868	5,33,868	53,285	1,943	11,592	13,043	4,189	28,824	796	1,690	2,490	4,976
Cuddapah	17,20,000	13,47,381	36,699	12,87,803	15,05,445	6,136	1,258	29,508	40,020	9,374	78,902	1,301	1,553	3,274	6,129
Bellary	43,16,000	27,05,125	1,53,326	29,16,501	35,27,566	2,07,201	14,312	81,786	1,15,974	27,725	2,25,485	...	...	...	82,519
Kurnool	30,21,000	...	1,24,290	30,71,991	30,71,991	32,904	6,737	...	...	...	2,02,142	...	...	...	33,753
Chingleput	1,45,365	2,08,425	7,549	90,084	1,36,536	21,012	1,608	5,186	4,700	943	10,829	1,182	1,799	3,230	6,211
North Arcot	2,45,450	4,27,164	13,914	1,63,124	2,06,189	2,382	452	11,953	13,445	4,071	29,469	626	687	747	2,060
South Arcot	15,000	...	...	Not received.											
Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	93,748	1,10,520	4,339	45,463	60,078	2,653	604	3,149	4,963	335	8,447	363	626	495	1,484
Tinnevelly	64,200	18,548	1,392	8,458	9,995	1,216	172	1,097	585	104	1,736	86	189	140	415
Coimbatore	3,00,000	2,47,011	13,982	1,45,868	1,96,917	2,320	506	4,388	15,757	1,387	21,532	518	819	1,401	2,738
Salem	3,61,000	5,97,022	25,088	2,47,093	2,87,452	34,560	3,613	20,357	23,566	4,252	48,175	1,871	3,527	4,745	10,143
Malabar	5,520	...	...	Not received.											
Total ...	1,13,35,283	...	4,01,712	85,58,060	96,01,495	3,65,691	31,356	..	...	...	6,57,416	...	...	...	1,50,958

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
6th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 31st March 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 31st March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,04,801	2,599	76,794	78,308 851	808	219	1,328	1,558	629	3,515	173	90	213	476	
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,658	4,150	1,09,475	1,09,557 3,874	8	2	2,634	6,116	1,924	10,674	3	4	6	13	
	Prodattur	...	1,15,000	1,025	48,118	52,648 1,576	633	151	1,743	2,651	573	4,967	92	151	45	288	
	Cuddapah	...	1,25,920	3,029	81,589	1,02,040 10,284	260	182	1,333	1,671	409	3,413	...	...	...	...	
	Budwail	...	1,06,691	4,799	64,739	64,739 1,364	266	42	3,576	4,019	1,240	8,835	34	59	17	110	
	Sidhout	...	66,822	1,594	47,038	47,098	...	...	873	1,101	188	2,162	293	229	1,461	1,983	
	Pullampett	...	1,04,989	6,740	87,218	87,468 1,479	586	263	3,961	5,685	897	10,543	...	...	...	...	
	Kadiri	...	Not given.	3,580	2,12,522	2,31,304 19,553	466	5	2,968	4,010	963	7,941	56	54	55	165	
	Royachoti	...	2,25,000	2,139	95,633	1,21,251 34,229	838	149	2,490	3,732	989	7,211	294	368	554	1,216	
	Madanapally	...	2,77,500	3,573	2,67,602	2,67,822 35,633	1,081	152	4,076	4,477	1,024	9,577	208	425	729	1,362	
	Voilpad	...	Not given	3,471	1,97,075	2,08,384 25,983	1,190	93	4,526	5,000	538	10,064	148	173	194	515	
	Total ...	17,20,000	13,47,381	36,699	12,87,803	15,05,445	6,136	1,258	29,508	40,020	9,374	78,902	1,301	1,553	3,274	6,129	
Bellary	Adoni	...	5,81,700	28,573	3,38,936	6,04,613	37,840	1,093	22,324	24,761	7,564	54,649	393	479	6,968	7,840	
	Alur	...	3,05,496	10,166	3,05,496	3,24,031	2,422	775	7,281	9,686	2,768	19,735	219	280	5,227	5,726	
	Gooty	...	1,50,961	4,798	1,50,961	2,37,031 1.036	16,931	656	3,038	5,669	1,476	10,183	373	594	2,053	3,020	
	Tadpatry	...	1,05,000	5,630	90,682	1,06,542	7,820	1,321	2,734	6,811	1,124	10,669	359	530	12,303	13,192	
	Anantapur	...	1,37,482	6,250	96,454	1,14,084	1,043	145	2,411	6,887	2,092	11,390	119	191	185	495	
	Dharmaveram	...	1,72,572	3,584	1,13,756	1,45,806	4,126	162	603	627	321	1,551	103	65	10	178	
	Pennakondah	...	1,20 251	1,326	1,43,232	1,43,232	23,805	1,313	606	1,504	226	2,336	495	757	728	1,980	
	Hindupur	...	30,950	364	1,42,077	1,51,503	59,410	1,616	211	465	135	811	761	1,351	2,459	4,571	
	Madakeira	...	13,680	4,323	1,75,458	1,75,458	22,584	3,025	3,712	7,168	1,164	12,044	1,042	1,349	2.641	5,032	
	Raidrug	...	79,758	3,323	1,07,148	1,07,148	1,355	502	2,230	2,912	1,160	6,302	970	1,474	9,804	12,248	
	Bellary	...	Not completely given.	54,144	6,59,459	7,86,529	1,541	822	18,158	19,340	3,801	41,299	Particulars not fully known.			1,5704	

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 31st March 1877—(Continued.)

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 31st March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Bellary.—*contd.*	Hospett	...	1,98,236	8,724	1,47,144	1,66,142	10,580	785	5,370	9,094	1,738	16,202	763	727	3,872	5,362	
	Tundur	...	35,300	1,864	34,206	34,206	557	197	1,077	1,746	164	2,987	77	178	473	728	
	Kudligi	...	3,72,944	3,347	1,54,532	1,57,969	3,815	377	2,719	4,161	682	7,562	66	60	521	647	
	Harpanhally	...	1,98,280	8,978	1,09,030	1,20,354	7,389	582	5,747	7,280	1,713	14,740	272	306	1,895	2,473	
	Huvinhadgally	...	2,02,515	7,932	1,47,930	1,51,882	5,983	941	3,565	7,863	1,597	13,025	468	544	2,311	3,323	
	Total ...	43,16,000	27,05,125	1,53,326	29,16,501	35,27,566	2,07,201	14,312	81,786	1,15,974	27,725	2,25,485	...	...	...	82,519	
Salem.	Salem	...	1,28,969	2,514	53,870	59,217	5,145	214	3,816	4,347	650	8,813	247	587	226	1,060	
	Ahthoor	...	42,183	2,984	12,829	13,037	522	26	2,161	1,899	310	4,370	22	17	12	51	
	Namkal	...	53,299	2,186	23,030	24,203	1,816	94	2,003	1,375	182	3,560	106	256	38	400	
	Trichengode	...	75,229	2,494	27,934	32,924	2,308	346	2,791	2,395	394	5,580	350	807	336	1,493	
	Tripatore	...	47,474	2,822	13,070	13,125	3,889	382	1,361	1,611	522	3,494	258	442	314	1,014	
	Uttengiri	...	63,395	2,087	22,284	23,214	5,123	939	3,085	3,613	759	7,457	167	259	316	742	
	Darampury	...	59,532	4,080	29,189	38,041 2,017	10,011	1,169	2,669	3,940	800	7,409	492	840	3,116	4,448	
	Oossoor	..	68,871	2,216	33,684	44,164 1,335	3,752	159	943	1,588	183	2,714	76	66	76	218	
	Kistnagiri	...	58,070	3,705	31,203	35,112 1,063	1,994	284	1,528	2,798	452	4,778	153	253	311	717	
	Total ...	3,61,000	5,97,022	25,088	2,47,093	2,87,452	34,560	3,613	20,357	23,566	4,252	48,175	1,871	3,527	4,745	10,143	
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	29,566	1,798	10,233	11,727	694	56	1,174	859	341	2,374	54	81	142	277	
	Conjeveram	...	28,237	973	10,671	16,728	2,647	199	823	613	52	1,488	324	410	723	1,457	
	Chingleput	...	12,498	692	2,564	9,753	1,353	157	327	277	68	672	248	240	711	1,199	
	Trivellore	...	49,990	452	15,286	19,747	185	30	664	910	30	1,604	35	32	...	67	
	Saidapett	...	72,569	1,755	34,210	48,449	15,652	1,118	835	1,112	325	2,272	484	989	1,571	3,044	
	Ponnery	...	15,565	1,879	17,120	30,132	481	48	1,363	929	127	2,419	37	47	83	167	
	Total ...	1,45,365	2,08,425	7,549	90,084	1,36,536	21,012	1,608	5,186	4,700	943	10,829	1,182	1,799	3,230	6,211	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Coimbatore.	Erode	...	...	40,640	...	13,709	30,145 1,809	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pulladam	...	...	49,516	2,200	33,738	42,164 3,098	268	68	1,019	3,327	326	4,672	60	86	66	212
	Udumalpetta	...	...	48,731	4,390	36,322	50,909	750	100	569	4,843	...	5,412	123	193	334	650
	Sattiamangalam	...	...	16,141	1,047	10,807	11,307 129	301	56	230	649	70	949	79	133	431	643
	Caroor	...	...	20,190	1,215	10,517	12,011	104	56	995	1,981	219	3,195	73	78	93	244
	Bhowany	...	...	19,370	1,094	13,693	13,693	521	95	545	1,506	153	2,204	65	138	201	404
	Polachy	...	...	230	...	139	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	...	21,471	2,754	15,933	16,689 3,745	106	91	564	1,275	433	2,272	82	84	202	368
	Dharapuram	...	...	23,222	1,282	10,902	10,902 42	93	37	466	2,176	186	2,828	30	107	74	211
	Collegal	...	...	7,500	...	108	108 27	77	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
		Total	...	3,00,000	2,47,011	13,982	1,45,868	1,96,917	2,320	506	4,388	15,757	1,387	21,532	518	819	1,401	2,738
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	...	...	23,264	1,241	14,502	24,975 1,424	41	9	905	399	395	1,699	7	1	52	60
	Chendragiri	...	...	...	22,445	529	4,283	4,843	227	5	381	575	50	1,006	4	2	2	8
	Palamnair	...	...	...	15,793	646	6,708	20,821 513	30	16	625	446	13	1,084	14	11	1	26
	Gudiattam	...	...	...	30,211	452	5,718	5,718 438	48	5	231	414	12	657	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	...	...	69,958	1,923	37,997	45,650 1,638	207	54	700	2,347	691	3,738	235	244	197	676
	Poloor	...	...	...	450	50	50	50 37	...	...	56	93	27	176	...	...	...	...
	Arcot	...	...	...	49,753	617	21,172	22,469 1,711	388	...	580	644	65	1,289	...	...	...	...
	Wallajah	...	...	...	62,126	1,986	18,098	18,098 85	...	...	2,387	4,172	120	6,679	241	248	198	687
	Tripatty	...	...	...	8,992	304	605	642	77	47	401	466	196	1,063	2	1	92	95
	Kalastry	...	...	...	7,442	179	179	227 20	413	82	399	305	226	930	51	106	127	284
	Narayanavanam	...	...	...	26,338	785	1,589	1,589	112	30	1,390	695	695	2,780	19	11	9	39
	Punganur	...	...	...	71,316	1,945	29,369	31,905 449	110	...	1,529	881	724	3,134	29	34	49	112
	Kangundy	...	...	...	1,933	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arconum	...	...	...	18,369	826	11,289	11,289	66	9	690	350	344	1,384	14	11	5	30
	Trittany	...	...	...	17,264	2,305	10,947	10,947	350	50	1,578	1,605	467	3,650	...	2	...	2
	Maderpauk	...	...	...	1,510	126	618	621 15	313	145	101	53	46	200	10	16	15	41
		Total	...	2,45,450	4,27,164	13,914	1,63,124	2,06,189	2,382	452	11,953	13,445	4,071	29,469	626	687	747	2,060

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 31st March 1877—(Concluded.)

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 31st March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	4 305	410	2.182	2.702	41	...	142	46	24	212	1	1	2	4	
	Sattur	..	8.979	431	3,530	3,723	95	16	358	168	31	557	11	25	24	60	
	Senkaraninarkovil	...	650	142	330	1.154	137	...	125	120	7	252	...	..	...	...	
	Ottapidaram	...	4,614	409	2,416	2,416	936	150	472	201	42	715	72	162	113	347	
	Nangunery	...	...	...	...	..	7	6	..	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	
	Total ...	64.200	18.548	1,392	8.458	9,995	1.216	172	1,097	535	104	1,736	86	189	140	415	
Madura.	Madura	...	35.435	973	8,857	8,857	221	116	882	620	39	1,541	63	130	138	331	
	Tirumangalam	...	11,006	892	3,827	7,241	11	5	690	786	119	1,595	5	7	1	13	
	Melur	...	2.329	54	847	847	28	11	100	187	1	288	11	20	1	32	
	Diudigul	...	1,670	82	1,155	1,155	253	4	52	156	...	208	Not correctly given. numbers fed by private subscription being included.				
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,899	211	117	...	...	...	...	44	100	58	202	
	Shevagunga .. .	...	4,000	19	19	19	62	41	...	...	..	...	17	53	33	103	
	Pulney	..	56,080	2.319	30,758	33,060	1.867	310	1,425	3.214	176	4.815	223	316	264	803	
	Total ...	93.748	1,10,520	4,339	45,463	60,078	2,653	604	3,149	4.963	335	8.447	363	626	495	1,484	
Nellore.	Gudur	...	38.721	615	27,215	27.215	6,464	244	419	607	201	1,227	128	249	178	555	
	Rapur	...	30,385	525	19.617	19,617	2,666	267	171	193	111	475	39	65	58	162	
	Nellore	...	14,132	579	13.201	13.201	8,866	232	205	318	81	604	99	164	187	450	
	Atmakur	...	98.495	248	90,521	90,521	15.225	18	186	148	12	346	111	208	410	729	
	Kavali	...	98,750	7,071	98,234	98.234	7,599	466	4,635	3,693	927	9.255	125	383	696	1,204	
	Udayagiri	...	1,20,387	4.135	1,17.537	1,17.537	1.677	...	3,333	4.761	1,961	10,055	...	...	..	...	
	Kandukur	...	90,225	1,080	87,361	87.361	3,818	326	1,171	1,601	202	2.974	85	200	295	580	
	Kanigiri	...	34,000	86	32,181	32,181	712	...	46	84	10	140	...	...	...	...	
	Ongole	...	790	...	177	177	1,685	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Addanki Division	...	9,440	356	8,811	8,811	276	28	206	332	73	611	13	23	10	46	
	Darsi Division	...	8,000	238	7,353	7,353	8	...	221	403	155	779	...	...	...	...	
	Podili Division	...	5,600	454	4.504	4,504	659	75	623	407	267	1.297	32	72	1	105	
	Zemindary tracts	...	34,000	670	27,156	27,156	3,630	287	376	496	189	1.061	164	326	655	1,145	
	Total ...	9,53,000	5,82.925	16,057	5,33,868	5,33,868	53,285	1,943	11,592	13,043	4.189	28,824	796	1,690	2.490	4,976	

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
6th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 31st March 1877.

DISTRICTS.	ROAD WORKS. New works. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	ROAD WORKS. New works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	ROAD WORKS. New works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	ROAD WORKS. Repairs. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	ROAD WORKS. Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	ROAD WORKS. Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week	IRRIGATION WORKS. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	IRRIGATION WORKS. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	IRRIGATION WORKS. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	MISCELLANEOUS. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	MISCELLANEOUS. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	MISCELLANEOUS. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	TOTAL. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	TOTAL. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	TOTAL. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5,076	47,807	...	...	...	...	5,076	47,807
Nellore	4,68,600	14,064	4,37,659	1,500	...	1,661	76,000	330	67,405	36,825	1,663	27,143	5,82,925	16,057	5,33,868
Cuddapah	11,04,576	27,358	10,02,055	70,413	1,852	95,903	1,01,091	3,646	72,294	71,301	8,843	1,17,551	13,47,381	36,699	12,87,803
Bellary	13,22,398	93,916	18,75,135	9,46,297	47,413	7,67,443	2,44,879	4,121	1,34,489	1,91,551	7,876	1,39,434	27,05,125	1,53,326	29,16,501
Kurnool				Telegraphic	summary	received									
Chingleput	83,149	773	32,424	12,000	169	6,975	70,974	4,149	29,881	42,302	2,458	20,804	2,08,425	7,549	90,084
North Arcot	1,69,297	8,513	94,309	48,274	4,360	14,204	20,123	424	1,757	1,89,470	5,617	52,854	4.27,164	13,914	1,63,124
South Arcot				Not	received.										
Trichinopoly					Nil.										
Madura	51,950	2,113	28,972	...	...	...	41,465	1,252	8,802	17.105	974	7,689	1,10,520	4,339	45,463
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,420	513	3,111	10,128	879	5,347	18,548	1,392	8,458
Coimbatore	18,418	307	3,412	1,71,690	8,731	1,02,931	15.905	1,247	13,016	40,998	3,697	26,509	2,47,011	13,982	1,45,868
Salem	1,07,064	2,142	71,963	55,880	3,410	21,645	1,70,921	4,642	50,123	2,63,157	14,894	1,03,362	5,97,022	25,088	2,47,093
Malabar				Not	received										
Total ...	...	1,44,186	35,45,929	...	65,935	10,10,762	...	25,400	4,28,685	...	41,901	5,00,693	...	2,77,422	54.86,069

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
6th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Statement showing the number and description of relief works in certain districts for the week ending Saturday, the 31st March 1877.

Districts.	ROADS.								TANKS AND CHANNELS (INCLUDING CANALS.)				Miscellaneous: Digging wells, removing prickly-pear, &c.	
	New works.				Repairs.				New works.		Repairs.			
	In progress.		Completed.		In progress.		Completed.		In progress.	Completed.	In progress.	Completed.	In progress.	Completed.
	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...
Nellore	29	289	6	23¼	1	½	1	¼	...	..	7	5	63	59
Cuddapah	78	589¾	17	30½	7	36½	4	9	1	...	49	12	209	42
Bellary	129	964	45	99⅝	55	780¼	6	114¼	10	4	152	61	460	387
Kurnool	Not received.													
Chingleput	11	89	11	42	6	35½	1	2	16	8	86	8	113	171
North Arcot	44	265	5	2⅛	70	160⅞	14	9½	2	...	65	...	498	69
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Madura	3	38	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	12	...	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	27	2	2	1
Coimbatore	6	36	...	..	62	760¼	22	151¾	...	...	20	7	216	56
Salem	54	386½	3	75	32	288	7	67	24	12	341	42	842	500
Total ..	354	2,657¼	88	288½	233	2,061⅞	55	353¾	55	24	784	150	2,422	1,287

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
The 6th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E STOKES,
Secretary.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for relief work up to 5th April 1877, and expenditure up to 31st March 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 31st March 1877.	
		On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	90,000	62,746	2,022
Nellore	9,53,000	5,33,868	53,285
Cuddapah	17,20,000	15,05,445	6,136
Bellary	43,16,000	35,27,566	2,07,201
Kurnool	30,21,000	30,71,991	32,904
Chingleput	1,45,365	1,36,536	21,012
North Arcot	2,45,450	2,06,189	2,382
South Arcot	15,000	Not received.	
Tanjore	10,000	None.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	...
Madura	1,43,748	60,078	2,653
Tinnevelly	64,200	9,995	1,216
Coimbatore	3,00,000	1,96,917	2,320
Nilgiris	1,210	Not received.	
Salem	3,61,000	2,87,452	34,560
Malabar	5,520	Not received.	
Total ...	1,13,96,493	96,01,495	3,65,691

Revenue Board Office, Madras; 6th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

Scarcity in Western and Southern India.

No. 24, dated India Office, London, 15th March 1877.
From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

The despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 19th January, No. 4 of 1877, forwarding a copy of the instructions to Sir Richard Temple with reference to his mission to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I approve of the policy which you have laid down for the guidance of Sir Richard Temple. The object of saving life is undoubtedly paramount to all other considerations. But it is essential that in pursuing this end your officers should sedulously guard against the danger of inducing the population to rely upon Government aid rather than upon their own industry and thrift. In the interest of the distressed population itself, as well as of the tax-payers generally, you are bound to adopt precautions against indolence or imposition, similar, so far as the circumstances of India will permit, to those with which, in this country, it has always been found necessary to protect the distribution of public relief from abuse.

3. I observe with much satisfaction that your Government is taking into serious consideration the question of the incidence of famine charges, to which your attention was called in my despatch of the 25th November 1875, and I can assure you that in carrying out the principles laid down in that despatch, Your Excellency may count on my cordial support. The practical application of them is not free from difficulty; and I shall await with great interest the communication of the measures by which you propose to carry them into effect.

4. Four minutes on the condition of the affected districts in Bombay, submitted by Sir Richard Temple to your Government, accompany the despatch under reply. These show that the prospect is very serious, especially in Sholapur, but I perceive with satisfaction that Sir Richard Temple bears testimony to the zeal and energy of the authorities in the distressed Collectorates. If the first conditions stated in the 5th paragraph of the third minute, dated 12th January, are kept carefully in view and vigilantly acted on, I trust the expenditure in relief operations in the Bombay Presidency may be kept within the limit indicated by Sir Richard Temple of £1,500,000, or perhaps £1,750,000.

5. The requisitions by Sir Richard Temple for an increase in the supervising, and especially in the engineering staff, will, I am confident, have received the best attention of Your Excellency in Council.

6. I approve of the instructions to the Government of Bombay to abstain at present from making or positively promising remissions of land revenue.

7. Your telegrams have informed me of the arrival of Sir Richard Temple at Madras; I may, therefore, expect at an early date the remarks of that officer on the condition and prospects of the districts in that Presidency which have been so severely affected by the present calamity.

No. 21, dated Simla, the 19th April 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

OUR latest information from the famine districts is contained in the following telegram from Sir Richard Temple, despatched from Arcot on the 17th instant, but referring exclusively to the Presidency of Madras:—

"After telegraphing to Government India account of Negapatam trade, I visited Madura district. Situation of Southern Peninsula including Madura and Tinnevelly is as follows:—Rain has begun falling in most parts, especially under Ghaut mountains. Emigration to Ceylon affords relief. Agricultural classes possess resources. No general distress yet, but some slight scattered distress relieved with discrimination. Markets filled with grain from ports of Negapatam and Tuticorin. Neighbouring parts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly almost free from distress, but rain has recently ceased, and until it falls sufficiently, situation somewhat critical. In Salem and North Arcot considerable scattered distress relieved by village visitation. Central relief camps still unpopular, this aggravates necessity for village relief. In districts near Madras wanderers and stray beggars still going about in bad condition. Whenever found, they are relieved, but despite medical treatment they often die, and these cases affect public mind. Agriculture partly reviving after recent showers. In Bellary rain has fallen, but situation not likely to improve in that quarter at present. Relief labourers generally keep well. Better success beginning in despatch of relief labourers to Nellore Canal and Railway from Bellary towards Dharwar. Failure to utilize Public Works Department in relief works generally continues, and is to be regretted."

2. We enclose several papers received from Sir Richard Temple during the present week, of which the most important is the report made by Dr. Townsend, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, regarding the physical condition of the labourers employed on the relief works, with reference to the alleged insufficiency of the reduced rate of wages. In our despatch of the 12th instant, we stated the conclusion at which Dr. Townsend had arrived, as communicated to us by telegraph, *viz.*, that the reduced rate is sufficient to support the labourers in fair condition, provided that care is taken that the individual recipient is the only person supported on it. The grounds of this conclusion are fully stated in Dr. Townsend's report. It is based on an inspection of gangs containing some 32,000 persons (34,000 was the number erroneously given in our last despatch, owing to some error in the telegram) in the districts of Sholapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and North Arcot.

At Sholapur the labourers employed under the Public Works Department were in good condition, men, women and children, and there was no doubt on the part of the officers superintending the works that the wage was quite sufficient for the support of the labourers in health. The labourers on the Civil works were in a less satisfactory condition; but a large proportion of them were above middle age, and they had come on the works in January in an enfeebled state. Dr. Townsend thinks it probable that at the best of times they were below the average physique.

At Adoni, in the Bellary district, the labourers, as a rule, were in fair condition, and, in the opinion of the relief officers, they had not deteriorated since the reduced rate of wage had been in force. There were here and there weakly and feeble people; but these exceptions consisted of persons who had never been in good health or condition, or it was found on enquiry that they shared their wages with a child or other relative.

At Bellary, where task work was exacted, the great majority were receiving less than the reduced rate; but there was no sickness among them, and the relief officers stated that these gangs had improved greatly in appearance since the works were established, and they certainly had not fallen off since the reduced rate of wage had come into force.

At Cuddapah, where Dr. Townsend inspected two bodies of labourers, one close to the town, which he visited in company with Dr. Cornish, the Madras Sanitary Commissioner, and on which the women greatly outnumbered the men, the people were in appearance little, if at all, below the standard of health common in the town populations of this country. In the other gang, composed chiefly of the agricultural population of the surrounding villages, the appearance of the people "was very good." A very large number of the men and women were as stout and healthy-looking as they could be in the best of times. Here and there thin and weakly persons were observed; but on enquiry

it did not appear that their weakly condition was attributable to want of food. The relief officer stated that when the people received the higher rate of wages, they did not spend more on food than they do now, but saved the difference, and they have not deteriorated in condition since the wage was reduced."

At Vellore, in a relief gang consisting of 1,600 people, who had been for a time on the reduced rate of wages, which apparently had been recently raised, the people were in fair condition, and, as far as Dr. Townsend had been able to ascertain, "they did not deteriorate or show signs of weakness during the five or six weeks that they were on the reduced rate of wages."

3. The facts stated in the foregoing extracts from Dr. Townsend's report appear to us to justify the conclusion at which he has arrived, that there are not yet any sufficient grounds for any general raising of the relief wage rates in the Madras Presidency. The Madras Government have very properly directed, as Sir Richard Temple points out in the 5th paragraph of his Minute, that relief officers shall treat specially all cases of relief labourers who from any cause have fallen into a reduced condition of body. They have also directed that the relief wages shall be paid daily. If these instructions be duly enforced, and if care be taken to carry out a systematic house-to-house visitation in the villages, and to search out wanderers on the high roads, as has been frequently suggested by Sir Richard Temple, and ordered by the Government of Madras, we see no reason to doubt that the objects which the Government have in view, *viz.*, the saving of life and the prevention of severe suffering, may be accomplished without any general raising of relief wages. At the same time we do not overlook the fact that the recent reports of the Madras Sanitary Commissioner contain very lamentable descriptions of the condition of the people at some of the places visited by him. We have requested the Madras Government to communicate to us the result of the enquiry directed in their orders* on Dr. Cornish's report, with reference to the unsatisfactory physical condition of many of the relief labourers at Maddanapalli, where the reduced rate of wages had not been introduced.

4. With reference to the remarks made in the 7th paragraph of the despatch addressed by the Madras Government to Your Lordship, under date the 7th instant, to the effect that no communication had been made to them regarding Dr. Townsend's deputation, we have explained to that Government that Dr. Townsend not having been sent on an independent mission, but merely having been placed under the orders of Sir Richard Temple to aid him in conducting certain enquiries which he desired to institute in the two Presidencies, it was not deemed necessary to make any communication to either Government on the subject of Dr. Townsend's deputation.

5. The prospect of the supply of grain to the Ceded Districts from the north, as explained in Captain Bisset's memorandum of the 31st ultimo, appears to be satisfactory.

6. Reference has more than once been made in the correspondence regarding the famine in Madras to the difficulty which appeared to be experienced in that Presidency in devising large works on which the relief labourers could be employed. The only works of magnitude which have been proposed are the East Coast Canal, the Railway from Bellary towards Hubli, and the extension of the Railway from Conjeveram to Chingleput. To these may perhaps be added the doubling of the Railway line from Madras to Arconum. Recently, on a suggestion from our Public Works Department, we asked Sir Richard Temple for his opinion as to the expediency of employing relief labour on the earth-work of three short branch Railways which were proposed some years ago for connecting the Madras Railway with the towns of Arcot, Vellore and Salem. His reply, which is contained in his Minute of the 6th instant (No. XCVII), is adverse to the proposition. He does not consider these lines to be adapted as relief works. The amount of earth-work and ballast is not considerable. It is doubtful whether the work could be begun before the first week in May, and if good rain falls in that month, it is probable that relief labour would not suffice to finish even the banks and ballast; nor does Sir Richard Temple consider that it would be practicable to organize large gangs of skilled relief labourers (such as stone-cutters of the Waddah caste) for employment on these lines in time enough to do any considerable quantity of work before the rainy season begins. These objections

* Reported to Secretary of State in Madras despatch of 7th April, No. 25.

appear to us to be conclusive against the adoption of the works in question as relief works, at all events, at the present. Should the famine unhappily last longer than we at present anticipate, the question may have to be reconsidered.

7. Sir Richard Temple in his short Minute on the present condition of Mysore (No. XCV), repeats the favourable opinion expressed by him on the 14th February last, regarding the progress of relief administration in that Province. The labourers on relief works are all employed on piece-work at rates somewhat cheaper than the piece-work rates of the Public Works Department in ordinary years. They can earn in this way enough to support themselves, and are in fairly good physical condition. Villages are really visited, and patels (village headmen) are kept up to their duty by responsible officers, whose weekly diaries show what is being done, and how useful the village relief is.

8. In connexion with Mysore, we enclose a correspondence which has passed between the Chief Commissioner and the Government of Madras, regarding the incidence of certain charges incurred in affording relief to inhabitants of Mysore who had migrated into the adjoining Madras districts, together with a Minute recorded on the subject by Sir Richard Temple. We have not received any communication on the subject from the Government of Madras, and at present no orders appear to be required.

9. The following extract from our telegram of the 14th instant gives the numbers of persons on the relief works, and on the receipt of charitable relief according to the latest returns :—

"In Madras Presidency relief labourers increased to six hundred ninety-three thousand, and charitably relieved to one hundred fourteen thousand: latter increase chiefly young children. In Mysore seventy-five thousand on works, and fifty-two thousand charitably relieved. In Bombay further increase to two hundred fifty-six thousand on works. Sixty-two thousand charitably relieved."

No. 169, dated Bangalore, 4th April 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him on Dr. Townsend's report regarding the physical condition of relief labourers with reference to the reduced rate of wages. Dr. Townsend's report and annexure are also submitted.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bangalore, 3rd April* 1877.

WHEN questions arose as to the sufficiency of the revised scale of relief wages in both the Madras and the Bombay Presidency, the Government of India was pleased to depute, at my suggestion, Dr. Townsend, the Sanitary Commissioner, to visit the distressed districts and advise me whether the present rate of wages is sufficient to keep needy relief labourers in moderately good health. Dr. Townsend has now inspected more than 32,000 persons on relief works, of whom 29,000 were in the Madras Presidency; and he has drawn up a report stating his views and the grounds upon which he forms them.

2. I desire to lay this report of Dr. Townsend's before the Government of Madras. It will be seen that Dr. Townsend's experience and his knowledge leads him to lay little stress on the physiological argument that the reduced wage does not furnish the relief labourers with a sufficiency of certain elements of food. He prefers to decide the question—so far as decision is now possible—by investigating the physical condition of a large number of labourers of both sexes and all ages, who have been subsisting on the reduced wage for periods ranging from three to five weeks. His report and its annexure show that he found the relief gangs which he inspected to consist, in the main, of men, women and children who were in good health and in moderately good condition. In nearly every large body of labourers he found some persons whose condition was below par. But in most of these cases he found that the sufferer's condition was referrible to other causes than inadequacy of wages. Either the person had come very recently on the works; in some cases he or she was supporting others from the subsistence wage intended for one person's support only; or the person had recently suffered from fever or guinea-worm. In some gangs a very few cases remained of persons whose reduced physical condition was not due to any other causes. But Dr. Townsend considers that the number of such exceptional cases was hardly greater than that which would be found among ordinary work people in ordinary years. Though Dr. Townsend has no special knowledge of the Southern India races, he has a very extensive knowledge of all classes of the people in other parts of India.

3. I am able to say that Dr. Townsend's views on this important matter coincide with mine, which have been formed after inspecting nearly 200,000 people under relief in Southern India. And my impression is that the majority of the Civil officers, the relief officers and

the Engineering officers, employed in supervising relief operations in the Madras Presidency, hold the same views. Yet these officers are in no way wanting in thoughtful consideration for the people, or in energetic care in watching their condition. Of the senior Civil officers, Mr. Price, the Collector of Cuddapah, is the only one who has, to my knowledge, reported an opinion that the reduced relief wage is generally inadequate. But that view is not borne out by Dr. Townsend's inspection of some gangs at or near Cuddapah. And from my own knowledge of the relief gangs in that district, I should not be disposed to concur with the Collector.

4. Every relief officer must occasionally, as Dr. Townsend did, and as I have often done, come upon cases of relief labourers who are really reduced and who require special treatment. But I see no reason for thinking that such exceptional cases require or warrant a general enhancement of the wage rate.

5. The orders of the Madras Government, dated the 14th March, which were passed by them after conferring with me, and in which I fully concur, direct that relief officers shall treat specially all cases of relief labourers who, from any cause, have fallen into a reduced condition of body. So far as my enquiries have gone, very few officers have found any cause to avail themselves of this discretion. But the humane instructions of the Government in this matter ought to be acted upon, wherever necessity arises; and if they are so acted upon, then I am confident that if the full wage* reaches punctually and not less than three times a week, then the present scale will suffice to keep in health relief labourers, who do only a very moderate daily task.

6. I would therefore recommend the adoption of the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner Dr. Townsend to the effect that there are not as yet any sufficient grounds whatever for any general raising of the relief wage rates in the Madras Presidency.

7. And I would again represent in the most earnest terms that, if unhappily some poor wanderers fall in a dangerously reduced condition and die, as has been the case in the relief camps near Madras, then such sad occurrences can be prevented and should be prevented, not by any general raising of relief wages but by increased care and watchfulness in conducting house-to-house inspection and in all the villages throughout the interior of the country, and in searching out all cases of poor creatures who wander away in search of charity and who never go upon the relief works at all.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Report by SURGEON-MAJOR S. C. TOWNSEND, *Officiating Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, on the condition of the famine relief labourers in the Madras Presidency, dated Bangalore, 3rd April* 1877.

I WAS directed by the Government of India to proceed to Sholapur and put myself in communication with Sir Richard Temple under the following circumstances.

2. The Government of India in letter from the Additional Secretary in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce to Sir Richard Temple, No. 45, dated 16th January last, had laid down as the principle on which relief in the famine-affected districts of Bombay and Madras should be conducted, and while every effort should be made, so far as the resources of the State admit, for the preservation of deaths from famine, it is essential that the most severe economy should be practised, and moreover that, apart from financial considerations, it would not be just on the part of Government to attempt the task of preventing all suffering and giving general relief to the poorer classes of the community, that indiscriminate charity on the part of Government would not only inevitably lead to the imposition of heavy and permanent burden on the industry of the country, but would also tend to demoralize the people themselves.

3. In order to carry out the principle thus laid down, relief works were established of two kinds,—one under the Department Public Works on which task-work could be exacted, and on which a full wage for a full task could be obtained by those who were able and willing to work; the other, works under the Civil administration established solely with the view of affording relief to persons who might be incapable of performing full task-work, or who in ordinary times would not undertake out-of-door labour. These Civil relief works have for the most part been established near the centres of population and conveniently near the homes of the people that would come on them. But while the Civil works form a very necessary part of the measures of famine relief, they are attended with the danger of creating difficulties in the labour market by withdrawing number of labourers from the usual occupation and also of inducing a large influx of persons of both sexes who are not really in need of relief. In order to obviate this danger it was necessary to fix the rate of wage as low as possible, and to make it no more than is sufficient to maintain the applicants for relief in fair physical condition under the light amount of labour exacted from them.

4. Up to the middle of January the rate of wage in the Ceded Districts of the Madras Presidency was two annas per diem for a male adult and proportionately less for women and children. This rate was fixed on the supposition that it would purchase 1½lb. of grain per diem,—

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* NOTE.—That is to say—

10½ annas for a man,
8¾ „ „ woman,
5¾ „ „ working child,
1¼ „ „ infant unable to work.

per week, when food is not dearer than 8 seers (16lbs.) per rupee.

a quantity which was deemed essential for a man while at work. But it seemed to Sir Richard Temple that this rate of wage was too high and that it had the effect of inducing numbers to come on the works who were not really in want, and withdrawing many from their usual occupations which were still open to them. He accordingly recommended in his Minute of the 19th January that the rate of wage given on Civil relief works should be reduced from two annas to 1½ for an adult, which at the prevailing prices would purchase a pound of grain and leave a margin for condiments, vegetable and the like. This recommendation was in effect adopted, and a reduced rate of wages ordered in the Madras Government order No. 329, dated 31st January 1877.

5. The reduced rate was fixed so long as grain could be bought at 16lbs. per rupee, at 1½ anna for adults, 1¼ anna for women, 9 pie or ¾ of an anna for children above 7 years of age. This rate appears to have been brought into force generally on the relief works from the 15th to the 20th February. The practice is not uniform on all works with respect to payment for Sunday. On most of the works it is given, in some, as at Adoni and Cuddapah, it is not.

6. About the same time the allowance of 3 pie or ¼ of anna to children too young for labour was sanctioned,—a measure which practically nullified the reduction in the case of married people with 3 or more children which they had been obliged to feed on the former rate of two annas.

7. In a letter to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, No. 115, dated the 13th February, Dr. Cornish, the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, objected to the reduced scale of diet recommended by Sir Richard Temple, that it was not sufficient to maintain labouring persons in health, and that its adoption was fraught with great danger to the health of the people. Dr. Cornish's objection to the scale was founded chiefly on physiological grounds, that a pound of any of the grains used by the people did not contain the nitrogenous elements of food in sufficient quantity to supply the waste of the muscular and other tissues under labour. As Dr. Cornish's argument on this point seemed to Sir Richard Temple open to question, and as the conclusion arrived at, if acted upon, would involve a large increase of expenditure on famine relief, Sir Richard Temple deemed it advisable to ask for another opinion on the subject, and on the 16th of March I was directed to proceed to Sholapur and join Sir Richard Temple.

8. The point in question cannot in my opinion be decided on physiological grounds. It is true that some years ago the doctrine on the subject was, that muscular exertion entailed waste of muscular tissue, and that in order to compensate this waste, food containing nitrogenous principles must be supplied in proportion to the labour undergone, but later investigations have, I believe, tended greatly to modify this teaching, and certainly at the present time there is no theory on the subject so generally accepted or founded on data so incontrovertible that no economic question involving the expenditure of large sums of public money can be decided by it.

9. The question of the sufficiency or otherwise of any scale of diet can only be decided by observation of its effect on individuals and on masses of people, and observations of this kind in a time of scarcity like the present, if conducted impartially and without bias towards theories, cannot fail to contribute facts bearing on the question of the quantity of food of different kinds that is necessary to the support of the human system under certain conditions which would be of great value, from a scientific point of view, as well as for guidance in the conduct of measures of relief in future times. Observations of this kind, however, are beset with certain difficulties and sources of error, which have to be guarded against. Accurate information is wanting regarding the state of the people when they first came on the relief work, and again of their state when the rate of wages was reduced. Moreover, a knowledge of the aspect and condition of the poorer classes in ordinary times is requisite to enable one to form a just estimate of the effect that the prevailing scarcity may have had on them. I have no knowledge of the population of this Presidency, but considerable experience in other provinces leads me to believe that at all times signs of mal-nutrition are more or less visible among the poorer classes of the populations of India. A loose and shrivelled skin, a pale and anæmic aspect and emaciation will certainly follow privation and insufficient food, but the same appearances may arise from defective nutrition resulting from constitutional debility or disease. Again when famine presses hard on the population, diminutive and emaciated infants become numerous and form one of the most painful evidences of the prevailing distress; but in the best of times, if any large portion of the poorer classes were subjected to inspection, the number of these distressing objects would be considerable. Our statistics show that the rate of mortality of infants among the population of this country is as high or even higher than in the manufacturing districts of England, and it is more than probable that the number of women who are unable to nourish their infants is as numerous here as in other countries, while it is not the habit of the mothers to supplement their own defective supply by other food. In short, the scale of living among the population of this country is at all times low. Diseases resulting from mal-nutrition are common, and the rate of mortality compared with that of other countries is very high; therefore when inspecting masses of people collected from the poorer classes with the view of estimating the effects of abnormal scarcity among them, a very large allowance must be made for what may be called permanent poverty, and which it is beyond the power of Government to remove.

10. The want of accurate information as to the extent to which the people on the relief works possess sources of support, other than the daily wage given them, is another obstacle in the way of forming a correct estimate of the sufficiency or otherwise of that wage to maintain

them in fair condition. Where the gangs are encamped on works away from their homes, and where the men are equal to or outnumber the women, it is probable that the majority are dependent solely on the wages they earn; but when the works are near the larger towns and the gangs are composed to a very large extent of women and children, it may be assumed that the men are earning wages in some form elsewhere, and that the earnings of the women and children are simply accessory to the ordinary means of support. On the other hand, enquiry will often elicit the fact that individuals on the works are supporting with their earning a child or relation at home besides themselves.

11. But notwithstanding these difficulties it is possible by a careful scrutiny of large gangs of people in different localities, combined with information derived on the spot from the officers who have superintended the relief measures from the commencement and have watched the condition of the people, to arrive at a fair estimate of the extent to which the people have suffered and are suffering from the prevailing scarcity of labour and dearness of food, and how far the measures adopted for their relief have proved successful.

12. The appended notes give the details concerning the several gangs that I have inspected in the course of my tour. I will here only direct attention to the points more particularly bearing on the question of the sufficiency of the reduced rate of wage. The first bodies of relief labourers that I inspected were at Sholapur in the Bombay Presidency Here there were two bodies of labourers, a large body of upwards of 3,000 employed under the Department Public Works, and performing about half the task ordinarily exacted from able-bodied labourers. The men were receiving $1\frac{3}{4}$ anna, the women $1\frac{1}{4}$, and the children $\frac{3}{4}$ of an anna. Here there was no question as to the sufficiency of the food. Men, women and children appeared in good condition, and there was no doubt on the part of the officers superintending the works that the wage was quite sufficient for the support of the labourers in health.

13. The other body of labourers was employed under the Civil authorities and numbered about 300. A large proportion of them was above middle age, and they had come on the works in January in an enfeebled state. Some of these people had improved since they came on the works, but as a body they were much lower in condition than the gangs under the Department Public Works. The wage given was in both instances the same, with the exception that the men employed on the civil works received only $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna instead of $1\frac{3}{4}$; in neither case was payment given for Sundays, when no work was done. The lower condition of the civil gangs was no doubt due chiefly to the circumstance that they had become more reduced before coming on the work. The average age of the adults was greater, and it is probable that at the best of times they were below the average in physique.

14. At Adoni I inspected nearly 13,000 relief labourers, the greater majority of whom had been on the reduced rate of wage for above a month. The task-work performed was very light, not more than $\frac{1}{10}$ of the task exacted from a coolie in ordinary times. The largest gang employed on the Yemmogamir road was composed chiefly of inhabitants of the town of Adoni; the other gang contained chiefly people belonging to the agricultural population. As a rule, all these people were in fair condition, and in the opinion of the relief officer they had not deteriorated since the reduced rate of wage had been in force. There were of course exceptions, and weakly and feeble people were here and there picked out; but these exceptions consisted of persons who had never been in good health and condition, or it was found on enquiry that the individuals shared their wages with a child or other relative.

15. At Bellary I inspected upwards of 10,000 relief labourers. At the Hiliyal road where a large body of 7,500 was employed, the men considerably outnumbered the women. Task-work was exacted, and if the task was not complete, less wage was given; and the great majority were receiving less than the reduced rate. There was however no sickness among them. The number whose appearance called for enquiry was very small, and the impoverished appearance of the individuals lighted on was usually accounted for in much the same way as at Adoni. The relief officer stated that these gangs had improved greatly in appearance since the works were established, and they had certainly not fallen off since the reduced rate of wage had come into force.

16. In Cuddapah I inspected two bodies of labourers: one numbering 950, employed close to the town and station, consisted chiefly of the inhabitants of the town, and the women greatly outnumbered the men; and several of these women were the wives of syces and other servants of Europeans. The daily task exacted was light and was commonly completed. In my opinion these people were in appearance little, if at all, below the standard of health common in the town populations of this country. Some were no doubt thin and anæmic, but the number was small, and in the majority of these cases the individuals had only lately come on the works or had been suffering from fever. The other gang, 800 strong, that I inspected in Cuddapah was composed chiefly of agricultural population belonging to the surrounding villages. Here also the women generally outnumbered the men, who were said to find work elsewhere. The general appearance of these people was very good. A very large number of the men and women were as stout and healthy-looking as they could be in the best of times; here and there thin and weakly persons were observed, but on enquiry it did not appear that their weak condition was attributable to want of food. The relief officer stated that when the people received the higher rate of wages they did not spend more in food than they do now, but save the difference, and they have not deteriorated in condition since the wage was reduced.

17. At Vellore, North Arcot district, I inspected altogether about 3,000 people: 1,120 employed and 400 applicants for employment in the construction of an embankment on the

Palaar river, may be considered as samples of the population who have not hitherto been on relief, for those employed had been collected some for about a fortnight, others for not more than a few days. The proportion of men employed here was small, being only 7 men to 28 women and children, and a very large proportion of the men were old or elderly. The task exacted here is 75 per cent. of the ordinary Department Public Works rates, and the people are paid at the following rates :—

Men	...	1 anna 11 pie.
Women	...	1 anna 5 pie.
Children	...	1 anna.

This is higher than the reduced rate given in other districts, and seven days' payment is given for six days' work. The elderly men were most of them of spare habit, but they were fairly muscular and their appearance healthy. The younger men were for the most part robust and in good condition. At the Sooriaghuta tank 1,600 people are employed, and here the proportion of men is very small, being only 3 to 35 women and children. This small proportion of men on the works is attributable to the circumstance that in this part of the country agricultural operations and other means of employment are not suspended to the same extent as in the Ceded Districts, and that the able-bodied men are for the most part employed in the occupations that engage them in ordinary seasons; but at the present prices of food their earnings do not suffice to maintain their families, and women, who in ordinary times would not undertake coolie labour, are on this account induced to come and earn additional means of subsistence on works which are conveniently near their homes. The gangs at the Sooria tank were first formed on the 24th November. From the 19th February to the 25th March they were on the reduced rate, but it has now been again raised to the same rate as on the Palaar embankment, because the people did heavier tasks. As a body, these people were in fair condition, and so far as I was able to ascertain did not deteriorate or show signs of weakness during the 5 or 6 weeks that they were on the reduced rate of wages.

18. At the Vellore relief house 700 people who are incapable of work are fed. The proportion of men and women is about equal. Each adult male receives daily 1lb of dry rice cooked; 10 oz. of this is given at 10 o'clock, and the remainder in the evening. To the evening meal is added half an ounce of dal mixed with vegetable and condiments in the form of curry. In many of these people the effects of famine are very evident, particularly among a number of people who have come in from the Kulhustri zemindari, but they are improving on the food now given them.

19. Taking the evidence that has come before me in the course of my tour, I can arrive at no other conclusion than that the rate to which the wage of the relief labourer was reduced on the recommendation of Sir Richard Temple is sufficient to support them in fair condition, provided that care is taken that the individual recipient is the only person who is supported on it. And I see no reason why the wage should be raised unless an equivalent amount of work is performed.

S. C. TOWNSEND, *Surgeon-Major,*
Offg. Sany. Commr. with the Govt. of India.

Notes by DR. TOWNSEND, *Officiating Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, deputed at the request of* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *to investigate and ascertain whether the scale of wages now given to the people employed on the several famine relief works is sufficient to support them in fair health.*

Sholapur (*Bombay*), *March 20th.*—Inspected a large body of people, about 3,000 including women and children employed under the Department Public Works in excavating a large tank (Moti Bagh). The men are employed on task work, the daily task being 54 cubic feet, or about half the ordinary task for an able-bodied coolie: for this he receives 1 anna and 9 pie. The women and children employed to remove the earth excavated receive 1¼ and ¾ of an anna respectively. No work is done and no pay given on Sundays.

Men, women and children are in good condition. They exhibit no signs of being underfed, and there is no sickness among them attributable to insufficient food. I inspected the camps, and many of the people were preparing their evening meal: some had jowari, many wheat of a rather inferior quality, some Indian-corn and jowari mixed; others bajra and toor. Salt, chillies, onions were in common use. The young children were in very good case.

March 21st.—This morning rode out with Mr. Percival, the Collector, to visit a gang of labourers employed under the Civil authorities in excavating a tank about three miles from Sholapur. These were a much poorer lot than the gangs employed on the Moti Bagh tank. A very large portion of them were old and infirm, or in some way incapacitated for hard labour. Task work is not exacted, and they accomplish very little in the day. The number employed here was about 300. The men receive 1½ anna, the women 1¼ anna, and the children 7 to 9 pie. The bigger lads are reckoned as women. Children too young to work receive 3 pie each.

The greater number of these people had been on the work at the above rate of wages since the middle of January. Their condition varied considerably. Many were stout and in good condition; others were thin and weakly. The majority of the latter were old and infirm, but there were a few among the lads and young women who were undoubtedly suffering from the effects of insufficient nourishment. These cases however had come on the relief work very feeble and emaciated and they had improved since. The young children were in very good condition and looked to be well cared for.

On the way back we inspected the charitable relief house, where about 200 people old and infirm, or from other causes incapable of work of any kind are relieved. All were fit recipients of relief.

Adoni (Madras), March 26th.—Inspected with Mr. Oldham and Captain Hamilton.

1. Inefficient gang established ten days and composed of persons who had previously been in receipt of charitable relief at the relief house, and of old and weakly persons drafted from other gangs. The number, including women and children, was 253. They were employed on light work, forming platforms for the sheds constructed near the railway station for storing grain.

Ration given—

To men	...	...	...	...	1½ anna.
„ women	...	...	...	...	1¼ „
„ children on works		...	...	...	¾ „
„ young children		...	...	...	¼ „

Only the inefficient gangs receive pay or relief on Sundays.

Many old people were thin and shrivelled by reason of age. Only two old women looked weakly. There were no symptoms attributable to insufficient food. The children as a body were in very good case. Two infants very thin and miserable-looking had been suffering from fever.

2. A body of people numbering nearly 700 wanting work. These were mostly people who had been employed on relief works, but who had been discharged in consequence of their refusal to shift to works not more than ten miles distant. The condition of the people was generally good, especially the women and children. The people who looked in worst condition were a few who had not been on any relief work at all.

3. A gang of 507 work-people.—These people have been on work for some months altogether, and for one month on the reduced scale above given. As a body they appear to be in good condition. No sickness among them, with the exception of small-pox among the children. A few that we picked out as looking rather weakly had been only a few days on the works. One man had been feeding two children who were not in receipt of relief. Practically task-work is not exacted.

Five hundred cubic feet of earthwork is assigned to 50 men, which is half the ordinary task, but on measurement it is found that they execute only ⅕th of the task assigned.

4. Gangs from Sirgoopah road, 1,208 in number, exclusive of very young children.—The condition of the women here was not so decidedly good as in the gangs close to Adoni. There was however nothing in their appearance to afford ground for fear that they were not now receiving sufficient nourishment. The condition of the men and the children on the other hand was very good. In some few cases men, whom we lighted on as looking weakly, were found on enquiry to be sharing their ration with a wife or child at home.

5. A gang of applicants for labour, 139 in number, who had struck work on being selected for transfer to a short distance 20 days ago.—All in very fair condition. In a similar gang belonging to the Aloor taluk, 220 in number, a few persons exhibited signs of having been insufficiently fed.

6. Gang of Madaveram, 3,100, inclusive of 400 young children.—As a body, men, women and children in good condition. Here and there where a weakly-looking individual was lighted on, it was found that he or she was suffering from fever, or sharing his ration with a relation not on the works.

7. Yemmigenoor road.—Gang 7,000 strong, including women and children.—The greater number of these people are inhabitants of Adoni, and come out daily to the work a distance of four or five miles. The total population of Adoni is stated to be 25,000. As a body, men, women and children are in good condition. The young men and women with few exceptions were plump and well nourished. The exceptions consisted of persons who at no time are in good health and condition; one youth for instance consumptive; another had the scars of old ulcers in the thigh and was lame from this cause; a third had a withered hand. Among the older people many exhibited that shrivelled condition of skin which is common among elderly natives of this climate at all times; but in other respects they were in good condition and looked healthy. In cases exhibiting weakness and want of nourishment the same explanation was given as in the gangs previously inspected. Either the individuals had been suffering from fever, or a child or other relation was sharing their means of subsistence with them. This was particularly the case with some of the women, for the allowance of 3 pie to each young child had not been distributed to the full extent intended by Government. The Adoni relief officers are now remedying this shortcoming.

Bellary, March 27th.—Gooty road.—Gangs assembled on the 5th mile. The whole number employed from the 5th to the 10th mile amounts to upwards of 7,000, but the order to bring them together for inspection did not reach the relief officer sufficiently early, and not more than half were collected for inspection. The wages here given are the same as at Adoni. As a body, the people were in good condition, and a large number of the men who were stout and able-bodied were selected as fit for transfer to the Nellore irrigation works, others for the earth-work of the line of railway to be constructed from Bellary to Dharwar. Of those selected for transfer to Nellore about 50 per cent. consented to go.

Bellary, March 28th.—Hiriyal road, 6th to 8th mile stone from Bellary.—Gang numbering altogether 7,500* have been established three or four months. The employment consists in breaking and stacking metal and in excavating gravel. Task-work is exacted at the rate of 6 cubic yards from each gang, consisting of 25 men, 20 women and 5 children; and for this task the payment is 1½ anna men, 1¼ anna women, and 9 pie children; but very few gangs not amounting to 500 people altogether complete this task in a day and draw the full wage. The great bulk receive only 1¼ anna men, 1 anna women and 7 pie children. The young children are allowed 3 pie each.

* 3,750 men.
3,000 women.
600 children above 7 years.
600 children under 7 years.

Rice is the food chiefly consumed by these people. Cholum is procurable in the shops where they purchase their food, but they buy rice in preference. The bazar price of rice is 8 seers per rupee. Mr. Smith, the relief officer, shewed great knowledge of the people under him and was able to give the history of a great number that we had reason to enquire about. As a body, these people are in very good condition. In walking down the long line the number whose appearance called for enquiry was very small, and in all or nearly all cases the impoverished appearance of the individual lighted on was accounted for:—

1st.—A thin child through an oversight had not been registered in the list of those receiving the 3 pie allowance.

2nd.—A very thin famished woman had only joined the work from a distant village two days previously.

3rd.—Another woman who gave the same explanation.

4th.—Two brothers who had been on the work less than a week.

5th.—An oldish man who had been on the work about a fortnight, and though thin had improved since he joined.

Mr. Smith, the relief officer, states that as a body these people have improved greatly in appearance since the works were established, and they have certainly not fallen off since the reduced rate of wage came into force. If on first arrival any of them are in a very bad state, they are first fed on cooked food for some days, but as soon as they are at all able they were allowed to wander on the works though without doing much, and they seemed to improve better on this plan than when kept altogether in the relief hospital. In some few cases the infants at the breast shewed sign of being insufficiently nourished, but it was by no means the rule in their cases that the mother was in bad condition. At all times in a certain number of cases women will be unable to sufficiently nourish their infants.

Cuddapah, March 29th.—Inspected some gangs of labourers employed in excavation of a tank close to the town of Cuddapah. Dr. Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, was kind enough to accompany me. They mustered 950 in all, arranged in gangs of 50, consisting of 20 men and 30 women and children. The number of children was small; the women greatly outnumbered the men, the people were chiefly the residents of the town and of villages within two miles, and the Civil Surgeon, Mr. Hyaswamy, stated that a very large number of the women were the wives of syces and other servants of Europeans. The wages given are:—

Men, 1 anna 5 pie.	Children above 7, 8½ pie.
Women, 1 anna 2 pie.	Children under 7, 3 „

Payment is made on Sunday for 6 days. The daily task-work nominally exacted is 24 cubic yards of earth-work for a gang of 50. This task, which is very light, was commonly completed; but even if it were not, the wage above mentioned was generally given.

In my opinion these people were in appearance little, if at all, below the standard of health common in native populations. Some were no doubt thin and anæmic, but the proportion in this condition was not great. In many instances individuals that struck us as being more enfeebled than others were found on enquiry to have been on the works a very short time. One of them had been on a fortnight, another came on only yesterday. A very thin weakly-looking woman had come on the works 3 days ago, another, a Brinjara, had been on only 4 days. A thin elderly man who looked weak was suffering from fever. One man, thin and anæmic, had been on the works from the commencement, but on either side of him there was a very stout strong man who had also been on the works for months.

I also inspected at Cuddapah a relief camp whereat persons coming in from the districts in a weak and enfeebled condition are supported until they become fit for work, when they are transferred to the works. The food here given is cholum and ragi mixed. Two meals are given daily at 10 and at 5, each meal consisting of 12 oz. of the above grain with condiments for an adult male. Women and children receive less. The greater number of these people were old and unequal to labour of any kind. It appeared that many of them were kept at the camp against their will; they would prefer being at large, picking up what they could by begging. No betel-nut being given was one reason why they disliked being detained in the camp.

Some of the people supported in idleness at the camp would, I think, have been more suitably provided for at the works. There was one woman, for instance, in very good condition with 4 children in equally good case: also a stout strong man with his family; the reason given for their being kept at the camp being that there was no one to look after the children while the parents were at work.

Cuddapah District, March 30th.—*Booja road*, 3 miles from Cuddapah.—Inspected with Mr. Macarthy 800 people divided into 16 gangs, each composed of 20 men, 25 women and 5 children. The women generally outnumber the men who find other work. The people all belong to the surrounding villages. They are employed in digging and stacking gravel. The daily task assigned is 18 cubic yards for each gang,—a more severe task than is imposed upon the labourers at the tank inspected yesterday. It is, however, exacted without difficulty. The rate of wage is the same as the other gangs in the district. The labourers are paid once a week on Sunday for the six days. A considerable proportion of the people in these gangs, as well as in those inspected yesterday, belongs to castes who eat meat. The Wudas kill and eat sheep and pigs but not bullocks. The pariahs eat carrion or the flesh of bullocks and other animals that have died. The shepherds eat the flesh of sheep and goats that die.

The general appearance of the people composing these gangs was good. A very large number of the men and women were as stout and healthy looking as they could be in the best of times. Here and there thin persons in weakly condition were observable, but their history did not prove their condition to be attributable to want of food.

Gang No. 1.—Two thin men but not unhealthy looking.
" " 2.—One spare weakly looking man states that he has been so for years.
" " 3.—Two thin feeble men state that they have always been so; one sickly child has had fever.
" " 4.—All in good condition.
" " 5.—One feeble looking man states that he has always been so.
" " 6.—The same.
" Nos. 7, 8, 9.—All in good condition.
" No. 10.—An emaciated boy has been on the works a fortnight and has improved since he joined.
" " 11.—A thin weedy lad always so.
" " 12.—All in good condition.
" " 13.—A feeble man has a large spleen; is better now than he has been for a long time. Another sickly looking man has lately suffered from fever.
" Nos. 14,15,16.—All in good condition.

These gangs have been established from November last.

Mr. Quinlass, the relief officer, says that when the people received higher rate of wages they did not spend more in food than they do now, but saved the difference. They have not deteriorated in condition since the wage has been reduced. About 15 men who had been sent to Nellore returned again to these gangs. They said the place did not agree with them; that the water was bad and gave them dysentery. The task work at Nellore appears to be harder and the maistries more severe upon people transferred from other works.

There were 26 applicants for work. Only one man among them, and he was a ryot, who had lost all his cattle, and having no other source of maintenance came on the works. He was a strong healthy man. The rest, all women and children, were in good condition.

Vellore, March 31st.

1. Relief gangs employed in constructing an embankment along the Palaar river, 1,120 people, divided into 8 gangs of 32, in the proportion of 7 men, 16 women and 12 children. Some of these gangs were formed on the 15th of March; others on the 21st to 23rd, and some as late as the 29th.

These people are employed on task work, the task being 75 per cent. of the ordinary Public Works rates. And they are paid at the following rate:—

Men, 1 anna 11 pie.
Women, 1 anna 5 pie.
Children, 1 anna. No allowance is given to young children.

Payment is made once a week, seven days' pay is given for six days' work.

A very large proportion of the men employed were old or elderly, and many of them were of spare habit, as is very commonly the case with the natives above the middle age, but they were fairly muscular and their appearance healthy. The younger men were for the most part robust and in good condition. The same may be said of the women. Many of the older women were thin and spare and some of them weakly looking, but the younger women were for the most part plump and in good condition. The children on the whole had the appearance of being well nourished.

There were present about 400 applicants for employment on these works, chiefly women and children belonging to the town. Of late too, a large proportion of Mussalman women

have come on the works, and this is considered a sign that the distress is spreading to classes that have not been hitherto touched by it. The general appearance of the new applicants however did not indicate that they have been insufficiently fed.

2. Gangs of coolies, chiefly women, employed in fencing the relief camp. These gangs had been established about six weeks, and had been on the reduced rate of—

1 anna 5 pie for men,
1 ,, for women,
9 pie for children.

They appeared to me to be in very fair condition, and there was no sickness among them.

3. *Relief Camp.—Hospital.*—Forty-one patients, chiefly old people suffering from diarrhœa and dysentery, and it is probable that the percentage of mortality among them will be high. There are about 700 people fed in the relief camps. The proportion of men, women and children being about equal. In many of them the effects of famine are very evident, particularly among a number of people who had come from the Kalhustri Zemindari, but they are now improving.

Each adult male receives daily 1lb of dry rice cooked, 10 oz. of this is given about 10 o'clock, and the remainder in the evening. To the evening meal is added half an ounce of dâl mixed with vegetable and condiments in the form of curry.

4. *Sooriaghunta tank.*—1,600 people employed in excavation work divided into gangs consisting of 3 men and 35 women and children. The gangs were first formed on the 24th November, and from the 19th February up to the 25th March were on the reduced rate of wages, *viz.*, men 1 anna 5 pie; women 1 anna 2 pie; children 9 pie. No allowance was given for children too young for work.

No work is done on Sunday, but the people receive pay for that day.

As a body these people were in fair condition, and as far as I was able to ascertain they did not deteriorate or show signs of weakness during the five or six weeks that they were on the reduced rate of wages.

The small proportion of men on these works is attributable to the circumstance that in this part of the country agricultural operations and other means of employment are not suspended to the same extent as in the Ceded Districts, and the able-bodied men are for the most part employed in their usual occupations; but at the present price of food their earnings are not sufficient to maintain their families, and women, who in ordinary times would not undertake cooly labour, are on this account induced to come on works which are conveniently near their homes and earn additional means of subsistence.

BANGALORE,
3rd April 1877.

S. C. TOWNSEND,
Offg. Sanitary Commissioner with the Govt. of India.

No. 172, dated Bangalore, 7th April 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

Memorandum by Captain Bisset on his visit to Bombay and the Nagpore District of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of the paper marginally noted, regarding the supply of grain from Central India to the northern districts of Madras.

2. From Captain Bisset's narrative Sir Richard Temple learns that there is no reason to anticipate failure of the grain supplies from Nagpore and the Berars; that much of the grain from those quarters is at present despatched to Bombay, probably for shipment to the western ports; and that an increase in the despatches to the Deccan and to the Ceded Districts of Madras will occur as soon as a change in prices shows the need for a larger supply.

3. I am to express Sir Richard Temple's satisfaction with the promised provision of Great Indian Peninsula wagons to expedite the movement of grain to the south. He anticipates that, with the facilities thus given, the supplies to the chief grain markets of the Ceded Districts will be fully equal to the demands from the interior.

Memorandum by CAPTAIN W. S. S. BISSET, *on his visit to Bombay and the Nagpore District of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway,—dated Bangalore,* 31*st March* 1877.

ACCORDING to the instructions conveyed in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 13th March 1877, I visited Bombay on the 19th March, for the purpose of enquiring into the causes of the diminution of the supply of food grain from the north to the Ceded Districts, and I was present at a meeting held on the 20th March between the Consulting Engineer and the Agent and the General Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

At this meeting a resolution* was recorded to the effect that the grain destined for the famine districts should have preference to all other consignments, and that wagons for its conveyance should be provided to the full extent indicated in Sir Richard Temple's Minute.

* A copy of this resolution has already been sent by Colonel Hancock for Sir Richard Temple's information.

2. I visited the Nagpore line of railway on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd March and made enquiries into the accumulations of grain at each station, and also about the urgency of the demands for carriage.

My notes* are appended in detail.

* Not forwarded.

3. The accumulations of grain which existed in the month of January† had been cleared off by the middle of February; the fresh stocks‡ now lying in the railway stations are much smaller than the previous ones, and they are to a larger extent than before destined for Bombay itself, probably for shipment§ to the ports on the western coast. The detention of grain at the stations is not so prolonged as formerly, but owing to the uniform demand for carriage from all parts of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and to the large through traffic from Hindustan to Bombay, it has not been found possible to provide wagons or train-room to carry away the grain as fast as it is offered.

† On 19th January 1877 there were lying at Nagpore ... 8,500 tons grain.
At smaller stations .. 7,000 " "
Total ... 15,500 " "

‡ On 21st March 1877 there were lying at Nagpore ... 1,500 tons grain.
At smaller stations ... 3,500 " "
Total . 5,000 " "

§ The shipments from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports amounted to nearly 9,000 tons in the first 15 days of March. The despatches to the more southerly ports are not abstracted.

The reduced accumulations at the railway stations seem to indicate some reduction on the demand for carriage, but there have been changes in the mode of receiving goods which have tended to limit these deposits; and there seems no doubt that large quantities of grain are from various causes kept back in the bazars and in the villages.

The brokers in attendance at the minor stations say they keep much of their grain back rather than take the risks of exposure to weather and to the ravages of white-ants during the unknown period of detention at the smaller railway stations. And for these reasons I believe that the reduction of the demand for carriage is not proportionate to the reduction in the weight of goods awaiting despatch.

4. The system of registration of goods actually deposited in the Nagpore station yard is most carefully carried out, and it appears to give the greatest satisfaction. The merchants understand it thoroughly, and they look after their own and their neighbours' allotments very sharply.

At the smaller stations some of the consignors think their claims are postponed for the advantage of senders from other stations, but they have no grounds for this belief except their annoyance at having to wait. The only important requirement is that more goods shall be carried away, and with the present extraordinary pressure on the railway, this is the cry from all sides, and it is not perhaps much satisfaction to the merchants who have to wait to know that their goods are having, or that they are likely to have in their due turn, their proper place in the largest traffic that has ever been carried on this railway.

I have however ventured to suggest that instead of an undefined date for clearing off the accumulations at the road-side stations, there should be a periodical clearance, any one day of the week being fixed for each small station on which goods might be received, consigned and despatched to such extent as is practicable. On the motion of Colonel Hancock, Consulting Engineer for Railways, this proposal has already been taken into consideration by Mr. Conder, and a decision may be expected shortly.

5. A few of the consignors at the smaller stations were loud in their appeals for wagons, not however to take away grain, but mainly to convey linseed to Bombay to meet contracts made for the end of March.

In the grain trade there is not at present the same prospect of large profits that there was in January, and, although there appears to be abundance of grain for despatch, there is less speculation and less anxiety for immediate transport. The anxiety is proportionate to the anticipation of profit, and the present prices in the famine districts of Sholapur and Madras give a sufficient but not a very large profit.

6. And there is a heavy demand for grain from Bombay itself, apparently of equal urgency with the needs of the Deccan and Madras. This is evident from the figures in the margin, which show the despatches of linseed, grain, &c., from Nagpore during the seven days immediately preceding my visit. It may be necessary to explain that under the present arrangements for receiving and despatching grain at Nagpore station, these figures indicate very exactly the current demands of the several markets.

The shipments from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports amounted to nearly 9,000 tons in the first 15 days of March.

Extract from Notes.

In the week from the 15th to 21st March the despatches from Nagpore are shown below :—

	To Bombay.	To Poona and Sholapur.	To Raichore. and Madras.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Linseed ...	493	...	...
Wheat ...	188	455	143
Jowari ...	219		
Rice ...	60		
Pulses ...	65		
Total tons ...	1,025	455	143
On the 22nd March the consignments were—			
Linseed ...	80	...	...
Grains, &c. ...	180	176	66
Total tons ...	260	176	66

So that, although it is moderately certain that much more grain would have been despatched from Nagpore if there had been more wagons available, it is apparent that the merchants might have sent much more to the Poona and Sholapur Districts and to Madras if they had preferred doing so to sending linseed or grain to Bombay. And a very small rise in prices will again divert the flow of traffic to the south.

7. It is satisfactory to learn that although the deliveries of grain by railway have during the past fortnight been smaller than those which in the early part of the month excited some apprehension, the prices of grain have remained steady at Poona, Sholapur and in the principal markets of the Ceded Districts of Madras. And it may be inferred that the requirements of grain have been estimated at too high a figure, and that the present importations are sufficient to meet the present wants.

8. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway has so much to do that it must sacrifice some of its Bombay traffic to carry more grain to Sholapur and Madras. The Government of India are arranging to augment the engine power of this railway, and in the meantime the Agent and Mr. Conder are prepared for the sacrifice, and they have arranged that the requisite number of wagons shall be provided as soon as the grain is presented.

The Madras Railway has, comparatively speaking, nothing but grain and salt to carry at present, and it is, I have good reason to believe, capable of carrying about half as much more grain as it has conveyed* during the month of March.

There is therefore every reason to hope that the railways will be equal to their share of the work, and from the evidence afforded by the recent reports, there is little room to doubt the sufficiency of the means of carriage from the railways to the interior of the affected districts.

31*st March* 1877. W. S. S. BISSET.

No. 174, dated Bangalore, the 7th April 1877.

From—Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute explanatory of his reasons for recommending the commencement of the earth-work of the Conjeveram and Chingleput railway project.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bangalore, the 6th April* 1877.

IN Memorandum No. XXVII, dated 30th January, were explained the reasons why I was then unable to recommend that the proposed railway from Chingleput to Conjeveram should be undertaken as a relief work. It was explained that the proportion of the cost that would be expended on relief wages was small, and that the financial prospects of the proposed line did not seem very good.

2. Since that Memorandum was submitted, the Government of India have been pleased to sanction my proposal that the earth-work of the Bellary and Hooblee line should be begun as a relief work, without the Government being pledged to complete the line; which case establishes the principle that in a dearth of large projects for employment of relief labour, the earth-work of any such project may be commenced, even though the Government may not be able at present to complete the scheme.

Further I have seen in the Madras Presidency that there is great need for large works, on which a large number of relief labourers can be concentrated under adequate professional supervision. My Minutes dated the 18th and 29th March set forth the great advantages to be obtained by placing relief works under professional supervision. In Chingleput and North Arcot districts there was special need for professionally supervised works. So long therefore as the Government of India was not committed to the completion of the proposed line, I considered that it might be better to employ relief labourers under engineering control, on a work that might hereafter be useful, than to leave them all on the scattered civil works, whereon little real labour was exacted and over which there was practically no adequate supervision.

3. Under these circumstances, it seems to me that the conditions under which the Chingleput and Conjeveram railway project presents itself have altered. I have now therefore recommended that, subject to the restriction above mentioned, the earth-work on the proposed Conjeveram and Chingleput railway should be begun as a relief work, whether the line be subsequently completed or not. And that recommendation the Government of India has been pleased to approve.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 175, dated Bangalore, 7th April 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him regarding the emigration of people from the Mysore Province to the relief institutions in Madras districts, together with my note on the subject.

* Approximate total delivered by rail from all sources during March 52,000 tons.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bangalore, 6th April* 1877.

I HAVE, while at Bangalore, investigated the facts regarding the emigration of people from the Mysore Province to the relief works and relief houses in British districts of the Madras Presidency. At one time there were some, perhaps many thousands of Mysore people on the relief works in the Bellary and Cuddapah districts; and there were large bodies of Mysore labourers in the coffee districts of the Wynaad. Immigrant labourers from Mysore do indeed flock yearly to the coffee districts, and do much useful work there. This year by reason of the scarcity, double the usual number emigrated to the Wynaad; and as the coffee crop was short, there was less than the usual quantity of work to be done.

2. In my Minute No. XXXVII, dated 16th February, I expressed my opinion that the distressed people of Mysore could be relieved by the Mysore Government which had made adequate provision to that end; and I advised that such people should, after receiving temporary relief, be sent back under proper arrangements to their homes.

3. If there were still at this time any considerable number of Mysore people receiving or needing relief in British districts, then I should advise that the Chief Commissioner's offer to depute an officer, who would take over such refugees, should at once be accepted. For there is no reason why the British treasury should be burdened with the support of distressed persons from neighbouring States, which are both able and willing to relieve their own people.

4. But, as matters now stand, there seems no present need for action. The Wynaad coolie question is settling itself; for the Collector reports* that the Mysore immigrants are returning to their homes. It is probable that, while they were in the Wynaad, they had earnings or other means of supporting themselves at least until they could recross the Mysore frontier.

* See the appended note.

5. In Bellary and Cuddapah the numbers of Mysoreans appears comparatively trifling. On the borders between provinces like Bellary and Mysore there will always be some interchange of population in times like this; and the Commissioner of the Nundidroog Division recently learnt that resveral hundreds of British subjects from the Pennekonda Division had come to the relief centres in Kolar and Bangalore, having fled from their home by reason of the cholera which was then raging.

6. Although there is no present need for action, yet, if hereafter there should be any large gathering of Mysore people on relief works, or at relief centres, I consider that early intimation should be given to the local officers in Mysore, so that the Mysore authorities might promptly take over and relieve their own people, as indeed they are very ready and able to do.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Mysore people in the Madras distressed district.

THE case now stands on this wise—

Mysore declined to pay the charges which Madras might incur in relieving Mysore immigrants either by relief wages or otherwise. But Mysore offered to send and fetch back her people. Accordingly an Assistant Commissioner was sent from Kolar to Pennekonda to fetch back Mysore people who might be on the Bellary works. But none were found in Pennekonda, and only 35 in the other taluks. So the Assistant Commissioner came back empty.

2. It was about Pennekonda that the question first arose. Subsequently Madras represented that Mysore people were surging over into Coimbatore; and specially that large numbers† of people, who had gone to the Wynaad for employment on the coffee estates, were now practically on the hands of the Madras Government;—for there was no coffee labour to be had, and the people seemed disinclined to go back to Mysore. The correspondence between the Collector and the planters shows that there is much want of roads in the Wynaad; and the present is considered a favourable opportunity of getting these roads made. The Madras Government enquired whether Mysore would contribute one-third the cost of these roads, on the ground that Mysore poor would be employed thereon and sustained thereby. Mysore declined the offer, because she too had plenty of good relief works waiting to be done, and on which in some places work-people would not come. At the same time Mysore repeated the expression of her readiness to send and fetch her people home.

† *Note.*—In the correspondence the Collector of Malabar offers no estimate of the number of these immigrant Mysoreans But at Madras the figure was stated (no doubt roughly) at sixty thousand. We telegraphed yesterday to know what was the Collector's estimate of the numbers.

3. Madras has now replied asking that Mysore would at once send officers to fetch back her people from the Wynaad, Coimbatore, Bellary and Cuddapah, and has begged that Mysore will take steps to prevent her people immigrating into Madras country for the future.

4. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore is now ready to send officers and will do so The largest number of his tenants are said to be in the Wynaad; he has works close to the border to employ them, and he has relief houses along the road whereat the returning emigrants can be fed as they come along. But he anticipates that many of them will be quite unwilling to come back, if they can get easy, highly paid, work in the Wynaad. He foresees too that there will be difficulty, and there may be loss to the coffee interest if emigration from Mysore into the Wynaad is permanently checked or restricted. The Chief Commissioner has

suggested that the Wynaad authorities should decide which Mysore people ought to be sent back home, and which should be kept.

BANGALORE; 2nd *April* 1877. } C. BERNARD, *Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.*

P. S.—After the foregoing paragraphs were written, telegrams were sent by Sir Richard Temple's order to the Collectors of Malabar, Bellary and Cuddapah; asking for an estimate of the number of Mysoreans needing relief in the Wynaad, in Bellary, and in Cuddapah. The Collector of Malabar replied that "no Mysore people in Wynaad now need relief. They are returning already to Mysore; and all say they intend returning as crops and prospects have improved at home." The Collector of Bellary replied that he estimated 'the Mysoreans on relief works and receiving gratuitous relief at not more than a few hundreds." The Collector of Cuddapah replied that he could "form no estimate," as he had "no data."

BANGALORE; 6th *April* 1877. } C. BERNARD, *Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.*

No. 176, dated Bangalore, 7th April 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, together with a note on the present condition of relief affairs in Mysore.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bangalore, 6th April* 1877.

I HAVE again enquired into the state of relief affairs in the Mysore Province. I find that the total numbers on relief are now 116,000, equal to about 2 per cent. of the total population of Mysore, or about 3¼ per cent. of the population of its distressed tracts. An unusually large number of Mysore people had emigrated to the coffee districts; and though they are now coming back, yet for some months they obtained subsistence by working on the plantations. When the failure of season, which is now going on for the third year consecutively, is remembered, these numbers appear very moderate, and show, firstly, that the people must be in good condition and must have some self-sustaining power; and secondly, that the authorities are administering relief very carefully and economically.

2. The results of relief administration in Mysore still compare favourably with the neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency, namely, the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, even after all the economy and reduction which have been introduced into those districts.

3. The labourers on the relief works are all employed on piece-work at rates somewhat cheaper than the piece-work rates of the Public Works Department in ordinary years. They can earn in this way enough to support themselves, and they are in fairly good physical condition. Their earnings on piece-work are estimated to amount to two annas per diem for adult men. The people also receive gratuitous relief at the relief centres, also do a certain amount of light work. From the helpless poor, who are relieved at their villages through the agency of the patels (village headmen), no work of any kind is exacted.

4. I am still of the opinion expressed in my Minute, dated the 14th February, that the Government of India and the Chief Commissioner may be satisfied with the progress of relief affairs in the Province of Mysore. Already favourable rain has (1st April) fallen over the whole Province; prices have fallen; and the people are taking courage.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Present condition of relief affairs in Mysore.

SINCE Sir Richard Temple was in Mysore last, the following changes have occurred in the relief operations and their results:—

(1).—The distressed districts are much the same as before stated, except that severe distress has declared itself in the northern taluks of the Mysore district.

(2).—The number of labourers on the relief works has increased somewhat, and so also have the numbers on charitable relief, thus—

Name of district.	Total number on relief works.		Number on charitable relief.		Total on all relief.	
	In January.	On 15th March.	January.	15th March.	January.	15th March.
Bangalore	13,000	18,200	11,500	10,300	24,500	28,500
Municipality	...	1,000	...	6,200	...	7,200
Kolar	8,500	8,700	3,700	4,200	12,200	12,900
Tumkur	8,900	10,600	2,100	18,200	11,000	28,800
Mysore	5,500	9,800	3,700	1,900	9,200	11,700
Municipality	...	200	.	1,600	..	1,800
Hassan	9,700	7,100	4,200	1,400	13,900	8,500
Shimoga	1,200	3,200	1,500	300	2,700	3,500
Kadoor	6,300	3,000	1,400	800	7,700	3,800
Chittaldroog	6,000	7,800	1,800	1,800	7,800	9,600
	59,100	69,600	29,900	46,700	89,000	116,300

(3).—Some of the increase is said to be due to the efficient village relief that is now being carried out. The Moonsiffs and Civil Court establishments are now employed on relief work, now that their ordinary business is so slack. For each distressed taluk a sufficient relief staff has been appointed; villages are really visited, and patels (village headmen) are kept up to their duty by responsible officers, whose weekly diaries show what is being done, and how useful the village relief is.

(4).—Ample number of relief works are open and ready to be open in every district of the Province.

(5).—The importations of grain by railway into the Mysore Province has gone on increasing; they averaged 530 tons a day in January; they were 530 tons a day during the last week of March. Since the rain of Sunday (1st April) prices are cheaper, and importations have somewhat slackened. Of this total only about 30 tons a day as yet comes by the Negapatam route.

2. The Mysore Government issues every Monday a short progress report with tables showing the progress of relief operations during the week. These reports contain all necessary information as to the condition of the people and as to relief operations.

3. I may note that Colonel Christie, Superintending Engineer of Irrigation, has recently been on tour in Chitaldroog. He tells me that he saw no emaciated people save in the relief kitchens, that the physical condition of the people on the relief works is good, and that in some cases his officers were unable to get labour for tank repairs which they wanted to carry out.

BANGALORE; 6th April 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

No. 181, dated Bangalore, 7th April 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
To—The Additional Secretary to Government of India.

IN reply to your letter No. 315, dated the 22nd March 1877, I am directed to submit copy of a minute recorded by Sir Richard Temple regarding the advisability of undertaking the earth-work of three short branch railways to Arcot, Vellore and Salem as relief works.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bangalore, 6th April* 1877.

THE Government of India have asked my opinion on the suggestion that relief labour should be employed on the earth-work of three short branch railways, which have been projected to the towns of—

Arcot	population	11,000
Vellore	"	38,000
Salem	"	50,000

The Madras Railway line passes by each of these towns at a distance of from three to five miles. The Commission which reported on the traffic of the Madras Railway in 1875 recom-

mended that these three branch lines should be undertaken in order to draw traffic to the railway. If the railway were now being aligned, there would be no doubt that it should be taken to Salem and Vellore, for Salem is the largest town south of Madras which this line serves; while Vellore is a great, if not the chief, trading mart between Madras and Trichinopoly. But the question now is whether it is advisable to undertake the earth-work of these branch lines as relief works.

2. I have not been able to see any detailed estimates for these lines. The Madras Government estimate the cost of the three at approximately twenty lakhs of rupees; and consider them not to be so well adapted for relief work as the Conjeveram and Chingleput line. I have traversed the lines which these three branch railways would probably take. On each of them the banks would, save perhaps at the Palar bridge approaches, be very light, and the great items of cost on the Vellore and Arcot branches would be the bridging of the Palar; for I understand that the existing narrow road bridge near Vellore would not suffice for a standard gauge railway.

3. I understand from Captain Bisset that, in default of detailed estimates, the earth-work and ballast on these branches could not be estimated at more than about Rs. 50,000 in all. This amounts to 2½ per cent. on the total cost of the line; it is doubtful whether the work could (failing previous detailed surveys) be begun before the first week in May. And if good rains fall in May, it is most probable that relief labour would not suffice to finish even the banks and ballast. I fear that it would not be practicable to organize large gangs of skilled relief labourers (such as stone-cutters of the Waddah caste) for employment on these lines, in time enough to do any considerable quantity of work before the rainy season begins.

4. Under these circumstances, however anxious I may be to find some public work on which relief labourers can be properly tasked, I hardly see how to recommend that these branch lines be undertaken as relief works. In regard to the general question whether the branch lines would pay, I attach weight to the view expressed in Mr. Elvin's dissent at page 18 of the Commission's report. And I think much enquiry should be made before the Government decide to add £200,000 to the guaranteed capital of a railway which does not pay, in order to construct branch lines which also may not pay. If any of these branch lines could be undertaken by private enterprise, as suggested by Mr. Elvin, then perhaps Government might see fit to grant some aid to the projectors of such branch railways.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 183, dated Salem, the 10th April 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of Sir Richard Temple, to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him on the administration of relief works by Public Works Department officers in the Salem district on much the same system as he recommended for the Bellary and Kurnool districts.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Salem, the 10th April* 1877.

IN my Minute dated the 29th March I invited the consideration of the Madras Government to the desirability of employing in the Bellary and Kurnool districts a certain proportion of the relief labourers on works supervised and directed by Public Works Department officers, who could exact from the labourers adequate tasks. And I indicated certain works on which this plan might at once be tried.

2. On revisiting the Salem district, I find that the procedure, which I recommended for Bellary and Kurnool, had already been adopted in Salem. Out of the 47,000 relief labourers in the district of Salem, about 25,000 are employed on 398 large and small works under the Public Works Department. Most of these works are irrigation tanks, which must be repaired sooner or later, and on which much excellent work will have been done this year. The labourers are employed on piece-works, at a rate of 2 annas per cubic yard, as compared with 1¾ annas which is paid in ordinary years. Mr. Norfor, Range officer, finds that on some of his works the people earned at these rates—

In the month of February.						In the month of March.		
0	2	2	for each adult man	...	...	0	1	10
0	1	4	for each woman	...	...	0	1	2
0	0	9	for each child	...	...	0	0	8

3. The Engineer officers do not seem to have succeeded in opening so many works in the more distressed taluk of Dharampooree as elsewhere. All labourers are admitted to the Public Works Department undertakings, who are willing to work at the present rates; and no enquiry is made as to the applicants being in absolute need. Relief labourers moreover are not, save in the case of about six thousand labourers on works in December last, handed over by the Civil officers to the Engineering officers, as recommended should be done in Bellary and Kurnool. But there is apparently no reason to fear that relief is being given unnecessarily on the Engineers' works; for the officers in charge report that the condition of the labourers is generally poor when they come on the works. And there is no risk of the Civil and Engineering officers competing with each other for labour; as no civil relief works are opened in the neighbourhoods served by the works under Engineering supervision.

4. I lay this account of Salem relief works before the Madras Government, because the system, which works well in Salem, would succeed in Bellary and Kurnool, where professionally supervised works are most urgently required.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Weekly Condition Report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 8)

Condition Report for week ending 31*st March* 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets moderately supplied, and prices steady. 2·20 cents of rain fell at Bangalore during the night of the 31st March; and the Dharmambudi tank received a three months' supply of water. The Deputy Commissioner reports "Welcome rain has fallen in several parts of the district, which will be especially useful for cattle for periods varying from 15 to 60 days." He adds that the crops generally are in tolerable condition, except in the Closepet Taluk, where they are suffering from want of water, and that cholera is very prevalent in the district, as well as fever and ague in the Nelámangala Taluk. The suffering among the cattle from want of fodder and from murrain is also reported to be great.

Kolar District.—Markets fairly supplied by importation. The standing sugarcane crop is in good condition; Bengal-gram and javari sown in beds of tanks have been harvested in some places. Cholera still prevails, as also fevers, small-pox, diarrhœa and dysentery. The prospects of the season are said to be unfavourable, and the weather to be very hot, with however indications of heavy rain, which had fallen in showers up to the 31st of March in all the taluks except three.

Túmkúr District.—Markets fairly supplied; and a slight fall in the price of ragi and rice. During the week rain fell generally throughout the Koratagere, Maddagiri, Túmkúr and Kadába Taluks, at the head-quarters of which 40 cents, 50 cents, one inch 32 cents, and 60 cents were registered respectively; a few tanks received a fair supply of water. Ploughing has commenced in some places; and the prospects of the season are somewhat improving. The crops in the beds of tanks and under wells are in a promising condition; javari was harvested in some parts of the Maddagiri Taluk; but the gardens in those of Honnavalli and Chiknayakanhalli suffer from want of water. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent in almost all taluks of the district, but they may be said to be on the decline. Coolies from the coffee estates are daily returning.

Mysore District.—Markets fairly supplied, and, except in the Mysore, Periyapatna, Heggaddevankote and Nanjangúd Taluks where there was a slight rise, the prices of rice and ragi are steady. Rain fell generally throughout the district except Mandya and Talkad; 58, 18, 40, 20 and 42 cents were registered at the head-quarters of the Chamrajnagar, Ashtagram, Periyapatna, Gundlupet and Malvalli Taluks respectively; some of the tanks receiving from 15 to 60 days' supply. Ploughing has commenced; javari was sown in Ashtagram and Malvalli In Nanjangúd the seed previously sown has germinated. In Mandya, Malvalli, Ashtagram and Yedatore sugarcane under tanks is withering; and javari in Mysore. In these and other taluks the crops under nallas are doing well. Cholera still prevails more or less in the taluks; but is on the decline. Cattle suffer from murrain in some places. Emigrants are returning.

Hassan District.—Markets are fairly supplied, and prices on that whole steady. Rain fell in showers, except in the three taluks of Arakalgud, Channarayapatna and Nagamangala. Maize, oil seeds, dhal and other pulses, which were recently sown in the Attikuppa Taluk, have germinated, and are doing well; but in some parts of the Channarayapatna Taluk, the maize has not yet shewn vitality. Bengal-gram in the bed of the Channarayapatna tank has been reaped. The paddy crop in the Manjarabad Taluk has been destroyed by insect pests, and sugarcane in Hassan is withering. Cholera which prevails throughout the district, was on the increase in the town of Hassan; there is fever also in Channarayapatna.

Shimoga District.—Markets moderately supplied, but price of food-grains has risen slightly. There was no rain at Shimoga, where in the corresponding week of last year, 27½ cents were registered. Sugarcane is being sown in the Sorab and Ságar Taluks. The Vaisakhi (Rabi) paddy and Bengal-gram, sown in beds of tanks in Channagiri and Nagar Taluks, have to a great extent withered; the prospects of the season are unfavourable. Cholera still prevails, the greatest number of deaths being in the Channagiri Taluk. Cattle in Shimoga and Nagar suffer from murrain, and want of water and fodder for them is much felt.

Kadur District.—Markets fairly supplied by importation and home growth, and, except in the Tarikere Taluk where there was a slight rise, prices of food-grains are stationary. A good down-pour of rain fell on the 27th March at, and within a radius of 8 miles from, Chikmagalur, where 92½ cents were registered; there was only a slight shower at Kadur on the same day. In the Banavar Taluk the sugarcane crop is doing fairly well; in the other taluks, there are no standing crops. Prospects continue to the unfavourable. Cholera prevails in all the taluks, as also small-pox and bowel complaints. Murrain too is prevalent among cattle in the Koppa Taluk.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets fairly supplied, except in some scattered localities where importation was slack on account of cholera, and the price of food-grains was on the whole very steady. No rain during the week in any part of the district. There are no crops standing on the ground in the Davangere, Hiriyur and Budihal Taluks; in the others, paddy and javari, under tanks and wells, are in good condition, and in some places they are ready for the

sickle; Bengal-gram and javari grown in tank beds were harvested in the Chitaldroog, Dodéri, Hosdurga and Pavagada Taluks, the crop in the first and last-named taluks being estimated at ⅓ and ½, respectively, of a fair average crop. Cholera prevails in all the taluks of the district.

GENERAL REMARKS.

With the exception of three taluks in each of the districts of the Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions, rain is reported to have fallen everywhere during the week, and the prospects to be somewhat improved. Ploughing, manuring, and other preliminary agricultural operations are being carried on diligently; seed previously sown has germinated, and fresh sowings have been made in the following taluks:—

Bangalore ...	Sugarcane and ragi.	Gumnayakanpalya ...	Sugarcane and ragi.
Devanhalli ...	Ditto and javari.	Chamrajnagar	Javari.
Kankanhalli...	Sugarcane.	Gundlupet	Javari.
Shrinivaspur	Javari.	Ashtagram	Javari.
Malur ...	Sugarcane and ragi.	Malvalli	Javari.

In the Kadur District rain has also fallen, except in the three taluks of Lakwalli, Tarikere and Koppa, and similar agricultural industry exists. But, with the exception of the Hiriyur Taluk, the Shimoga and Chitaldroog Districts are still without rain, though in the corresponding week of last year a fair supply had been received.

Colonel Campbell, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, after visiting in company with Dr. Benson, the Shimoga, Honnali, Harihara, Davangere, Chitaldroog, Hosdurga and Tarikere Taluks during the fortnight ending 31st March, reports (1) that since the date of his previous fortnightly return, rain had fallen and tanks here and there had received a small supply, but that the feeling of disappointment on the part of the agriculturists had not then been allayed; (2) that the markets were generally supplied sufficiently; (3) that no favourable change had taken place in the prevalence of cholera and small-pox; and (4) that robberies were of not infrequent occurrence, but the conviction of 50 dacoits at a special sessions at Chitaldroog would probably have a deterrent effect. During this tour, advantage of the presence of a large number of children at the kitchens (where the recipients are chiefly old people and children) was taken to vaccinate them; notes were also made of the improved condition of those gratuitously fed; of the probability of their numbers being reduced shortly; and of the fact that many of them supplemented the kitchen allowance by begging, which probably no increase of allowance of food would put a stop to. The fact of their occasionally refusing food, and demanding pice, has been noticed by Captain Strahan and other independent observers. The Commissioners of the two other Divisions report an improved condition of affairs within the limits of their Divisions, and it is hoped that before the next return leaves, this may be found to have also extended to Nagar.

Cholera is still very prevalent, though fatal cases are generally on the decline, 644 less than in the previous return being reported. The deaths from cholera for the whole Province were as below:—

Bangalore	364	Hassan	264
Kolar	1,032	Shimoga	38
Túmkúr	261	Kadur	446
Mysore	175	Chitaldroog	280
		Total ...	2,860

Small-pox also still continues to claim its victims.

The mortality among the cattle from want of fodder and here there from murrain is still great. From the 1st April to 31st December 1876 the deaths are given below:—

Bangalore	13,715	Hassan	32,601
Kolar	14 381	Shimoga	29,077
Túmkúr	54,588	Kadur	21,087
Mysore	14,763	Chitaldroog	50,534
		Total ...	230,746

Many of these being poor and weakly are said to have been killed by the owners for their hides, &c., as they were unable to feed them, but the better kind have been preserved in large numbers by pasturing them in the forest and jungle tracts; sheep and goats, horses and asses are not included in the above heavy bill of mortality. Grass however is springing up in many localities, and should the expected showers continue, much anxiety on this account will be removed.

The rain that fell on the night of the 31st in Bangalore and its neighbourhood, or rather on the early morning of the 1st April, has had a very beneficial influence, and a hopeful spirit of active self-dependence is taking the place of that of depression.

The weight of grain imported was—

at the terminal station	2,403 tons
at Kolar Road	486 „
	2,889 „

or 94 tons less than in the previous week, giving a daily average of 413 tons, of which Madras sent 2,438, Beypore 339 and neighbouring districts 43, while the receipts by the South Indian Railway from Negapatam and other places on the line were 49 (20 from Negapatam, 8 from Trichinopoly, and 21 from Boodalore), and by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from the

north, 20 tons. The tabulation of daily receipts from 1st November is here added for convenient reference :—

380 tons daily from 1st November 1876 to 24th February 1877.
283 „ for week ending 3rd March.
529 „ for „ 10th „
529 „ for „ 17th „
416 „ for „ 24th „
413 „ for „ 31st „ as above.

Regarding its transport from the terminal station to the interior of the Province, and beyond the frontier, no reliable figures have yet been obtained, but there are no indications of grain being stored in large quantities in Bangalore. On the contrary, it is known to be exported into the interior almost as soon and in nearly as large quantities as it arrives, the difference being due almost entirely to local consumption.

There were 2,052 works in progress under Revenue Officers in the period treated of, or 125 more than in last week, the increase being chiefly in the Hassan and Kolar Districts, and an increase in the daily average of 11,322 persons employed thereon. The daily average numbers of those gratuitously fed rose from 52,471 to 57,974, the increase being chiefly in the Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore Districts. The effect of the circular issued on the 29th March regarding those gratuitously fed will not be apparent for some days, but it is confidently hoped that it will shortly prevent any sentimental or unwise administration of this important form of relief. House-to-house visitation is actively carried on, and the President of the Central Famine Relief Committee reports that the Executive Committee has decided on a special mode of relief, under competent check, of those who from any cause are prevented from participating in cooked food daily at the kitchens.

By the reports of the Amildars of Anekal, Kolar, Mulbagal, and Chikballapur and Honnavalli, some 200 men from the neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency were, during the week, fed at the relieving houses in the Nundydroog Division. In the Kolar District a nominal roll is kept at each institution, which shows all the particulars required, and the verification of these reports has been accordingly called for. Of those said to be similarly relieved in the districts along the northern border and in the Wynaad, the latest reports received from the Collectors show that, with the exception of 33 at Hindupoor, who were said to be too weak for removal, there were no Mysoreans anywhere in need of such relief. The Chief Commissioner has sent a special officer to Hindupoor to deport such of the 33 as can be removed, and to make arrangements as to the others. He had previously directed that paupers from this Province should not be allowed to burden the finances of the neighbouring districts, but with regard to the emigration of able-bodied coolies, who find congenial employment beyond the frontier, he considers it should find its own level, on the ground that although they have work provided for them within the Province, they must consult their own interests in searching farther a field for easier work or better pay. The Madras Government has been addressed on the subject, as well as the Collectors of the neighbouring districts, who have been informed that every aid will be given in deporting such Mysoreans of the latter class as the authorities there may object to give employment to, and that should they give intimation to this effect, a special officer shall be deputed to carry out the necessary arrangements, but it is clear that all such arrangements should be reciprocally binding on the authorities of the Madras Territories and Mysore Province.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance of land revenue from the 1st April 1876 to the end of February last, the figures for March not yet having been tabulated :—

Districts.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of collection to Demand.
Bangalore	4,30,516	2,45,707	1,84,809	57 per cent.
Kolar	4,41,079	1,60,855	2,80,224	36 „
Túmkúr	4,54,790	1,99,979	2,54,811	44 „
Mysore	5,07,329	4,23,145	84,184	83 „
Hassan	5,96,538	3,58,471	2,38,067	60 „
Shimoga	8,64,144	7,07,396	1,56,748	81 „
Kadur	3,89,649	2,81,943	1,07,706	72 „
Chitaldroog	3,58,242	1,35,743	2,22,499	37 „
Total ...	40,42,287	25,13,239	15,29,048	62 „

The reports received from the officers of the Professional Department show (1) that the condition of the coolies they have employed was generally good, except in the Chitaldroog Range; (2) that the labour on the Hirekere-halli tank (Chitaldroog District) was increasing on account of the reduction of rates in Her Majesty's territories; (3) that there was a short supply of labourers on certain works owing to the prevalence of cholera, and the vigorous prosecution of agricultural operations; (4) that the coolies who had proceeded to the Malnad were leaving it for their homes; and (5) that real distress prevails chiefly, if not only, among the aged, the sickly and on those whose physique has, from wandering in quest of easy employment, or from unwholesome, innutritious or insufficient food, been brought low, and for these employment is found on relief works under Civil agency on varying degrees of task-work

The condition of these men is generally fair, and they fall readily in with the piece-work system, some of them earning good wages, by undertaking in self-organized gangs, extra work. It is gratifying to add that this system has called forth the spirit of self-help among the labouring classes, and that lazy workers have been refused admittance into, or expelled from, such well-ordered gangs.

J. PUCKLE,
On Special Duty.

PROVINCE

(No. 8.) *Condition Statement for*

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Number and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog.															
Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	67	135	252	454	434	14,951	18,807	7,503	7,589	2,20,064	1,09,402
Kolar	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	43	231	146	420	349	4,954	8,499	2,976	3,316	1,51,653	1,13,175
Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	68	144	149	361	352	7,652	8,434	3,077	2,573	1,90,087	1,34,521
Ashtagram.															
Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	22	17	28	67	61	2,159	2,306	7,953	7,947	59,720	51,877
Hassan ..	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	39	62	67	168	100	4,407	4,733	4,325	3,286	77,784	67,557
Nagar.															
Shimoga	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	18	18	61	97	97	697	854	2,557	2,913	50,807	36,594
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,441	14	28	96	138	142	1,586	2,175	1,091	2,038	44,773	27,270
Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	24	55	192	271	315	6,687	8,709	1,570	2,053	1,68,160	1,00,396
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	60	66	66	1,064	979	...	...	19,152	15,603
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	8	208	191	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	295	696	1,061	2,052	1,927	44,365	55,687	34,052	31,715	9,82,200	6,56,395

NOTE—1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed
2. The figures entered in columns 14, 17 and 18 are based on the latest
a. According to Taluk Reports.

OF MYSORE.

the week ending 31*st March* 1877.

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief. Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps: During last week.	During present week.	Grants for gratuitous relief: Amount of private subscriptions up to date	Amount of Government grant	Total.	Total expenditure up to date.	Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee. Average in ordinary years: 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	During last week: 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	During present week: 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 24th March 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
19,11,634	14,96,760	14,240	16,753	936	20,989	21,925	17,199	26	60	14	18	14	18	35·	16·33	*a* 2·05	During the night of the 31st March.
		5,371	6,805	3,993	12,920	16,913	14,256	32	80	14	16	15	17	25·4	15·9	*a* 1·	
		16,198	16,092	849	33,961	34,810	31,037	28	106	13	16	13	16	27·4	15·9	*a* 1·32	
		1,979	2,800	1,913	1,200	3,113	2,487	24	70	13	20	13	18	24·3	21·79	...	
		1,963	2,122	...	1,805	1,805	1,506	32	76	14	16	13	16	34·4	15 85	...	
		436	490	475	650	1,125	566	30	76	12	17	12	16	38·4	18·3	...	
		1,102	1,572	1,388	1,267	2,655	2,089	30	64	13	16	13	15	35·7	19·75	*a* ·92	
		2,329	2,803	3,181	4,026	7,207	2,554	24	88	13	15	12	15	23·5	9·5	...	
...	...	6,612	6,330	16,628	22,860	39,483	37,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2,241	2,207	...	20,571	20,571	10,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,11,634	14,96,760	52,471	57,974	29,358	1,20,249	1,49,607	1,20,549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

by private subscriptions, as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
accounts received from the Public Works Department.

J. PUCKLE,
On Special Duty.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents.										Remarks for 1877.
		Average of* 1871, 1872 & 1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		
1st	Jan.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*The average in this column is due to one exceptional year. Ordinarily no rain falls from 1st January to 31st March.
2nd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	
6th		...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
8th		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March	...	9	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
10th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
11th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	..	
12th		...	.	...	...	...	86	...	7	...	65	
13th	April	...	...	..	...	1	56	...	47	...	...	
14th		...	41	..	.	...	31	...	...	...	...	Week ending 31st March.
15th		...	20	.	14	...	...	...	47			
16th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	5			
17th		...	2	...	45	...	15	...	...			
18th	May	1	86	...	13	...	..	1	37			
19th		...	19	6	20	...	85	1	93			
20th		...	24	1	12	2	39	...	34			
21st		...	36	3	88	...	35	...	93			
22nd		1	9	4	28	...	48	...	3			
23rd	June	...	39	...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th		...	10	...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th		...	88	.	28	...	7	...	21			
26th		1	15	...	30	...	14	...	67			
27th	July	...	14	..	11	1	73	...	75			
28th		1	11		48	...	3	...	45			
29th		...	71	3	44	..	89	...	2			
30th		...	19	2	42	...	19	...	23			
31st		1	8	...	28	..	63	1	66			
32nd	August	2	42	2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd		1	98	1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th		1	97	1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th		...	54	1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th	Sept.	2	30	4	65	...	.	1	7			
37th		3	24	4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		1	5	3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th		1	56	2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th		3	12	2	20	...	27	..	72			
41st	Oct.	1	11	..	59	...	..	...	...			
42nd		1	76	1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd		...	48	2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th		...	5	1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th	Nov.	...	33	...	82	...	26	..	52			
46th		...	47	...	...	...	34	.	...			
47th		...	10	...	...	...	...	...	..			
48th		...	49	...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th	Dec.	...	42	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th		...	8	...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		34	66	56	54	22	6	17	34			

Mean Meteorological Results from the Bangalore Observatory Register.	For the week ending 24th March 1877.	For the week ending 31st March 1877
Reduced atmospheric pressure	26·954	26·939
Mean temperature of air	77·2	82·
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	155·0	159·5
Maximum in shade	90·5	93·9
Minimum in shade	64·0	69·4
Depth of rain in inches	...	...

J. P.

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 13th April 1877.

THE Board submit to Government the relief reports for the week ending 7th April 1877, with maps of the districts noted in the margin. The Collector of Malabar has not yet found it necessary to start relief operations and the report is blank as usual; the Kistna and Kurnool reports are telegraphic.

Madura.	Salem.
North Arcot.	Bellary.
Chingleput.	Coimbatore.
Cuddapah.	Nellore.

2. *Prices*—In Kistna are nearly stationary, but ragi is somewhat cheaper than in last week. This grain has also fallen in Nellore, but rice and cholum have risen in a few places in the district. In the Cuddapah district, price of rice, cholum and ragi have fallen in Madnapalli, and ragi generally shows tendency to fall. Cholum has risen in Cuddapah, Sidhout, Pullempett and Budwail taluks. In Bellary prices are nearly stationary, but show tendency to fall, especially in the more accessible taluks. The prices of rice (6·48 seers), ragi (7·76) and cumboo (7·52) are very high in Pennakondah, but cholum (9·27) is cheaper there than the average of the district. Prices in Kurnool are nearly stationary, but there is a slight fall in those of dry grains owing to importation. In Chingleput there is no change, and, except as regards ragi, which has fallen at nine stations chiefly in the north and east, none to call for notice in North Arcot. In Salem rice has fallen in Dharampuri and Oossoor, ragi in Dharampuri and Ahtur, and cumboo in Tripatore; there are no other fluctuations of importance. In Coimbatore ragi is considerably cheaper in two taluks and cumboo dearer in them; otherwise there is little change. Prices in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly are falling. Generally prices are either stationary, or slightly falling,—a condition due doubtless to the recent beneficial showers which give hopes for the future.

3. *Rainfall.*—Showers varying greatly in quantity have fallen in eight of the distressed districts. Rain fell in four taluks of Kurnool, in Udayagiri and Kanigiri in Nellore, at four stations in Cuddapah, nine in North Arcot, five in Salem, six in Coimbatore, four in Madura and three in Tinnevelly. In the margin are given the districts and stations at which an inch or more was registered in the week. The rainfall of 1877 has so far, in almost all districts, exceeded the average, and the water-supply has been much increased by the rains of last month.

DISTRICT.	Station.	Quantity, inches.
Cuddapah ..	Peolair ...	1·5
North Arcot ...	Vellore ...	1·7
	Chendragherry ...	1·45
Salem ...	Oossoor ...	1 0
Coimbatore ...	Udumulpetta ...	2·5
Madura ...	Malur ...	1·23
	Periakolum ...	1·75
Tinnevelly ...	Strivilliputtur ...	2·35

4. *Grants and outlay.*—The grants made up to the 7th April were Rs. 1,13,85,283, against which the outlay was Rs. 1,04,24,467. The following shows the classifications of the expenditure on works in progress so far as details are available:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Roads—		
New works	88,239	28,55,095
Repairs	95,290	18,88,332
	1,83,529	47,43,427
Irrigation works	27,075	4,54,173
Miscellaneous	47,845	5,60,209
	2,58,449	57,57,809

The proportion of outlay on new roads is decreasing.

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The district totals compare as follows with last week's figures :—

	31st March.	7th April.	
Kistna	1,875	2,265	+390
Nellore	28,824	15,409	—13,415
Cuddapah	78,902	82,663	+3,761
Bellary	2,25,485	2,29,236	+3,751
Kurnool	2,02,142	2,16,765	+14,623
Chingleput	10,829	7,793	—3,036
North Arcot	29,469	27,448	—2,021
South Arcot	874	299	—575
Madura	8,447	8,373	—74
Tinnevelly	1,736	2,668	+932
Coimbatore	24,217	23,244	—973
Salem	48,175	51,016	+2,841
	6,60,975	6,67,179	+6,204
East Coast Canal	34,970	31,597	—3,373
	6,95,945	6,98,776	+2,831

The numbers are increasing in the Ceded Districts and in Salem, but in Nellore, Chingleput and North Arcot they have fallen. The decrease in *Nellore* is very great, and according to the report has not been accompanied by an increase on the East Coast Canal. No explanation is given. In his telegram dated 3rd April the Collector attributed the decrease to agricultural employment caused by rain and to the refusal of employment to able-bodied people. He is requested to explain the latter statement. Works in Kavali, Rapur, Kundakur and Ongole seem to have been stopped altogether. In these taluks there were 12,701 on the works on 31st March.

6. The details for the Cuddapah District are given in the margin. The decrease in Jamalamadugú is ascribed to the elimination of coolies whoare unable to work, but the explanation is doubtful, as the number gratuitously relieved has increased by 138 only. The Collector's attention is called to the matter. The increase in other taluks in the principal Division is ascribed to the larger numbers seeking employment. The Sub-Division returns are apparently incomplete.

Jamalamadugu	3,515	1,446	—2,069
Pulivendla	10,674	11,890	+1,216
Proddatur	4,967	5,383	+416
Cuddapah ..	3,413	4,045	+632
Budwail .	8,835	9,501	+666
Sidhout	2,162	2,213	+51
Pullempett	10,543	10,973	+430
Kadiri	7,941	7,750	—191
Royachoti ..	7,211	7,809	+598
Madnapalli	9,577	11,680	+2,103
Vonipaud ..	10,064	9,978	—91
Total ..	78,902	82,663	+3,761

7. The marginal details of taluk numbers in *Bellary* show very great fluctuations. The increase in Adoni and Bellary taluks where numbers were already excessive, is unsatisfactory and is not explained. The decrease in Madaksira is unexplained, but the causes alleged for Hindupur, *viz.*, reduced wages, and agricultural operations probably account for it. The increase in Harpunhalli is ascribed to influx from other taluks and districts.

Adoni .. .	54,649	56,280	+1,631
Alur . ..	19,735	18,791	—944
Gooty	10,183	10,201	+18
Tadpatri ..	10,669	11,101	+432
Anantapur . ..	11,390	12,309	+919
Dharmaverain	1,551	1,430	—121
Penkonda	2,336	2,264	—72
Hindupur	811	585	—226
Madaksira	12,044	8,491	—3,553
Raidrug .. .	6,302	6,794	+492
Bellary ..	41,299	44,101	+2,802
Hospett .. .	16,292	15,685	—607
Sundur	2,987	3,328	+341
Kudligi	7,582	6,728	—854
Harpunhalli	14,740	17,409	+2,669
Hadagalli	13,025	13,829	+804
Total .	225,485	229,236	+3,751

8. The increase of 14,623 in *Kurnool* is spread over all taluks except Ramalkota, and is ascribed to the return of coolies who were weeded out of the gangs. From Ramalkota a number of coolies were despatched to the East Coast Canal. The decline in numbers in *Chingleput* is ascribed to the coolies having been sent to the railway works (the doubling the line to Arconum), but the explanation is inadequate, as half the decrease occurs in the Madurantakam Taluk. The decrease in *North Arcot* is ascribed to the same cause apparently correctly, as the fall in numbers is chiefly in the divisions adjoining Arconum. In *South Arcot* report from one taluk (Tindivanum) is wanting. In *Madura*, decrease in the Madura and Terumangalam Taluks is counterbalanced by increase in Palni. No State relief works appear to be now in progress in Ramnad. The increase on the relief works in *Tinnevelly* is ascribed to the return of emigrants to their villages. In *Coimbatore* the fluctuations are not important. The increase in *Salem* is principally in the Dharampuri and Kistnagiri Taluks.

9. *Rates of wages.*—In *Cuddapah* the "sliding scale" is said to be in force in three of the sub-division taluks, but the rates paid are not-stated. In *Madanapalli* the old scale of wages has been continued under orders of Government. In *Chingleput* wages based on different prices are in force in the same taluk, Saidapet. This is due to the exceptional course allowed of taking prices as quoted in the village bazaars, and not at the taluk head-quarters. As regards other districts, the remarks made by the Board last week generally apply.

	31st March	7th April.	
Kistna ..	530	442	—88
Nellore ..	4,976	22,267	+17,291
Cuddapah ..	6,129	14,397	+8,268
Bellary ..	82,519	66,551	—15,968
Kurnool ..	33,753	46,841	+13,088
Chingleput ..	6,211	6,473	+262
North Arcot ..	2,060	2 174	+114
South Arcot ..	93	1,256	+1,163
Madura ..	1,484	11,056	+9,572
Tinnevelly ..	415	428	+13
Coimbatore ..	3,129	4,194	+1,065
Salem ..	10,143	16,836	+6,693
Total ..	151,442	192,915	+41,473

10. *Gratuitous relief.*—There has been a large increase in the numbers fed without exaction of labour. In every district, except *Bellary* and *Kistna*, the numbers have risen. The causes are the same as mentioned last week, *viz.*, the inclusion of children under 7 years of age allowed 3 pies each per diem, and the extension of village relief. The returns are still incomplete in the new form prescribed, but the following details are available:—

	In camps and relief houses.	Village relief.	Children of persons on works.	Total relieved.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nellore ...	22,267	...	...	22,267
Cuddapah* ...	5,134	4,613	4,036	13,783
Bellary ...	20,898	19,554	26,099	66,551
Madura ...	10,381	675	...	11,056
Coimbatore ...	3,902	292	...	4,194
TOTAL ...	62,582	25,134	30,135	1,17,851

From these figures it would seem that there has been also a large extension in the numbers in relief houses, due probably to destitute persons discovered in village inspections being sent in. In *Nellore* there is nothing but camp and relief house feeding; and the increase of 17,291 is accounted for by the Udayagiri taluk and the Venkatagiri zemindari, which had on 7th April respectively 6,536 and 11,670 in relief houses against none, and 1,145 in the previous week. The distress in the zemindari is very keen, but the Collector is requested to explain the sudden increase. The allowance of 3 pies to children has been very sparingly introduced in *Cuddapah*, and in the report from *Coimbatore* it is stated that the concession is not required as the coolies for the most part earn wages at the higher task rates and can support their children. The Board observe that if the adults do higher tasks they require more food, and the Collector is requested to carry out the orders on the subject. Of the increase in numbers in *Madura*, 7,865 appertain to the taluk of that name. The cause is not stated, and the Collector is requested to report it. The *South Arcot* increase seems to be due to the total of the daily numbers being entered.

11. The outlay in the districts in the week and up to the end of it are reported as follows:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	3,81,571	1,00,17,139
Gratuitous relief	44,350	4,07,328
TOTAL ...	4,25,921	1,04,24,467

There is a large increase in the cost of gratuitous reliefs. A memorandum of the grants sanctioned by the Board up to the 12th instant accompanies these proceedings. The amount is Rs. 1,20,99,493.

* Jemmalamadugu taluk omitted.

12. The return of special establishments employed is annexed. The amount of monthly pay, excluding Nellore, is Rs. 83,874; of this Rs. 29,775 are for 70 superior officers.

Statement of Establishment entertained for relief works for the week ending 7th April. 1877.

Districts.	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Superior Officers included.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Nellore	Report not received.									
Cuddapah	171	11,396	67	709	102	1,199	340	13,304	17	8,104
Bellary	1,023	20,694	152	1,921	78	1,550	1,253	24,165	12	4,132
Kurnool	717	20,979	236	2,260	70	947	1,023	24,186	26	9,857
Chingleput	82	2,144	12	127	3	52	97	2,323	1	641
North Arcot ...	179	5,003	6	30	124	949	309	5,982	4	2,391
Madura	80	3,690	6	105	10	201	96	3,996	3	1,735
Tinnevelly	74	674	3	20	1	8	78	702	1	350
Coimbatore	80	1,689	31	8	20	251	131	1,948	1	425
Salem	179	6,233	6	115	67	920	252	7,268	5	2,140
Total ...	2,585	72,502	519	5,295	475	6,077	3,579	83,874	70	29,775

13. The amounts advanced under the Land Improvement Act in the several districts are as follows :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore	...	12,846
Cuddapah	8,563	41,751
Bellary	...	1,270
Chingleput	3,810	14,610
Madura	2,470	3,745
Tinnevelly	7,250	24,220
Coimbatore	500	500
Salem	1,775	6,004
Total ...	24,368	1,04,946

14. The following show the particulars of Madras town relief as compared with the previous week :—

	31st March.	7th April.
	No.	No.
Average daily residents in camp	11,813	13,036
„ „ non-resident	12,411	12,769
Number in hospital	512	467
Deaths in „	120	111
„ in camp	14	23
	Rs.	Rs.
Outlay in the week	24,260	20,977
„ up to the week	3,18,703	3,39,680

Of the resident paupers, 5,891 came from Chingleput, 3,690 from North Arcot, 3,309 from Nellore, 31 from South Arcot, 39 from Cuddapah, and 47 from other districts.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolas per rupee of different grains and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 7th April 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholam.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horsegram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	8 33	8·26	19·24	10·86	10·97	29·86	13·74	13·19	35·81	10 46	10·53	37·14	6 90	7·04	13·84	11·09	11·16	29·26	...	3·69	0·29
Nellore	7·80	7·87	15 45	9.55	9·99	29·25	12·26	11·88	32·77	9·64	9·79	29 05	6 95	6 91	12 07	8·78	8 84	25 55	0·28	1·66	0·28
Cuddapah	8 21	7 95	13 47	9·43	9 54	24·36	10·04	9·86	26 59	8 38	8·21	24·09	6 67	6·44	11 98	8·50	8·57	27 06	0·23	1·50	...
Bellary	7 85	7 49	14 18	9·15	9·06	24·98	9·33	9·31	26·34	8 57	8·69	22·10	6·81	6 76	13·12	9·20	9·05	26·38	...	0·21	...
Kurnool	7·23	7·29	14 36	8 89	8·79	28·15	10 42	9·92	31·08	9 06	8·88	29·23	7·48	7 69	14 54	8·22	8·17	26·64	0·36	1·58	...
Chingleput	9·37	9 40	16·24	10·99	10 99	...	11·35	11·26	23·65	10 78	10·78	..	6·35	6·35	9 54	11·28	11·26	20·43	...	0·52	0·45
North Arcot	8·65	8·58	14·65	10·64	10·57	21 64	10·72	10·38	21·83	9·05	8·92	18 97	5 55	5·52	10·47	10·32	10·45	24·60	0·28	0·85	0·34
South Arcot	9·68	8·78	16.69	11·41	10 54	...	12·30	12·08	24 60	12·09	11·85	25·49	6 37	6·37	10·98	11 20	10·98	24 61	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	8·19	8·12	13·92	16 80	16·80	28 00	11·01	10·87	25 41	10·48	10·32	23·37	6·27	6 07	9·77	10 86	10·86	25 41	...	0·73	0 81
Madura	8·33	8·48	14·90	12 31	12·15	35·80	10·68	10·46	31·13	10·86	11·08	30·38	5 72	5 52	9 92	11·56	11·31	26·95	0·45	1·89	1 50
Tinnevelly	8·84	8·40	12·42	9·70	9·00	22·50	11·80	11·47	30·75	11·05	11·85	28·50	5·75	6·10	8·30	11·07	11·27	18·74	0·51	2 96	1·62
Coimbatore	7·89	7·76	12 25	9·29	9·24	19·63	9·68	9·58	22 29	10 03	10·49	22 36	6·55	6·41	10·43	9·89	10·08	22·12	0 46	1·13	0·98
Salem	7 84	7·70	13·17	9·16	9·09	22·25	9·40	9·26	23·21	9·02	8·93	22·09	5·69	5·88	10·13	9·79	9 87	25·04	0 21	1·52	0·77
Malabar									Not received.												

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
The 13th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 7th April 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 7th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	90,000	...	1,978	50,404	65,489	2,167	175	...	...	...	2,265	...	...	...	442
Nellore	9,53,000	5,82,995	13,223	5,47,091	5,47,091	55,485	2,200	4,871	7,499	3,039	15,409	4,151	8,102	10,014	22,267
Cuddapah	17,20,000	15,66,241	44,946	13,33,046	15,69,335	7,761	4,015	30,455	41,757	10,451	82.663	2,845	3,548	8,004	14,397
Bellary	43,16,000	27,31,240	1,23,105	30,50,654	36,57,072	2,23,934	17,231	82,364	1,17,298	29,574	2,29,236	7,325	10,429	48,797	66,551
Kurnool	30,21,000	...	1,23,121	31,95,112	31,95,112	41,414	8,510	...	...	...	2,16,765	...	...	...	46,841
Chingleput	1,45,365	2,28,508	9,735	99,005	1,46,270	22,673	1,660	4,067	3,174	552	7,793	1,217	1,905	3,351	6,473
North Arcot	2,45,450	4,59,784	17,354	1,79,812	2,23,755	2,790	408	10,805	12,373	4,270	27,448	559	683	932	2,174
South Arcot	15,000	6,829	333	2,536	3,800	161	48	104	167	28	299	181	314	761	1,256
Trichinopoly	5,000	..	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	1,43,748	1,13,065	4,720	48,655	64,799	3,653	999	3,063	5,056	254	8,373	3,328	4,319	3,409	11,056
Tinnevelly	64,200	20,696	1,438	10,862	13,263	1,385	169	1,574	875	219	2,668	98	205	125	428
Coimbatore	3,00,000	2,85,221	15,456	1,64,149	2,14,510	3,325	905	6,206	15,774	1,264	23,244	..	...	...	4,194
Salem	3,61,000	6,29,798	26,162	2,71,595	3,13,931	42,580	8,020	20,841	25,958	4,217	51,016	3,572	5,833	7,431	16,836
Malabar	5,520	*Nil*													
Total ...	1,13,85,283	...	3,81,571	89,52,921	1,00,17,139	4,07,328	44,350	...	...	...	6,67,179	...		...	1,92,915

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
13*th April* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 7th April 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 7th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,04,801	3,249	80,043	81,557 851	1,065	257	504	659	283	1,446	160	169	285	614	
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,658	2,828	1,12,303	1,12,385 4,030	181	173	2,973	6,704	2,213	11,890	76	68	55	199	
	Prodattur.	...	1,15,000	2,676	50,794	55,324 1,818	1,030	397	1,770	2.903	710	5,383	240	382	297	919	
	Cuddapah	...	1,23,281	2,133	85,108	1,04,173 10.360	822	497	1,494	2,086	465	4,045	286	394	292	972	
	Budwail	...	1,08,663	5,900	70,639	70,639 1,364	488	222	3,919	4,265	1,317	9,501	146	230	79 4,036	455 4,036	
	Sidhout	...	67,449	1,557	48,595	48,655	99	99	901	1,120	192	2 213	77	83	45	205	
	Pullampett	...	1,05,889	7,489	94,357	94,957 1,707	895	705	4,012	6,006	955	10,973	612	602	1,164	2,378	
	Kadiri	...	2,18,000	6,229	2,19,022	2,37,533 20,474	1,437	971	2,735	4,056	959	7,750	414	655	850	1,919	
	Royachoti	...	2,25,000	6,260	1,01,893	1,27.511 37,695	1,234	396	2,694	4,125	990	7,809	547	618	634	1,799	
	Madanapally	...	2,77,500	3,331	2,70,933	2,71,153 41,051	307	97	4,658	5,277	1,745	11,680	61	60	35	156	
	Voilpad	...	Not given	3,294	1,99,359	2,10,668 35,430	203	201	4,795	4,556	622	9,973	226	287	232	745	
	Total ...	17,20,000	15,66,241	44,946	13,33,046	15,69,335	7,761	4,015	30,455	41,757	10,451	82,663	2,845	3,548	8,004	14.397	
Bellary.	Adoni	...	5,81,500	29,584	3,68,521	634.502	39,127	1,286	22,460	25,568	8,252	56.280	279	417	10,101	10,797	
	Alur	...	3,14,911	9,414	3,14,911	3,33,445 483	3,115	693	6,750	9,287	2,754	18,791	164	215	2,472	2,851	
	Gooty	...	1,56,655	5,276	1,56,655	2,42,308 1,556	17,700	769	3,081	5,800	1.320	10,201	422	694	2,254	3,370	
	Tadpatry	...	1,05,000	5,878	96,560	1,12,420	8,883	1,063	2,855	6,880	1,366	11,101	398	584	3,125	4,107	
	Anantapur	...	1,37,489	6,817	1,03,271	1,20.902	1,476	403	2,568	7,435	2,306	12,309	229	324	1,826	2 379	
	Dharmaveram	...	1,71,113	1,190	1,14.947	1,46.999	4,419	293	608	542	280	1,430	163	148	155	468	
	Pennakondah	...	1,20,130	2,199	1,44.543	1.44.543	25,318	1,514	574	1,456	234	2.264	641	953	1,120	2,714	
	Hindupur	...	30,950	378	1,45,859	1,49,138 2,776	62,555	3,146	214	286	85	585	1,192	1.824	3,203	6,219	
	Madaksira	...	13.655	4,664	1,80,121	1,80,121	25 762	3,178	2.644	5,052	795	8.491	1.041	1,550	2,751	5,342	
	Raidrug	...	83,426	3,462	1,10,610	1,10,610	1,371	316	2,336	3,247	1,211	6,794	108	144	2,812	3,064	
	Bellary	...	Not completely given.	24,499	6,96,714	7,54,858 58,128	3,376	2,062	19,313	20.232	4,556	44,101	894	1,373	7,961	10,228	

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 7th April 1877—(continued).

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 7th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Bellary—*contd.*	Hospett	...	2,04,794	7,778	1,53,403	1,73,920	11,474	894	5,074	8,897	1,624	15,595	722	817	4,004	5,543	
	Sundur	...	35,300	1,804	36,020	36,020	702	146	1,034	1,706	588	3,328	74	161	189	424	
	Kudligi	...	3,67,195	3,495	1,58,096	1,60,603 1,525	4,180	365	2,344	3,322	562	6,728	173	229	1,922	2,324	
	Harpanhally	...	2,00,590	8,574	1,14,400	1,28,927 3,312	8,033	644	6,575	8,712	2,122	17,409	234	319	1,944	2,497	
	Huvinhadgally	...	2,08,532	8,093	1,56,023	1,59,976	6,443	459	3,934	8,376	1,519	13,829	589	677	2,958	4.2 4	
	Total ...	43,16,000	27,31,240	1,23,105	30,50,654	36,57,072	2,23,934	17,231	82,364	117,298	29,574	229,236	7,325	10,429	48,797	66,551	
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	29,576	770	11,002	12,497	729	35	405	273	88	766	20	37	120	177	
	Conjeveram	...	28,237	1,157	11,829	17,885	2,867	220	1,103	406	53	1,562	302	433	750	1,485	
	Chingleput	...	12,498	327	2,372	10,079	1,508	156	243	218	93	554	248	267	687	1,202	
	Trivellore	...	62,405	3,267	18,266	23,014	211	25	695	716	37	1,448	58	65	...	123	
	Saidapett	...	80,227	1,808	36,009	50,257	16,835	1,183	697	788	251	1,636	536	1,055	1,710	3,301	
	Ponnery	...	15,565	2,406	19,527	32,538	523	41	1,024	773	30	1,827	53	48	84	185	
	Total ...	1,45,365	2,28,508	9,735	99.005	1,46,270	22,673	1,660	4,067	3,174	552	7,793	1,217	1,905	3,351	6,473	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madura.	Madura	...	35,415	810	9,667	9,667	565	344	621	582	88	1,291	2,531	2,845	2,520	7,896	
	Tirumangalam	...	11,006	653	4,480	7,894	49	38	444	509	160	1,113	180	291	92	563	
	Melur	...	2,329	179	571	1,026	45	17	125	235	...	360	26	57	3	86	
	Dindigul	...	1,985	73	155	1.228	321	67	52	156	...	208	254	320	323	897	
	Pulney	...	58,330	3,003	33,761	36,063	2,267	400	1,821	3,574	6	5,401	...	...	...	...	
	Periacolam	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,899	275	64	...	...	...	...	185	399	223	807	
	Shivaganga	...	4,000	2	21	21	131	69	...	...	...	...	152	404	248	807	
	Total ...	1,43,748	1,13,065	4,720	48,655	64,799	3,653	999	3,063	5,056	254	8,373	3,328	4,319	3,409	11,056	

Coimbatore.	Errode	...	69,460	1,345	17,472	32,834 2,107	363	163	1,044	562	146	1,752	136	289	233	658
	Pulladam	...	49,516	2,534	36,272	44,698 3,098	375	107	1,168	2,802	325	4,295	96	107	55	258
	Udumalpetta	...	49,181	4,464	41,193	55,373	750	...	909	4.505	33	5,447	133	203	414	750
	Sattiamangalam	...	16,141	611	11,418	11,918 129	365	64	300	782	56	1,138	80	121	372	573
	Caroor	...	25,950	2,012	12,529	12,023	167	63	1,022	2,447	210	3,679	34	116	91	241
	Bhowany	...	20,170	527	14,220	14,220 463	687	166	567	1,255	127	1,949	...	...	..	770
	Pollachy	...	230	...	139	139	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore...	...	21,471	1,965	17,898	18.654 3,745	219	113	600	1 158	208	1,966	110	118	255	483
	Dharapuram	...	25,602	1,987	12,889	12,889 74	314	221	596	2.263	159	3,018	90	213	147	450
	Collegal	...	7,500	11	119	119 27	85	8	...	...	.	...	4	4	3	11
	Total ...	3,00,000	2,85,221	15,456	1,64,149	2.14 510	3,325	905	6,206	15,774	1,264	23,244	...	...	...	4,194
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	3,735	400	2,087	3,102	42	1	390	231	126	747	1	1	2	4
	Sattur	...	8,947	360	3,858	4.083	114	19	448	234	30	712	21	32	14	67
	Senkurnainarkovil	...	2,430	163	2,036	3,147	137	...	152	152	13	317	...	...	...	...
	Ottapidaram	...	5,584	515	2,881	2,931	1,083	147	584	258	50	892	76	172	109	357
	Nangunery	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	64,200	20,696	1,438	10,862	13,263	1,385	169	1,574	875	219	.2,668	98	205	125	428
Salem.	Salem	...	130,789	3 676	57,546	62,893	5,909	764	3,881	4,496	593	8.970	471	954	359	1,784
	Ahthoor	...	43.933	3.253	16,032	16,290	548	26	2,069	2 652	233	4.954	25	17	13	55
	Namkal	...	51,229	2,303	24,944	26,506	2,147	331	1.741	1,213	241	3.195	171	250	107	528
	Trichengode	...	75,047	2,052	29,804	34,976	3.284	976	2,508	2,128	388	5,024	373	993	421	1,787
	Uttengiri	...	63,469	2,802	24,787	26,016	6.334	1,211	3.048	3,507	717	7.272	206	289	375	870
	Tripatore	...	48,036	2,862	15,932	15,987	4,682	793	1,375	2,015	548	3,938	441	771	542	1,757
	Darampury	...	60,003	4,960	34,149	43,001 2,189	12,929	2,918	3,371	5 222	858	9,451	1,447	1,925	4,787	8,159
	Oosscor	...	70,162	1,803	34,747	45,967 1,342	3.922	170	941	1,364	128	2,433	101	89	86	276
	Kistnagiri	...	87,130	2,451	33,654	37,563 1,201	2,825	831	1,907	3,361	511	5,779	334	545	741	1,620
	Total ...	3,61,000	6.29,798	26,162	2,71,595	3,13,931	42,580	8,020	20,841	25,958	4.217	51.016	3,572	5,833	7,431	16,836
Nellore.	Gudur	...	38,721	704	27,919	27,919	6,657	193	460	635	367	1,462	124	239	195	558
	Rapur	...	30,385	6	19,623	19,623	2,666	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...
	Nellore	...	14,202	475	13,676	13,676	9,337	471	306	644	138	1,088	676	730	695	2.101
	Atmakur	...	98,495	437	90,958	90,958	15,246	21	344	318	62	724	84	200	322	606
	Kavali	...	98.750	...	98,234	98,234	7,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Udayagiri	...	1,20,387	9,237	1,26,774	1,26,774	2,190	513	2,507	4,084	1,912	8,503	1,189	2,926	2,421	6,536
	Kandukur	...	90,225	...	87,361	87,361	3,818	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Kanigiri	...	34,000	488	32,669	32,669	1,008	296	48	95	40	153	69	159	111	339
	Ongole	...	790	...	177	177	1,982	297	...	...	...	...	64	86	113	263
	Addanki division	...	9,440	292	9,103	9.103	347	71	141	316	65	522	20	32	29	81
	Darsi division	...	8,000	588	7,941	7,941	26	18	354	326	79	759	4	5	...	9
	Podile division	...	5,600	435	4,939	4,939	696	37	247	661	242	1,150	33	70	1	104
	Zemindary tracts	...	34,000	561	27,717	27,717	3,913	283	464	420	164	1,048	1,888	3,655	6,127	11,670
	Total .	9,53,000	5,82,995	13,223	5,47,091	5,47,091	55,485	2,200	4,871	7,499	3,039	15,409	4,151	8,102	10,014	22,267

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 7th April 1877—(concluded).

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 7th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	26,731	1,285	15,678	26,260 1,436	68	27	992	466	451	1,909	...	...	221	221	
	Chendragiri	...	22,183	440	4,723	5,283	235	8	710	789	171	1,670	4	5	2	11	
	Palmanair	...	18,378	361	7,069	21,182 535	34	4	425	424	13	862	5	4	..	9	
	Gudiattam	...	30,295	493	6,211	6,211 508	52	3	371	551	22	944	...	...	...	...	
	Vellore	...	73,386	2,480	40,477	48,130 1,710	217	10	909	2,436	1,033	4,378	195	202	182	579	
	Poloor	...	10,450	173	223	223 37	...	...	59	73	92	224	...	..	...	..	
	Wandewash	...	10,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	..	...	
	Arcot	...	52,260	1,195	21,967	23,664 1,719	388	...	814	944	87	1,845	...	..	...	.	
	Trippathy	...	8,992	353	958	995	77	...	204	142	75	421	...	..	..	...	
	Kalastry	...	7,442	429	608	608 72	489	77	399	305	226	930	51	110	130	291	
	Narayanavanam	...	26,338	1,639	3,228	3 228	133	21	1,150	575	575	2,300	15	4	6	25	
	Punganur	...	68,615	1,784	31,015	33,689 466	148	38	1,451	939	739	3,129	5	15	32	52	
	Kangundy	...	1,933	168	168	183	8	8	102	180	79	361	..	...	90	90	
	Arnee	...	2,000	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	
	Trittany	...	17,454	1,317	12,264	12,264	398	48	1,099	1,119	248	2,466	13	4	3	20	
	Arconum	...	24,519	14	11,303	11,303	87	21	10	5	5	20	22	17	22	61	
	Malerpauk	...	1,490	152	751	773 22	456	143	170	84	63	317	6	5	5	16	
	Wallajah	..	57,318	5,071	23,169	23,169 85	..	...	1,940	3,341	391	5,672	243	317	239	799	
	Total ...	2,45,450	4,59,784	17,354	1,79,812	2,23,755	2,790	408	10,805	12,373	4,270	27,448	559	683	932	2,174	
South Arcot.	Trinomalai	...	3,079	89	2,003	2,007	155	45	61	167	28	256	180	314	586	1,080	
	Tindivanam	...	3,380	94	169	314	6	3	not	reported.							
	Villapuram	...	370	150	364	1,479	...	..	43	...	...	43	1	...	175	176	
	Total ...	15,000	6,829	333	2,536	3,800	161	48	104	167	28	299	181	314	761	1,256	

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
13th *April* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 7th April 1877.

DISTRICTS	ROAD WORKS. New Works. Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	ROAD WORKS. New Works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	ROAD WORKS. New Works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	ROAD WORKS. Repairs. Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	ROAD WORKS. Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	ROAD WORKS. Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	IRRIGATION WORKS. Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	IRRIGATION WORKS. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	IRRIGATION WORKS. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	MISCELLANEOUS. Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	MISCELLANEOUS. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	MISCELLANEOUS. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	TOTAL. Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	TOTAL. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	TOTAL. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,978	50,404	..	..	..	..	1,978	50,404
Nellore	4,68,600	12,495	4,50,154	..	..	..	69,500	160	62,232	44,895	568	34,705	5,82,995	13,223	5,47,091
Cuddapah	12,70,556	81,762	10,83,442	70,413	1,224	98,021	1,05,389	4,866	68,433	1,19,883	7,594	1,33,150	15,66,241	44,946	13,33,046
Bellary	11,82,698	33,611	11,28,100	11,09,578	77,160	16,23,316	2,37,013	4,683	1,47,652	2,01,951	7,651	1,51,586	27,31,240	1,23,105	30,50,654
Kurnool					Telegraphic	Summary re	ceived.								
Chingleput	83,149	2,262	34,688	12,000	245	7,220	70,984	5,520	35,923	62,375	1,707	21,174	2,28,508	9,73[illegible]	99,005
North Arcot	1,91,473	2,212	96,521	48,717	5,218	19,422	22,549	657	2,414	1,97,045	9,267	61,455	4,59,784	17,354	1,79,812
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,829	333	2,536	6,829	333	2,536
Trichinopoly					None in pro	gress									
Madura	54,200	2,472	31,444	..	..	..	41,465	1,593	10,395	17,400	655	6,816	1,13,065	4,720	48,655
Tinnevelly	2,000	..	1,830	..	..	..	8,420	347	3,458	10,276	1,091	5,574	20,696	1,438	10,862
Coimbatore	28,418	1,086	4,614	1,94,620	9,840	1,16,106	18,200	1,423	14,152	43,983	3,107	29,277	2,85,221	15,456	1,64,149
Salem	1,07,064	2,339	74,302	57,930	1,603	24,247	2,04,801	6,348	59,110	2,60,003	15,872	1,13,936	6,29,798	26,162	2,71,595
Total ..	..	88,239	28,55,095	..	95,290	18,88,832	..	27,075	4,54,173	..	47,845	5,60,209	..	2,58,449	57,57,809

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
13th *April* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for famine relief works up to 12th April 1877 and expenditure up to 7th April 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 7th April 1877.	
		On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	90,000	65,489	2,167
Nellore	9,53,000	5,47,091	55,485
Cuddapah	17,20,000	15,69,335	7,761
Bellary	43,16,000	36,57,072	2,23,934
Kurnool	37,21,000	31,95,112	41,414
Chingleput...	1,45 365	1,46,270	22,673
North Arcot	2,45,450	2,23,755	2,790
South Arcot	15,000	3,800	161
Tanjore	10,000	Not received.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	...
Madura	1,43,748	64,799	3,653
Tinnevelly	64,200	13,263	1,385
Coimbatore	3,00,000	2,14,510	3,325
Nilgiris	4,210	Not received.	
Salem	3,61,000	3,13,931	42,580
Malabar	5,520	*Nil.*	
Total ...	1,20,99,493	1,00,17,139	4,07,328

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
13th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19TH APRIL 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras 3 inches of rain are reported to have fallen in parts of Kistna, and from 2 to 3 inches in parts of Bellary: there has also been good rain in Tinnevelly, and showers have fallen in all other districts except Coimbatore: general prospects are however said to be unchanged. The total number on relief works is 724,146, an increase on last week (which was however defective by the omission of certain figures from Nellore) of 16,132; there is a decrease of 12,000 in Kurnool, 7,600 in Bellary and 6,600 in Cuddapah, and an increase of 12,400 in North Arcot, 19,400 in Nellore (due to omission of returns of two taluks in last report), 9,000 in Chingleput, and 3,500 in Madura. The numbers relieved gratuitously are 234,115, an increase of 46,139. In Bombay a good shower is reported from Belgaum and slight falls from Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur: rain has also fallen in Sind. There has been rain in Mysore: the number on relief works, including those under Public Works supervision, is 63,762, and receiving gratuitous relief 59,444. In the Central Provinces there has been rain and hail in many districts; damage to crops now being threshed is said to have occurred in Biláspur, Raipur, Bhandára, Saugor and Mandla, but prospects are on the whole fair. In Berar there has been rain, and ploughing is going on. A few showers have fallen in Central India; in Rajputana there has been none: prospects are good. Showers have fallen in most districts of Bengal: prospects are generally favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh trifling showers are reported only from Agra and Bareilly; the harvest is progressing. In the Punjab rain is reported from every district, and injury to the crops is feared if it continue.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (April 16th)	3·00 at Tirur; 1·93 at Vinukonda; ·66 at Palnad; slight at Nandigama and Sattanapalli.	Where good rain fell ground being ploughed for early crops; *sajja* being sold in places; markets fairly supplied; seers of Rs. 80 weight rice 8·27, *cholum* 11·36, *raggi* 14·07, *cumboo* 11·07; imports in Bezwada rice 11·23 tons on transit *viâ* Guntur from Godavery to Nellore; rice 78·12, *cholum* 31·25; number on relief works 2,297, number fed gratuitously by Government 497, ditto by people 1,253; cholera abating, seizures 116, deaths 58, fever slight, small-pox and cattle disease almost general.
Nellore ,, 17th)	·10 at Makur; 1·0 at Udayagiri; ·30 at Kandukur; ·80 at Durai.	Average prices second sort rice 7·91 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·75, *raggi* 12·31, *cumboo* 10·14; imports on behalf of Government none, on behalf of merchants rice 1,114 tons, *raggi* 16 tons, *cholum* 12; on 24th number on relief works including canal coolies 66,061, the increase is due to the non-receipt of accounts of two taluks last week; number fed gratuitously 38,447; this nominal increase is also the result of the receipt of accounts from all stations this week; 85 deaths from cholera, several deaths from other diseases; cholera, small-pox, fever and dysentery prevalent in some taluks; most wells in the south dry; prospects of surviving cattle slightly improved.
Cuddapah (,, ,,)	...	Average prices seers per rupee second sort rice 8·21, *cholum* 9·45, *raggi* 9·29, *cumboo* 9·63; people on relief works 80,509, gratuitously fed 30,409; cholera, 453 deaths; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 875; rain reported in 3 taluks.
Bellary (,, ,,)	2·3 at Bellary; 3·5 at Hospett; ·25 at Raidrug; showers in some other places.	Average price second sort rice 7·7, boiled rice at Bellary 9·45, *cholum* or great millet 8·68, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 9·53, *raggi* or lesser millet 9·05, *cumboo* 8·39, seers of 80 tolas; import, 2,696 tons; accounts from 2 railway stations only; 2,18,280 persons on relief works, net decrease as compared with return for previous week 7,628; principal decrease is in Bellary and Adoni taluks, this is owing to the removal of able-bodied coolies for the purpose of sending to Nellore and to Hubli railway, and the rejection of others who refuse to go to these works; the increase in some taluks is owing to more coolies having gone to relief works; and in Hadgully some more persons from Hyderabad and Dharwar having been temporarily admitted; 79,444 gratuitously fed; increase as compared with return for previous week 13,317, this is owing to the payment of 3 pies to the children of coolies employed on relief works, and to the opening of relief-houses in several villages, 3,908 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera decreasing but still in all taluks; small-pox and fever prevalent, but the former decreasing; cattle still perishing in some places from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing, except where rain has fallen in this and last month.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Kurnool (April 17th)	Average fall ·33.	Slight rain in 3 taluks; *cholum*, *raggi* and paddy crops under wells and spring channels in fair condition; cholera, small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; cholera seizures 296, deaths 157; second sort rice per rupee in Imperial seers 7·28, *cholum* 8·67, *raggi* 10·27, *cumboo* 9·83; number on relief works 2,04,504, gratuitously relieved 39,317, including children under 7 years of age, and excluding 13,794 mostly wrongly relieved by village headmen; under recent orders of Government measures taken to check the abuse; imports Government grain 262 tons in the district; private import 169 tons; the slight rise and fall in the price of grain call for no remark; there was a decrease of 12 261 in the number of coolies, partly owing to emigration to the Nellore canal and partly it is believed to abuse by the village heads of the relief works lately granted them; no internal change in the physique of coolies reported; emigration to the East Coast canal improving; new rate of wages prevail; very severe grain payments continue on 3 works in Cumbum taluk, notwithstanding the stringent orders sent to Mr. Farewell on the subject.
North Arcot („ „)	0·58 average of 6 stations.	Average prices in Government seers second sort rice per rupee 8·9, *cholum* 10·7, *raggi* 11·1, *cumboo* 9·2, wheat 5·7; relief works' coolies 40,069, persons gratuitously fed 2,482; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some places; pasture scarce, cattle dying of starvation in some parts.
Chingleput („ „)	·22	Average prices per rupee second sort rice 9·45, *raggi* 11·40, *cumboo* 10·78, *cholum* 10·74 seers of 80 tolas; imports of grain 206 tons; water very scarce; number on relief works 17,144, there is a large net increase of 9,208 persons as compared with the previous week, of this increase 7,643 is number employed in the Umbathur and Arconum railway line, there is also an increase of 1,387 persons in number on relief works in Madarantakum, owing partly to number employed last week under deputy tahsildar not having been included for that week's return and partly to more labour being available to the D. P. W. consequent on the *raggi* harvest having been brought to a close; number gratuitously fed 6,933; cholera, small pox, fever and dysentery more or less prevalent throughout the district; pasturage *nil*.
South Arcot („ „)	·5 at Trincomally; ·1 at Tindivanum and Villaparum on 9th.	Rice second sort 10¼ seers, *cumboo* and *raggi* 13⅛ each, *cholum* 12⅜; no grain imported by sea; number employed excluding Mercanum which report not received, 331; gratuitously fed 195; cholera deaths reported 206 out of 280 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasturage deficient.
Tanjore („ „)	Slight rain in one village of Combaconum and in few of Puttukatta taluks.	Prices, rice 9⅛, *raggi* 11⅝, *cumboo* 11, and *cholum* 13⅛ seers; imports, rice 3,319, dry grains 103 tons; relief works none; deaths from cholera 71; cattle disease in Tanjore, Combaconum, Mayavaram and Nanilam taluks, no loss of life reported, fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ „)	·37 at Turaivar; ·52 at Trichinopoly; ·15 at Udayarpaliam.	Second sort rice 8¼, *cholum* 16⅛, *raggi* 11⅛, *cumboo* 10⅛ seers; import of grain for week ending Saturday 121 tons; no relief works; gratuitously fed on 14th instant by public subscription 1,708; cholera 171 seizures, 84 deaths; small-pox 441 attacks, 36 deaths; pasture scanty; *vekkai* among cattle in Udayarpaliam taluk.
Madura („ 18th)	·10 at Dindigul; 1·12 at Periacolum.	Average price rice second sort 8⅜, *cholum* 9¾, *raggi* 10⅝, *cumboo* 10⅛ seers; import rice 2,012, other grains 65 tons; number on relief works on the last day of the week 13,626, increase due to new works started in Polany and Madura; charitable relief 4,494, excess attributable to relief camps and houses opened last week; public health generally good; cholera and small-pox continue, deaths 211; pasture scarce, except in Periacolum, Shevagunga zemindari; drinking water scarce; cattle doing better.
Tinnevelly (. „ 17th)	Good rain in Sunkerninarcovil and slight showers throughout district.	Average prices per rupee second sort rice 8¾ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 10¼, *cumboo* 11 and *raggi* 11¾; import of grain, rice 1,265 and *cumboo* 82 tons; number on relief works 1,748; number gratuitously fed 2,044; moderate freshes in minor rivers and a few tanks received partial supply; cholera still bad and small-pox severe in Sunkerninarcovil; cattle disease continues with slight mortality; decrease in number on relief works owing to coolies finding work in sinking private wells at higher wages.
Coimbatore („ „)	*Nil*	Prices nearly stationary, rice (slight rise) second sort 7·74, *cholum* (slight fall) 9·39, *raggi* (slight rise) 9·64, *cumboo* (rise) 9·61; imports, estimated rise 876 tons, other grains 618; cholera prevalent in all taluks, attacks 612, deaths 447; fever in Collegal, Erode and Caroor, abating in Sattiamangalum; small-pox in Bhowany, Caroor, Palladum, Pallachy and Erode; cattle poor, losses in Collegal, Sattiamangalum, Oodumulpetta and Bhowany; fodder and water scarce; cultivation to a small extent on lands visited by rain in all taluks except Collegal; on relief works 24,140, gratuitously fed 5,023; no unfavourable report respecting physique of work-people.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*concluded.*		
Salem (April 17th)	·56	Prices of grains, seers of 80 tolas, rice $8\frac{3}{16}$, *raggi* $9\frac{3}{16}$, *cumboo* 9, *cholum* $9\frac{5}{8}$; imports of all grains 1,300 tons; number on relief works 53,000, number gratuitously fed 24,830; ditto by private subscription 460; cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number rising 44 per cent., due to extensive village-war relief.
Malabar („ „)	·65	East, north-east and south markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 3,840, *raggi* 171, *cholum* 1,259 tons; exports, rice 1,713, *raggi* 637 tons; prices of rice slightly risen in Cherakal and Ponany, fallen or stationary elsewhere, highest $7\frac{7}{8}$ Indian seers in Wynaad lowest $11\frac{3}{8}$ in Kotteyam, average $9\frac{5}{8}$ Indian seers per rupee, *raggi* $11\frac{1}{4}$ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere $14\frac{1}{4}$; small-pox and cholera in 7 taluks, deaths from latter 246; cattle healthy; pasture good in Cochin, improving in Wynaad and Palghaut, failing elsewhere; 2,437 coolies on Kolathur roads. *General Remarks.*—General prospects unchanged; exports of grain by rail from Madras 7,661 tons during week ending 16th April 1877.
Bombay— (April 19th)		
Sind—(„ 18th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Heavy rain and hail in Kohestan on 14th, thunder-storm in Kurrachee on 16th; small-pox in Sehwan taluka, 5 fresh cases in Kurrachee.
Shikárpur ...	...	Wheat harvesting general; in Lárkána taluka grain crops destroyed by insects; slight showers of rain on 12th, 15th and 16th; fever general; cattle disease in 5 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	Rain with hail on 14th in Hyderabad and Mirpur; weather cooler; cattle disease in Shahdápur taluka; small-pox and fever still continue.
Guzerat—(April 18th)		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	Weather warm; public health good.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	Small-pox in all talukas except Wágra; fatal cases in Broach, Hánsot and Ankleswar; heat excessive; crops fully collected.
Khandesh and Násik.—(April 18th)		
Khandesh ...	...	Small-pox continues.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan—(April 18th)		
Tanna ...	...	Land being prepared for next monsoon crops; small-pox continues in 4 talukas.
Deccan—(April 18th)		
Poona ...	...	Few cases of cholera in some talukas; small-pox in mild form throughout the collectorate
Ahmednagar ...	·15	Cholera in 3 talukas, cases 89, deaths 22.
Sholapur ...	·45 on night of 17th.	Two deaths from cholera in Sholapur,
Satara ...	·19 in Walwa and ·2 in Khanapur.	284 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country—(April 18th)		
Belgaum ...	1·54	Deaths from cholera 229.
Dharwar ...	...	Deaths from cholera 343.
Kaládgi ...	...	Deaths from cholera 350 in 7 talukas; about 50 deaths from small-pox in Bágalkot.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—(April 18th)		
Rájkot ...	...	No change in weather and health.
Wadhwán ...	...	Cattle disease in Potri and Jhinjhuwára; small-pox in latter taluka.
Baroda ...	...	Small-pox continues slightly in the city. *General Remarks.*—Good shower of rain in Belgaum and slight fall at Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar; rain also in Sind where, as well as in districts mentioned last week, small-pox continues; cholera prevalent in Southern Mahratta Country and parts of Deccan.
Bengal— (April 19th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Cholera almost disappeared from head-quarters sub-division, but appearing in Cox's Bazar.
Noakholly ..	3·14	Stray cases of cholera reported from Begumgunge, Bama, and Dalál Bazar.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	·60	Cholera almost entirely abated.
Hill Tipperah ...	·98	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Backergunge ...	8·26	Much sickness in the district; sporadic cholera in thanas Nalchiti, Backergunge, Gournadi, Mendilgunge, Sharúpkai, Motbarai, Gulshakhâli and Mirzagunge*; also fever in thanas Nalchiti, Backergunge and Mirzagunge; health of cattle everywhere good.
Furreedpore ...	1·01; 2·99 in Madareepore; 1·90 in Goalundo.	Cholera and dysentery in some parts of the district.
Dacca ...	1·92	Weather now fine and favourable; a good deal of cholera.
Mymensingh ...	·81	
Tipperah ...	1·58	
24-Pergunnahs ...	·10	Public health generally good; a few cases of cholera reported from thanas Hasanabad and Magra.
Jessore ...	·95; 7·19 in Bagirhat.	
Nuddea ...	3·14	
Moorshedabad ...	2·46	A few cases of cholera in some localities.
Pubna ...	·99; 2·05 in Serajgunj.	A few cases of cholera and small-pox here and there.
Rajshahye ...	·34	Several cases of cholera in Beauleah, nearly all of which proved fatal; a good many cases also reported from several thanas.
Bogra ...	·90	Cholera slightly prevalent.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*; 1·74 in Roygunge.	
Rungpore ...	*Nil*; 2·09 in Kurigram; 1·15 in Gaibanda; ·82 in Baghdogra.	Cholera is stated to have broken out at Chelmari in Kurigram subdivision.
Cooch Behar ...	3·24; 2·97 in Mekhaliganj; 1·79 in Mátabhánga; 1·65 in Dinhâta.	Public health good.
Jalpáigori ...	·38	
Darjeeling ...	·35	
Midnapore ...	·39	
Howrah ...	3.07	
Hooghly ...	·20	Cholera somewhat abated.
Burdwan ...	1·11; ·68 in Jehanabad; 1·03 in Boodbood; 1·83 in Culna; ·41 in Raneegunge; 1·98 in Cutwa.	Public health fair.
Bankipore ...	·86	
Beerbhoom ...	·49	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1·94; 1·20 in Deoghur; ·21 in Godda.	Health generally good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	General health very good, but cholera cases are frequent in parts of the town.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*; ·42 in Jamooee; ·03 in Begoo Serai; ·35 in previous week.	
Purneah ...	*Nil*; 1·56 in Arrareah; ·87 in Kishengunge.	
Maldah ...	·29	Cholera still bad, 100 deaths reported.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	A few cases of small-pox at Belsund and Shinhar, otherwise general health good.
Sarun ...	·011; ·159 in Gopálganj.	General health good.

* *Sic* in telegram.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*concluded.*		
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	
Patna ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox.
Gya ...	·31	Public health good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	
Hazáribágh ...	·78	Health good.
Lohardugga ...	·61	
Palamow ...	·75	A few cases of small-pox, 1 in Palamow, and 1 case of cholera at Ranchi, otherwise general health good.
Manbhoom ...	1·29	Some cases of fever of a bad type in neighbourhood of Purulia.
Singhbhoom ...	1·04	Health good.
Balasore ...	1·04; 3·71 in Bhuddruck.	Sporadic cholera very bad.
Cuttack ...	1·41	
Pooree ...	·27 ·92 in Khoordah.	A few cases of cholera.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain in many districts during the week, and although in some cases injury has been done by excessive rainfall, the general prospects are favourable; the harvesting of the cold weather crops is almost complete.
N. W. P & Oudh—		
Benares (April 18th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* cut; treading out of grain delayed by cloudy weather.
Allahabad („ „)	...	No change.
Jhansi („ 19th)	...	No change; cattle disease reported in some places.
Agra („ 18th)	·1 to ·5 in two Parganas.	Crops being gathered.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather clear; crops being harvested.
Bareilly („ „)	Slight rain.	Weather now clear.
Almora („ 16th)	...	Weather unsettled until 13th; since then it has every appearance of having cleared; partial damage by hail in a few villages.
Lucknow („ 18th)	*Nil*	Prospects fair.
Sitápur („ „)	„	Harvesting progressing.
Fyzabad („ „)	...	No change.
Punjab— (April 18th)		
Delhi ...	·1	Health good.
Hissar ...	·2	Rain with hailstorms in the Rohtak district; crops good; harvesting in progress, and health generally good.
Umballa ...	·2	Health and crops good in each district.
Jullundur ...	1·4	
Lahore ...	·9	
Ráwalpindi ...	1·5	Rain still pouring; damage to crops by rain apprehended; health good.
Mooltan ...	·5	Health and crops good in both districts.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1·5	
Pesháwar ...	·3	Crops have suffered from excessive rain; health good.
		General Remarks—Up to the present there has been the prospect of an abundant harvest, but unseasonable rains may damage the ripening crops.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Apl. 14th)	1·16	Cloudy; no crops on ground; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	·48	Cloudy and close; ploughing continues; few cholera cases reported.
Biláspur ...	·45	Cloudy with heavy storms and rain on 13th; wheat in threshing floors damaged; *kharif* ploughing commenced; prices slightly risen.
Raipur ...	·74	Rain has been destructive to grain on threshing floor and in transit; cholera abating; prices stationary.
Bálághát ...	...	Cloudy; *rabi* harvest continues; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	...	*Rabi* gathered; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (April 18th)	·81	Cloudy; threshing *rabi* almost completed; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 16th)	Slight rain on 15th.	Threshing *rabi* continues; health good; cattle disease in places; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 17th)	2·20	Rain caused much damage to grain on threshing floor; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 18th)	1·10	Violent storms on 15th and 16th; threshing delayed by unsettled state of weather; small-pox in Kátol tahsil; prices steady.
Wardha („ 18th)	·88	Rain with severe thunder and lightning; small-pox slightly prevalent.
Nimár ...	...	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing; small-pox continues; prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Health good; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Reaping commenced; threshing and winnowing continue; measles prevalent; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	1·33	Heavy hail-storm on 13th; crops damaged where left uncut.
Saugor (April 18th)	·78	Hail-storm on 13th; much damage done to crops; reaping continues; prices rising.
Seoni ...	1·65	Rain with heavy hail-storms; reaping and winnowing continue; small-pox prevalent.
Mandla ...	1·72	Rain and hail seriously damaged crops; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*concld.*		
Damoh ...	·15	*Rabi* harvest complete; prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—Rain in districts with violent storms and hail; *rabi* damaged in some districts, but prospects on the whole are fair; prices steady.
British Burma— (April 19th)		
Arrakan Division ...	...	Eighty-two deaths in Akyab town from cholera, including 8 Europeans; a comparative decrease in the number of deaths during 15th and 16th; cattle disease in 2 townships of Akyab district; no cholera or cattle disease in Kyoukphyoo and Sandoway districts.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; 1 case of cholera at Maoobin.
Bassein ...	...	Eighteen deaths from cholera in Bassein town; cholera also in district.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome, 12 deaths; in Padoung sub-division 2; 6 cases of small-pox, otherwise healthy.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Report not received.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health fair; slight cholera at Moulmein, also a few cases of small-pox at out-stations.
Assam—		
Gauhâti ...	...	Report not received.
Sylhet (April 19th)	0·50	*Bura* crops being reaped, other sorts being sown; cholera and small-pox still reported.
Mysore and Coorg— (April 19th)		
Bangalore ...	*Nil*	Ordinary rice selling from 12 to 15 pounds per rupee; deaths by cholera 1,390 in Mysore and 53 in Coorg; daily average number on relief work and charitably relieved according to condition; statement last tabulated is in—
Mysore ...	·92	
Coorg ...	1·97	
		Bangalore District including town ... 14,140 and 25,785 Kolar ... ... 4,150 „ 7,199 Tumkúr ... ... 5,654 „ 13,678 Mysore ... ... 343 „ 4,895 Hassan ... ... 1,468 „ 1,997 Shimoga ... ... 510 „ 533 Kadûr ... ... 1,643 „ 1,352 Chitaldroog ... ... 4,139 „ 4,005 Total ... 32,047 „ 59,444 exclusive of those employed by the Public Works agency, daily average of which is 31,715.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (April 19th)	1·30	Ploughing progressing; small-pox increasing; cholera decreasing.
Central India— (April 18th)		
Indore ...	·50	No change since last report.
Gwalior ...		
Neemuch ...	·05	
Rutlam ...		
Sutna ...		
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (April 19th)	...	Sky cloudy; harvest going on.
Jeypore („ 18th)	...	Crops harvested, average outturn; small-pox subsiding.
Ulwar („ 18th)	...	Harvest average; weather unsettled.
Sirohi („ 15th)	...	Health good; crops cut.
Marwar („ 14th)	A few drops on 9th.	Health good; prospects very good; cloudy.
Meywar („ 13th)	...	Small-pox prevalent; harvest going on.
Harowtee („ 14th)	...	Health and prospects good; crops harvested; hot winds during day.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Departments, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General. *(Nothing for publication).*

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22. *(Nothing for publication.)*

SUPPLEMENT No. 17.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CORRIGENDA.—In the Code of Civil Procedure (published in the *Gazette of India*, Part IV, of 31st March, 7th and 14th April 1877), section 43, last line of the Illustration, *for* "1876" *read* "1874;" section 469, line 9, *after* "and" *insert* "if."

Simla, the 24th April 1877.

No. 15.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I., of his seat as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st March 1877.

No. 16.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I., of his seat as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

ARTHUR PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 26th April 1877.

No. 878.—It is notified for general information that the provisions of Act XXXI of 1860 (*an Act relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases*), as modified by Act VI of 1866 (*The Arms Act Continuance Act*, 1866) are in force throughout the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and in Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, and Coorg, with the following exceptions:

(a) In the Central Provinces, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 50 of Act XXXI of 1860, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to exempt the District of Nimar from the operation of Section 26 of that Act;

(b) In Coorg, under the provisions of clause 4 of Section 27, Act XXXI of 1860 as amended by Section 3, Act VI of 1866, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to exempt, from the operation of Sections 25 and 26 of the former Act, the following classes of persons being residents of that Province:

(1) Europeans, Americans and Eurasians;

(2) persons of the Coorg race;

(3) persons of other races who hold lands on jumma tenure, and are consequently liable to be called on to perform police duties; and

(4) members of the family of the late chiefs of Coorg permitted to reside in the Province, and their retainers.

(c) In Oudh, under clause 8, Section 32, Act XXXI of 1860, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to exempt Euro-

peans, Americans, Eurasians, Parsees, and Native Christians residing in the Province of Oudh from the operation of Section 32 of the Act.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 23rd April 1877.

No. 361.—The services of Mr. F. W. Fox, of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

The 27th April 1877.

No. 374.—Mr. J. D. Bell received charge of the office of Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal from Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy on the 7th instant.

No. 377.—The Hon'ble C. Pontifex, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on the 4th instant of the furlough granted to him by Home Department Notification No. 139, dated the 20th February last.

No. 379.—The Hon'ble J. Pitt-Kennedy took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 7th instant.

No. 381.—The Hon'ble F. B. Kemp, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on the afternoon of the 13th instant of the furlough granted to him by Home Department Notification No. 137, dated the 20th February last.

No. 382.—The Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

No. 384.—Under Section 2 of Act IV of 1866, and Section 1 of Act XVI of 1867, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. M. Plowden, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the absence of Mr. C. Boulnois, or until further orders.

No. 386.—Mr. G. H. Lawrence is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 31st January last.

MEDICAL.

The 23rd April 1877.

No. 265.—The services of Surgeon-Major J MacNaughtan Fleming, M. D., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 26th April 1877.

No. 276.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon E. B. Meredith to officiate as Additional Medical Officer at Port Blair during the absence on deputation of Surgeon G. A. Dundas, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 25th April 1877.

No. 646.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Moulvie Nujmool Hossain Ahmed, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner in Assam, with the powers of a Munsif within the limits of the District of Darrang.

No. 654.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Clerk are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces for appointment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Benares.

The 26th April 1877.

No. 656.—Captain W. J. Williamson, Deputy Commissioner of the Garo Hills in Assam, was on special duty in Calcutta from the 23rd November to the 16th December 1876, both days inclusive.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 24th April 1877.

No. 123.—Two months' extension of leave on medical certificate has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Reverend J. A. Mackay, B. D., a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

PATENTS.

The 26th April 1877.

No. 18.—Specifications of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 90 of 1876.—Mr. J. McKean, of Laragh Mills, near Castle Blayney, in the County of Managhan, Ireland, Manufacturer, and Mr. J. McGrath, of the same place, Manager, for improvements in machinery for snipping or combing certain fibres, such as jute and hemp.

No. 1 of 1877.—Mr. J. Gamgee, of Chelsea, England, Gentleman, for improvements applicable to the formation and maintenance of skating rinks.

No. 2 of 1877.—Mr. J. Gamgee, of London, England, Gentleman, for improvements in the manufacture of ice and artificial production of cold, and in machinery employed therein.

No. 10 of 1877.—Mr. H. Charrier, of Allahabad, in the North-Western Provinces, for a new and air-and-water-tight conservancy cart.

No. 14 of 1877.—Mr. B. Muncherjee, Architect and Surveyor, inhabitant of Bombay, House No. 95, Queen's Road, for an improvement in the construction of all sorts of buggies or gigs with two wheels in general use in India.

No. 18 of 1877.—Mr. J. Muirhead (junior), of 29 Regent Street, Westminster, England, and Mr. H. A. Taylor, of 7 Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill, England, for improvements in Electric Telegraphs, and in apparatus connected therewith.

No. 19 of 1877.—Mr. E. Cope and Mr. J. R. Maxwell, of Hamilton, Ohio, United States of North America, but at present residing in London, England, for improvements in steam valves for steam-pumping machinery, and the manner of working the same.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 27th April 1877.

No. 278.—Mr. R. R. Beynon, Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is promoted from the 3rd Grade to the 2nd Grade of Superintendent with effect from the 30th October 1875.

MINERAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The 27th April 1877.

No. 30.—Mr. Francis Fedden, 3rd Grade Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, is granted three months' privilege leave under Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

FORESTS.

The 26th April 1877.

No. 485.—Mr. G. Stratford, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in British Burma, reported his arrival on the 16th instant from the furlough granted him in Notification No. 123, dated the 3rd February 1875, and is allowed the usual subsidiary leave under Section 24 (b) of the Civil Leave Code to enable him to rejoin his appointment at Rangoon.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 24th April 1877.

No. 4 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL, ORISSA COAST.

Pooree Port limits, &c.

The information contained in this Notice has been received from the Conservator of Orissa Ports.

The Pooree Port limits are—

to the south-west, a line extending S. S. E. from the Temple near the beach, known as Swergadwar, to a depth of 10 fathoms at low water;

to the north-east, a line parallel to the above distant one nautical mile, likewise extending to the same depth of water, the shore end to be marked by a brick pillar;

to the south-east, the line of 10 fathoms at low water, as per Chart of the Bay of Bengal;

and to the north-west, the foreshore for 150 feet within high-water mark, extending from Swergadwar Temple to the north-east pillar.

It is also notified that vessels should not shoal into less than 8 fathoms, as the beach is steep-to, and that all ballast must be thrown overboard outside or seaward of the depth of 11 fathoms.

A flagstaff, the truck of which is 110 feet above the sea level, has been erected, with a yard pointing east and west, S 33° E from the highest dome of Jaggernaut Pagoda, distant 1,400 yards.

The light proposed to be shown from the east yardarm, is an ordinary pilot vessel buoy station lantern, elevated about 45 feet, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 5 or 6 miles.

The Government buildings, painted or washed white, situated close to the beach north-east of the flagstaff, are conspicuous objects from seaward. The native village and rice godowns or warehouses are to the westward of the flagstaff.

Position of flagstaff :—latitude 19° 47′ 55″ N., longitude 85° 49′ 5″ E.

Due notice will be given of the date of the port light being exhibited.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 18th April 1877.

JOHN HENRY ELLIS, *Staff Comdr.*, R. N.,
Deputy Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

By Order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice will affect the following Admiralty Chart:—Bay of Bengal, No. 70 *a*, also the Admiralty Light List for 1877, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 468.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Chart affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 23rd April 1877.

No. 833*P*.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. Woodtli as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Aden, during the absence of Mr. W. Ganslandt.

No. 835*P*.—With reference to Notification No. 3143 P., dated 16th December 1876, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. F. C. F. de Menezes as Acting Vice-Consul for Portugal at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 21st April 1877.

No. 910*G*.—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 593 G., dated 9th March 1877, Mr. A. C. Lyall, C.S., Officiating Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana, is granted a further addition of 4 days' leave.

The 24th April 1877.

No. 926*G*.—In supersession of Notification No. 823 G., dated 4th April 1877, Surgeon S. Brereton, in medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Surgeon of the Marwar Agency, with effect from date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon T. H. Newman on furlough.

The Notification of this Department, No. 824 G., dated 4th April 1877, appointing Surgeon W. Beatson to officiate as Surgeon of the Meywar Agency, is hereby cancelled.

The 25th April 1877.

No. 939*G*.—Mr. E. Gramatzki, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department, and Principal of the School of Engineering and Natural Science, Bangalore, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from 15th April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. P. Lynam, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Public Works Department, Coorg, to officiate as Principal of the School of Engineering and Natural Science, Bangalore, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. Gramatzki proceeding on furlough.

The 26th April 1877.

No. 966*G*.—Consequent on the return of Major H. N. Reeves from furlough, Captain F. H. Jackson, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, and Captain W. Scott, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Okhamundel, substantive *pro tempore*, reverted to the position of Officiating Assistants to the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, with effect from 8th November 1876.

No. 971*G*.—With reference to Notification No. 481G, dated 22nd February 1877, Captain H. L. Greenfield, Officiating Commandant of the Deolee Irregular Force, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Deolee, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Clay on furlough.

The 27th April 1877.

No. 975*G*.—Captain D. W. K. Barr, Political Assistant 2nd Class, substantive *pro tem.*, to officiate as Political Agent 3rd Class in Baghelcund, *vice* Major Bannerman on privilege leave, with effect from the date of receiving charge.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 27th April 1877.

No. 195.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—No. 1801, dated Fort William, the 26th March 1877.

IN the Financial Statement made before the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey announced the resolution of the Government of India to enforce provincial responsibility for the financial results of works constructed at the public expense for local and provincial purposes: the reasons for this resolution have been fully explained by Sir John Strachey, and the policy itself, and its consequences to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, have been discussed with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. It now only remains for me to forward to you, for submission to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying Abstract Statement showing the financial results of Irrigation Works and State Railways in Bengal from 1871-72 to 1875-76, with Estimates for 1876-77 and 1877-78.

3. This Statement is prepared upon the principle of charging to the works half-a-year's interest on the capital expended during the year, in addition to a year's interest on the capital expended to the beginning of the year. It will be observed that it is estimated that, to defray the working expenses of the Canals in Bengal in 1877-78 and make good the interest upon their capital cost, a sum of Rs. 22,19,000 must be provided from separate provincial resources. The interest due upon the capital expended upon State Railways in Bengal is estimated at Rs. 8,21,000, of which it is estimated that the net traffic earnings will supply Rs. 2,36,000, and the net sum of Rs. 5,28,000 is required to hold the Imperial Treasury harmless as regards State Railways.

4. Thus the sum due in 1877-78 to the Government of India from the Province of Bengal, in accordance with the resolution announced in the Financial Statement, is estimated to be—

	Rs.
For Canals	22,19,000
For Railways	5,28,000
TOTAL ...	27,47,000

and, as announced by Sir John Strachey, the Government of India has taken credit for this sum in the Estimates of the year 1877-78.

5. The calculations from which this demand is deduced do not include the capital expended on the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway; but it is proposed to entrust the working of that Railway to the Government of Bengal, and any profits that can be obtained from it may be appropriated to provincial uses.

6. The Governor General in Council will, accordingly, make over to the use and responsibility of the Government of Bengal all the State Canals and Railways in Bengal, on condition that the Government of Bengal guarantee to the Government of India a net income calculated in the way in which the sum of Rs. 27,47,000 is calculated in the annexed Statement.

7. If the Canals and Railways together yield less than the sum thus calculated, the Government of Bengal must supply the deficiency from separate provincial resources; if, hereafter, they should yield more, the surplus will be added to the balance of the Local Government in the Imperial Treasury.

8. The transactions of the Canals and Railways will continue to be recorded, as at present, in the General Accounts and Estimates of India: the obligation now imposed upon the Government of Bengal will not interfere with the existing practice in this respect; but the Local Government must include these transactions in the Accounts and Estimates which it is required to publish yearly under the Rules for the administration of Revenues and Services entrusted to Local Governments.

9. The present orders deal only with the financial part of the question. Other questions connected with the future management of the works will have to be considered in the Public Works Department.

ORDERED, that this letter and the Abstract Statement be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered, also, that the letter and Abstract Statement be communicated to the Public Works Department for information and further orders, and to the Comptroller General and the Accountant General, Bengal, for information and guidance.

General Abstract Statement shewing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works and State Railways in Bengal from 1871-72 *to* 1875-76, *also Regular Estimates of the same for* 1876-77, *and Estimates for* 1877-78.

I.—IRRIGATION WORKS.

	Accounts.					Regular Estimate, 1876-77.	First Estimate, 1877-78.
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.		
I.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE WITHOUT INTEREST—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DURING THE YEAR—							
Ordinary	2,43,000	5,000	77,000	2,89,000	2,36,000	81,000	...
Extraordinary	33,16,000	44,74,000	51,26,000	46,93,000	39,61,000	38,00,000	27,50,000
Capital value of lands used for the works ...	...	...	22,000	12,000	17,000	...	...
TOTAL ...	35,59,000	44,79,000	52,25,000	49,94,000	42,14,000	38,81,000	27,50,000
TO THE END OF THE YEAR—							
Ordinary	8,57,000	8,62,000	9,39,000	12,28 000	14,64,000	15,45,000	15,45,000
Extraordinary	2,09,58,000	2,54,32,000	3,05,58,000	3,52,51,000	3,92,12,000	4,30,12,000	4,57,62,000
Capital value of lands used for the works ...	...	..	22,000	34,000	51,000	51,000	51,000
TOTAL ...	2,18,15,000	2,62,94,000	3,15,19,000	3,65,13,000	4,07,27,000	4,46,08,000	4,73,58,000
II.—REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES—							
DURING THE YEAR—							
Revenue from water-rates and other direct returns ...	98,000	1,03,000	1,48,000	2,17,000	2,30,000	3,26,000	4,25,000
Working Expenses	3,24,000	3,34,000	2,91,000	3,61,000	5,29,000	5,83,000	5,75,000
Working Expenses in excess of revenue ...	2,26,000	2,31,000	1,43,000	1,44,000	2,99,000	2,57,000	1,50,000
TO THE END OF THE YEAR—							
Revenue from water-rates and other direct returns ...	2,40,000	3,43,000	4,91,000	7,08,000	9,38,000	12,64,000	16,89,000
Working Expenses	5,20,000	8,54,000	11,45,000	15,06,000	20,35,000	26,18,000	31,93,000
Working Expenses in excess of revenue ...	2,80,000	5,11,000	6,54,000	7,98,000	10,97,000	13,54,000	15,04,000
III.— REVENUE COMPARED WITH INTEREST ON CAPITAL—							
DURING THE YEAR—							
Simple interest at 4½ per cent. on Capital ...	9,01,000	10,83,000	13,00,000	15,30,000	17,38,000	19,20,000	20,69,000
Excess Working Expenses, plus Interest ..	11,27,000	13,14,000	14,43,000	16,74,000	20,37,000	21,77,000	22,19,000
TO THE END OF THE YEAR—							
Simple Interest	20,33,000	31,16,000	44,16,000	59,46,000	76,84,000	96,04,000	1,16,73,000
Excess Working Expenses, plus Interest ...	23,13,000	36,27,000	50,70,000	67,44,000	87,81,000	1,09,58,000	1,31,77,000

II.—STATE RAILWAYS.*

I.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE WITHOUT INTEREST—							
DURING THE YEAR—							
Ordinary	...	..	...	6,45,000	15,000	1,18,000	68,000
Extraordinary	3,28,000	1,07,000	12,83,000	38,12,000	41,62,000	57,78,000	38,59,000
TOTAL ...	3,28,000	1,07,000	12,83,000	44,57,000	41,77,000	58,96,000	39,27,000
TO THE END OF THE YEAR—							
Ordinary	...	..	...	6,45 000	6,60,000	7,78,000	8,46,000
Extraordinary	3,53,000	4,60,000	17,43,000	55,55,000	97,17,000	1,54,95,000	1,93,54,000
TOTAL ...	3 53,000	4 60,000	17,43,000	62,00,000	1,03,77,000	1,62,73,000	2,02,00,000
II.—REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES†—							
DURING THE YEAR—							
Traffic Earnings	38,000	1,65,000	1,82,000	1,83,000	2,24,000	3,50,000	13,55,000
Working Expenses	78,000	1,12,000	2,51,000	1,47,000	2,12,000	3,78,000	10,62,000
NET TRAFFIC EARNINGS ...	—40,000	53,000	—69,000	36,000	12,000	—28,000	2,93,000
TO THE END OF THE YEAR—							
Traffic Earnings	3,27,000	4,92,000	6,74,000	8,57 000	10,81,000	14,31,000	27,86,000
Working Expenses	3,88,000	5,00,000	7,51,000	8,98,000	11,10,000	14,88,000	25,50,000
WORKING EXPENSES IN EXCESS OF EARNINGS ...	61,000	8,000	77,000	41,000	29,000	57,000	—2,36,000
III.—REVENUE COMPARED WITH INTEREST ON CAPITAL—							
DURING THE YEAR—							
Simple Interest at 4½ per cent.	8,000	18,000	49,000	1,79,000	3,72,000	6,00,000	8,21,000
Interest and excess Working Expenses	48,000	—35,000	1,18,000	1,43,000	3,60,000	6,28,000	5,28,000
TO THE END OF THE YEAR—							
Simple Interest at 4½ per cent.	9,000	27,000	76,000	2,55,000	6,27,000	12,27,000	20,48,000
Interest plus excess Working Expenses ...	70,000	35,000	1,53,000	2,96,000	6,56,000	12,84,000	18,12,000

III.—IRRIGATION AND STATE RAILWAYS COMBINED.

NET DEFICIT UPON CANALS AND RAILWAYS—							
DURING THE YEAR	11,75,000	12,79,000	15,61 000	18,17,000	23,97,000	28,05,000	27,47,000
TO THE END OF THE YEAR	23,83,000	36,62,000	52,23,000	70,40,000	94,37,000	1,22,42,000	1,49,[illegible]

* Calcutta and South-Eastern, Nulhattee, Northern Bengal, Tirhoot, Kosi Extension, Assam Extension and Sibsagar Extension include but the Capital outlay and Interest charges of the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway are excluded.

† The Revenue and Working Expenses include the receipts and charges of the Calcutta and South-Eastern, Nulhattee, Northern Beng and Tirhoot Extension.

No. 144.—Mr. W. Wells, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, is confirmed in this appointment, with effect from the 11th April 1877.

Mr. Tudor G. Trevor is appointed to be Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 11th April 1877.

LEAVE AND LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

The 27th April 1877.

No. 221.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as case (7A) in Appendix A to the Civil Leave Code:—

The service and residence of a Chaplain proceeding on leave to Europe should be entered in a foot-note on his Last Pay Certificate.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The 27th April 1877.

No. 146.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as exception (7) under Section 25 of the Acting Allowance Code:—

An Assistant Magistrate or Collector or an Assistant Commissioner placed in charge of the duties of District Superintendent of Police is entitled to a charge allowance of Rupees 100 a month, provided that no class promotion be given in the Police Department in consequence of the leave or deputation of the officer of whose office the Assistant Magistrate or Collector or Assistant Commissioner has charge.

This rule applies to supernumerary Assistant Collectors in the Bombay Presidency.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 27th April 1877.

No. 220.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Rule 1 under Section 3 of Supplement C to the Civil Pension Code:—

Pensions are granted either by the Government of India, the Government of Bombay or the Government of Madras (as the case may be), or by the Secretary of State. A Chaplain proceeding to England on retirement without applying for pension to the Government of India, the Government of Bombay or the Government of Madras (as the case may be), should procure a certificate from the Accountant General showing his service, residence, the amount of pension to which he is entitled, and the date from which his pension may be paid. A Chaplain to whom pension has been granted in India should be careful before proceeding to England to obtain the usual certificate of the last issue of pay or pension to him in India.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th April 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 372.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the following alterations in the constitution of the Adjutant-General's Department:—

1. All appointments to the grades of Assistant or Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General will be made on the establishment of the department; the stations of the officers so appointed and their departmental duties being assigned to them from time to time under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. Officers performing the duties of Brigade Major in district commands will hereafter be designated Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. This change of designation, or the transfer of a Brigade Major to a district, will not involve a fresh tenure of staff employment.

3. The staff salary of Deputy Assistants Adjutant-General will be Rs. 400 per mensem with the office allowance now sanctioned for Brigade Majors; the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Head-Quarters receiving in addition to the above sum, a special extra allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem payable to the officer actually performing the duties, whether in a permanent or officiating capacity.

With reference to the above the following appointments are made in the Adjutant-General's Department:—

Major H. Thompson, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel F. Eteson, 1st Battalion, 3rd Foot, dated 1st December 1876.

Captain G. R. J. Shakespear, Staff Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, in succession to Major H. Thompson, promoted, dated 1st December 1876.

The under-mentioned Brigade Majors to be Deputy Assistants Adjutant-General on the establishment during the remainder of their present tour of staff service:—

Major R. Beadon, late 4th E. L. Cavalry.
Major E. F. Angelo, 1st Foot.
Major R. Morris, late 1st E. L. Cavalry.
Major G. W. Smith, 85th Foot.
Captain W. J. Boyes, 2-12th Foot.

No. 373.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Permanent.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Montagu, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Lieutenant T. F. Hobday, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Captain H. V. Hunt, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

From 2nd April 1877, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. M. Biggs, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, retired.

Temporary.

Lieutenant C. S. Hogge, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, from 26th March 1877, during the absence on furlough of Captain C. E. Hallett, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Captain W. G. Smith, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.
Captain E. M. L. Marriott, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.
Lieutenant C. M. Keighley, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.
} From 2nd April 1877, in room of senior officers on furlough and until further orders.

No. 374.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major R. H. Perkins, in medical charge 5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, officiating in medical charge 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Surgeon General with temporary rank, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Deputy Surgeon General A. Christison, M. D., on furlough.

No. 375.—NATIVE ARMY—

16th Bengal Cavalry.

Woordie-Major and Ressaidar Mahomed Shumi, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Buldeo Singh, invalided,—23rd March 1877.

2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Jemadar Sullamut Ally Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Ramdial Lolla, invalided; Color Havildar Mahabeer Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sullamut Ally Khan, promoted,—1st April 1877.

No. 376.—ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

RANK AND NAMES.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.	
Temporary.				
Sub-Conductor Denis Murphy.	Officiating Conductor.	13th March 1877.	*Vice* Conductor Morley	On furlough to Europe on medical certificate, or until further orders.
Sub-Conductor William Traynor.	Do.	27th March 1877.	*Vice* Conductor Castellari	
Magazine Sergeant Henry Mitchell.	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	13th March 1877.	*Vice* Murphy	Acting as Sub-Conductors, or until further orders.
Magazine Sergeant Andrew Giblin.	Do.	27th March 1877.	*Vice* Traynor	

No. 377.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Francis William Grant
Captain Francis Newland Martin Maynard.
} 20th April 1877.

No. 378.—The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Alexander Evans Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps,—18th April 1877.

No. 379.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Henry Macan Mason, 45th Foot, Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—7th March 1876.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 380.—The services of Native Medical Pupil Gopal Singh, No. 1224, attached to the King's Hospital at Lucknow, admitted by G. G. O. No. 841 of 1876, are dispensed with from the 1st March 1877.

FUNDS.

No. 381.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1315,* dated the 25th December 1872, the following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 96, dated the 15th March 1877, received on the 13th April 1877, is published for information and guidance:—

*Republished in G.G.O. No. 560 of 1873.

Paragraph 3.—In compliance with your request I have resolved that the following addition be made to the rules of the Fund, *viz.*:—

"If the report of a marriage or of the birth of a child be not made within one month of the occurrence, the donation payable in each case will be increased 2½ per cent., and interest thereon charged from the date of marriage, or birth of the child. After six months' delay, donations will be increased 5 per cent., and interest charged in the usual manner."

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 382.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry St. George Tucker, Infantry,—private affairs, for one year and two days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major Francis Hugh O'Donel, M. D., Medical Store-keeper, Meean Meer,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Robert Blackall Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 5th Bengal Cavalry,—for eighteen months,—sixteen months and sixteen days on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and

This Officer's furlough in G. G. O. No. 216 of 1877 is cancelled.

the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain George Strahan, Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Topographical Survey of India, in charge No. 8 Mysore Topographical Survey,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 383.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1092 of 1875, Captain S. W. Jenner, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Public Works Department, is granted an extension of furlough for six months on medical certificate.

No. 384.—Conductor James Simpson, Army Commissariat Department, is allowed furlough in India for two years on medical certificate.

No. 385.—The following extract from List No. 6, dated the 23rd March 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return to duty.

Surgeon-Major S. Mackertich.
Lieutenant F. C. N. Goldney, S. C.

Granted extensions of leave.

Captain R. S. Robinson, R.A.,—6 months, private affairs.
Major A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry,—6 months, medical certificate.

HONORS AND REWARDS.

No. 386.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 275 of 1877, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the following Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd classes, respectively, of the Order of British India, with effect from the 1st January 1877 ;—

BOMBAY.

To the 1st Class with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Louis Gabriel, "Bahadur," 23rd Regiment, Native (Light) Infantry.

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur."

Ressaldar Goolab Sing, 3rd Regiment, Sind Horse.

No. 387.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Jemadar Ghunnee Khan, 8th Bengal Cavalry, and formerly of the 12th Irregular Cavalry, to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit, in the rank of Kote Duffadar, with retrospective effect from the 12th July 1859, as a reward for his loyal services during the mutiny.

PENSIONS.

No. 388.—Sowar Mahomed Khan, late 12th Bengal Cavalry, is granted an injury pension in the first degree of Rupees 5-4 per mensem, payable in the Punjab circle.

No. 389.—The undermentioned widows are admitted to the Order of Merit pensions specified below :—

Names.	Rank, Name, and Corps of deceased.	Date of admission.	Class of Order of Merit.	Circle of payment.
Janki ..	Subadar Davey Sing, No. 2, Light Field Battery, Oude Irregular Force.	19th November 1876.	2nd Class, as Subadar Rs. 34-10-8 per mensem, for three years.	N. W. P.
Goolaaba ..	Havildar Buddaloo, No. 2 Company, 8th Battalion Artillery.	23rd August 1876.	3rd Class, Rs. 3 per mensem, for three years.	Ditto.
Ganah ..	Havildar Doorjun, 25th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry,	30th December 1875.	3rd Class, Rs 3 per mensem, for three years.	Ditto.

No. 390.—Ressaldar-Major Allaoodeen Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, having served 40 years with unblemished character, is granted a pension of Rs. 80 per mensem from the 1st April 1877, payable at Delhi.

PRIZE MONEY.

No. 391.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that there will be no further distribution of the Banda Kirwee Prize Money, there being no available assets or funds.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 392.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. M. Fleming, M.D., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 393.—The services of Surgeon R. Cobb, doing duty Presidency General Hospital, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 394.—The services of Surgeon W. P. Warburton, M. D., officiating in medical charge 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 395.—The services of Surgeon A. Tomes are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

The 28th April 1877.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 396.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 360, dated the 20th April 1877, the under mentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 8 of the 1st January 1877 :—

No.	RANK AND NAME.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
12	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Alexander Irvine.	Staff Corps	365 0 0	375 3 0	.....	28th April 1877.	Tasmania.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st April 1877.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 7th to 20th April 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. a. p.		
Robert Charles Walter Campbell (a).	Major ...	Royal Artillery.	3rd February 1877.	Will left ...	3,411 13 4		

(a) *Widow.*—Mrs. Jane Studdert Campbell, care of Captain Campbell, R. A., Barrackpore.
Child.—Emily Louisa Campbell
Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 24th April 1877.

No. 180.—Lieutenant G. C. P. Onslow, R. E., Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, temporarily employed as an Assistant Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

No. 181.—Messrs. J. E. Dallas and E. Baker, Assistant Engineers 2nd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, are temporarily transferred to Bombay for employment on the Dhond and Manmar Railway.

The 25th April 1877.

No. 183.—The services of Quarter Master Sergeant H. T. Mudge, R. E., are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Telegraphs for employment in that Department.

No. 184.—Mr. G. O. Smith, Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 30th April 1877, or such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr. J. B. Braddon, Assistant Auditor, is appointed to officiate as Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, during the absence of Mr. Smith, or until further orders.

The 26th April 1877.

No. 185.—Sergeant T. Gurd, Supervisor 1st Grade (temporary rank), Punjab Irrigation Branch, is remanded to military duty owing to failure of health.

No. 186.—Mr. R. W. L. Toozs, Assistant Engineer 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, British Burmah, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st March 1877.

No. 187.—ERRATA.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 170, dated 5th April 1877, for—

Mr. F. S. O'Callaghan,
" F. E Haddon,
" E. Dallas,
" R. Sieveright,
" E. Lycester,

read—

Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan.
" H. E. Haddon, B. A.
" J. E. Dallas.
" R. Sivewright.
" E. Leycester.

No. 188.—Mr. A. B. Sampson, B. A., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, having returned to duty on the morning of the 5th April 1877, the unused portion of the privilege leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 35 of 2nd February 1877, is cancelled.

No. 189.—The services of the following Royal Engineer Officers doing duty at Chatham, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant J. F. Day—19th September 1876.
Captain C. A. Sim— 30th do. do.
Lieutenant D. A. Johnston—30th November 1876.

The 27th April 1877.

No. 190.—Mr. J. W. A. McNair, Assistant Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 23rd April 1877, or such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

No. 191.—Major A. M. Brandreth, R. E., Executive Engineer 1st Grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, is, on return from furlough, transferred to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in

view to his being appointed to officiate as Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, during the absence on furlough of Major Lang, or until further orders.

No. 192.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 145, dated 28th March 1877, Mr. F. Morrison, Deputy Examiner, joined the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the forenoon of the 4th April 1877.

No. 193.—Barrack Sergeant J. McClure is appointed to act as Barrack Master during the absence of Sub-Conductor Edmundson on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 194.—Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Provincial Establishment, is transferred as a temporary measure to the Simla Imperial Circle.

No. 195.—The transfer of B. S. Rungia Naidoo, Accountant 4th Grade, from Bengal to Mysore (Public Works Department Notification No. 138 of 23rd March 1877), is cancelled.

No. 196.—Mr. H. Clutterbuck, junior, temporary Overseer 3rd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department with effect from 10th April 1875.

No. 197.—Baboo Khetter Nath Banerjee is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant 4th Grade, on probation, with effect from 1st January 1877, and posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

TELEGRAPH.

The 25th April 1877.

No. 182.—The services of Mr. F. F. Hensley, Assistant Superintendent 2nd Grade, temporarily employed as an Assistant Examiner of Accounts, are replaced at the disposal of the Director General of Telegraphs.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877. {Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st March 1877.

From the 14th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 7th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th April 1877.

No. 68.—Mr. W. D. Smallpeice, Cable Clerk, 4th Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, leave on medical certificate for one year under Section 3 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 16th April 1877, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

No. 69.—Mr. S. Parrott, Cable Clerk, 1st Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, leave on medical certificate for one year under Section 3 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 16th April 1877, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th April 1877.

Offices opened and closed during the month of March 1877.

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Allyghur	N. W. Provinces ..	31st Nov. 1876	Closed.
Bhawulpore ...	Sind ...	29th ...	Opened.
Cuddapah ...	Madras Presidency	23rd ...	Ditto.
*Dehra Dún ...	N. W. Provinces ..	27th ...	Closed.
Dibrugarh ...	Assam ..	31st ..	Opened.
Jorhát ...	Assam .	5th .	Ditto.
*Mahableshwar ...	Bombay Presidency	1st	Ditto.
*Matheran .	Ditto . .	1st .	Ditto
Sibsagar ...	Assam	18th ...	Ditto.

* Season Offices.

D. G. ROBINSON, *Col., R.E.,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th April 1877.

No. 52.—Mr. A. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, as required by Code II, iv, 21, on 11th April 1877.

No. 53.—Lieutenant-Colonel Æ. Perkins, R.E., Superintending Engineer, is granted ten days' subsidiary leave, from 2nd to 12th February 1877.

The 21st April 1877.

No. 54.—ADDENDUM.—To Inspector General's Notification No. 49, dated 11th April 1877, add "with usual subsidiary leave."

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 19th April 1877.

No. 19.—Lieutenant A. E. Ward, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, returned on the forenoon of the 7th instant from the one month's privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 540, dated 17th March 1877.

No. 20.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 1, dated 8th January 1877, Lieutenant M. Martin, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Chakrata Division, Military Works, returned to duty from the three months' leave granted him to study the Native languages on the forenoon of the 10th instant.

The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, forty days, is hereby cancelled.

The 21st April 1877.

No. 21.—With reference to Inspector General, Military Works, Notification No. 32, dated 21st ultimo, Captain W. H. Beckett, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Major E. T. Thackery, V.C., R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, respectively, made over and received charge of the Bareilly Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

The 23rd April 1877.

No. 22.—Mr. J. Culvert, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Ranikhet Division, Military Works, to the Agra Division, Military Works, and proceeded to join the latter Division on the forenoon of the 14th instant.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Supdce., Mily. Works.

Oudh Division.

Lucknow, the 21st April 1877.

No. 33.—With reference to Inspector General, Military Works, Notification No. 42, dated the 29th March last, Corporal M. Meara, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Saugor Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of 17th instant.

J. J HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Divn., Mily. Works.

Presidency District.

Calcutta, the 25th April 1877.

No. 3.—Mr. W. H. King, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, proceeded on 13th instant on the furlough granted in Inspector General, Military Works, Notification No. 18 of 5th ultimo.

No. 4.—Mr. W. Delahay, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, availed himself from 4th to 29th ultimo of the leave granted in this office Notification No. 590 of 28th February last.

L. RUSSELL, *Colonel,*
Superintending Engineer.

Sirhind Division of Superintendence.

Umballa, the 19th April 1877.

No. 9.—Mr. J. D. Davies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Firozepore to the Dagshai Division, Military Works. He joined at Dagshai on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th April 1877.

No. 70.—Mr. W. Wiseman, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is temporarily appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Mehur Division, Indus Valley Railway.

No. 71.—In supersession of Director's Notification No. 55 of the 23rd March 1877, Mr. J. F. Cockburn, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Holkar and Neemuch Railways to the Indus Valley Railway.

The 21st April 1877.

No. 72.—The Inspectors of Maintenance of the Rajputana State Railway are graded as follows with effect from 1st January 1877:—

Mr. J. Lewis,	Inspector,	1st	Grade.
„ G. Newton	„	2nd	„
„ J. Hainsworth	„	2nd	„
„ R Jackson	„	2nd	„
„ H. Harris	„	2nd	„
„ H. Austin	„	2nd	„
„ R. Dunn	„	3rd	„
„ H. G. Arnott	„	3rd	„
„ J. B. Adam	„	3rd	„
„ E. Le Feuvre	„	3rd	„
Baboo Soonder Lall	„	3rd	„
„ Peary Lall	„	4th	„
„ Kifaetoolla	„	4th	„

The 23rd April 1877.

No. 73—Mr. J. Elston, Assistant Engineer, temporary 1st Grade, Indus Valley Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 1st April 1877.

No. 74.—Mr. H. Luckstedt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 6th March 1877.

No. 75.—Mr. J. E. P. Lincké, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 16th April 1877.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

RAJPUTÁNA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 24th April 1877.

No. 18.—Mr. W. H. Cole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Sambhar Division, Rajputana State Railway, on the forenoon of the 19th instant.

No. 19.—Messrs. C. H. Croudace, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and C. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, respectively, made over and received charge of the Delhi Division, Rajputana State Railway, on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

Mr. Croudace availed himself on the same day of the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 11 of 20th ultimo.

No. 20.—Corporal J. Martin, R. E., Overseer, 1st Grade, reported himself for duty on the forenoon of the 2nd instant, and is posted to the Agra Division, Rajputana State Railway.

No. 21.—Mr. E. Johnston, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 14th instant from leave on medical certificate, granted in Director of State Railways' Notification No. 66, dated 7th April 1877.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Offg. Manager.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 24th April 1877.

No. 7.—With reference to Notification No. 6, dated 7th instant, Mr. W. C. Rennie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, availed himself of the privilege leave granted therein on the morning of the 24th idem.

JOSEPH BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 9th April 1877.

No. 63.—Sergeant J. Adamson, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Western Extension Survey to the Upper Scinde District.

The 11th April 1877.

No. 64.—Mr. J. W. Christison, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Western Extension Survey to the Lower Scinde District.

No. 66.—Baboo N. C. Mookerjee, Temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Upper Scinde District.

The 14th April 1877.

No. 67.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 46 of 5th March 1877, Mr. J. W. Henry, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the forenoon of 2nd April 1877.

The 16th April 1877.

No. 68.—Mr. C. S. Warwick, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from 17th May 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

No. 70.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 42 of 27th February 1877, Mr. H. L. Monk, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 20th March 1877.

The 18th April 1877.

No. 71.—Mr. W. Vardon, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Upper Scinde District and posted to the Reti Division.

The 19th April 1877.

No. 73.—With reference to this office Notification No. 54 of 16th June 1876, Mr. J. Ramsay, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for five days, *viz.*, from 3rd to 7th October 1876.

No. 74.—With reference to Government of India Public Works Department Notification No. 141 of 27th March 1877, the undermentioned officers were relieved of their duties on this line on the dates noted opposite their names :—

Mr. E. B. Medley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade,—15th March, afternoon.
Mr. W. S. Haig, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—19th March, forenoon.
Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—19th March, afternoon.
Mr. W. G. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—1st March, forenoon.

No. 75.—The following postings and transfers have been made by Superintending Engineers :—

Mr. C. J. S. Baker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Ghotki Division.
Sergeant J. Adamson, Overseer, 1st Grade, to the Ghotki Division.
Private J. Morrison, Overseer, 1st Grade, to the Reti Division.
Corporal C. J. Williams, Overseer, 1st Grade, to the office of Superintending Engineer, Upper Scinde District.

* * * * *

Mr. H. C. Knox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Sehwan Division to the Office of Superintending Engineer, Lower Scinde District.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th April 1877.

No. 397.—Lieutenant R. Gardiner, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 15th May 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 18th April 1877.

No. 37.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 160 of 2nd April 1877, Mr. T. L. Tanner, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, rejoined in Calcutta on the forenoon of 19th February, and is posted to the Northern Division.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 21st April 1877.

No. 22.—Mr. J. C. Ledger, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Personal Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 17, dated 7th April 1877, on the afternoon of 16th April 1877.

No. 23.—With reference to Notification No. 18, dated 7th April 1877, Mr. F. Wolly Dod, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, on the 17th April 1877.

No. 24.—Mr. H. Mann, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to Ghat Division, availed himself of the leave granted him in Notification No. 11, dated 14th March 1877, on the forenoon of 18th April 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawul Pindi, the 21st April 1877.

No. 52.—Referring to Notification No. 28, dated 17th February 1877, Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, joined the Indus Division on the forenoon of the 24th February 1877.

No. 53.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Indus to the Soán Division. He left the former on the forenoon of the 23rd March 1877, and joined the latter Division on the same day.

No. 54.—Lieutenant B. Scott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Soán to the Indus Division. He left the former on the forenoon of the 5th March 1877, and joined the latter Division on the same date.

No. 55.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 62, dated 2nd April 1877, Mr. H. F. Storey, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the subsidiary leave therein granted on the forenoon of the 16th April 1877.

No. 56.—Sheik Edoo, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Open Line to the Soán Division. He left the former on the 1st April 1877, and joined the latter on the forenoon of the 8th idem.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th April 1877.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, No. 144, dated 27th March 1877, Major C. H. Luard, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of Saturday, the 21st instant.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consltg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Rys.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 21st April 1877.

No. 20.—Major E. Swetenham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, made over charge of the Mhow Division to Captain G. R. Gibbs on the afternoon of the 31st March 1877, and availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted in Notification No. 16, dated 22nd idem, from the 2nd April 1877.

No. 21.—In pursuance of Notification No. 17, dated 22nd March 1877, Captain G. R. Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, received charge of the Mhow Division from Major E. Swetenham on the afternoon of the 31st March 1877.

No. 22.—Mr. E. A. Wood, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central India, is granted two months' privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 2nd April 1877.

No. 23.—Hurput Roy, Overseer, 2nd Grade, returned on the forenoon of the 17th March 1877 from three months' privilege leave granted in Notification No. 43, dated 11th November 1876.

No. 24.—Hurput Roy, Overseer, 2nd Grade, has been transferred from the Mhow to the Southern Road Division.

No. 25.—Baboo Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was granted 15 days' privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the 22nd March 1877, and returned to duty on the morning of the 5th April 1877.

No. 26.—Mr. C. E. Gael, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary 3rd Grade), embarked at Bombay on the 21st March 1877 for England on 18 months' furlough granted in Notification No. 9, dated 3rd February 1877.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 20th April 1877.

No. 494.—*Names of Places, &c., in the Central India Agency.*

[Names which have acquired a fixed spelling.]

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
बेतवा ...	Betwán ...	Betwa ...	River ...	Bhopal, Gwalior, &c.
भोपाल ...	Bhopál ...	Bhopal ...	State and Town ...	Bhopal Political Agency.
गुन्हा ...	Gunhá ...	Goona ...	Cantonment, &c.	Goona ditto.
गवालीयार ...	Gawáliyár ...	Gwalior ...	State, Town, Fort	Gwalior ditto.
इंदौर ...	Indaur ...	Indore ...	State and Town ...	Indore Agency.
मालवा ...	Málwá ...	Malwa ...	Province ...	Holkar, &c.
मैहदपुर ...	Maihadpur ...	Mehidpur ...	Pergunnah, Town, and Cantonment.	Western Malwa Agency.
महु ...	Mahu ...	Mhow ...	Cantonment ...	Holkar.
मुरार ...	Murár ...	Morar ...	Cantonment ...	Gwalior.
नागोद ...	Nágod ...	Nagode ...	State ...	Baghelkhand Agency.
नीमच ...	Nímach ...	Neemuch ...	Cantonment, &c.	Gwalior, Western Malwa Agency.
नरमदा ...	Narmadá ...	Nerbudda ...	River ...	Bhopal, &c.
नौगांव ...	Naugánw ...	Nowgong ...	Cantonment ...	Bundelkhand Political Agency.
पन्यार ...	Panyár ...	Punniar ...	Battlefield ...	Gwalior.
रीवां ...	Ríwán ...	Rewah ...	State, Town ...	Baghelkhand Agency.
रतलाम ...	Ratlám ...	Rutlam ...	State, Town ...	Western Malwa Agency.
सीहोर ...	Síhor ...	Sehore ...	Town, Cantonment, and Pergunnah.	Bhopal Political Agency.
सरदारपुर ...	Sardárpur ...	Sirdarpore ...	Town and Cantonment.	Bheel Agency.
सतना ...	Satná ...	Sutna ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
		RIVERS.		
आहू ...	Áhú ...	Áhu ...	... ...	Western Malwa.
अजनार ...	Ajnár ...	Ajnár ...	... ...	Deputy Bheel Agency.
अमजर या अमजार ...	Amjar or Amjár	Amjar or Amjár	... ...	Gwalior.
अमरहन ...	Amrahan ...	Amrahan ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
अनास ...	Anás ...	Anás ...	... ...	Bheel Agency.
आसन ...	Ásan ...	Ásan ...	... ...	Gwalior.
बागरडी ...	Bágardí ...	Bágardi ...	... ...	Bheel Agency.
बागनी ...	Bágní ...	Bágni ...	... ...	Ditto.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territ Agency.
		RIVERS—*continued.*		
बनास ...	Banás ...	Banás ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
बरूवा ...	Baruwá ...	Baruwa ...	... ...	Ditto.
बेसली ...	Beslí ...	Besli ...	... ...	Gwalior.
बेतवां ...	Betwán ...	Betwa ...	... ...	Bhopal, Gwalior, &c.
भाडेर ...	Bháder ...	Bháder ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
भुसरू ...	Bhusrú ...	Bhusru ...	... ...	Ditto.
बीयास ...	Biás ...	Biás ...	... ...	Bhopal.
बीना ...	Bíná ...	Bína ...	... ...	Ditto.
चलदू ...	Chaldú ...	Chaldu ...	... ...	Western Malwa Agency.
चम्बल ...	Chambal ...	Chambal ...	... ...	Holkar, Gwalior, &c.
चामला ...	Chámlá ...	Chámla ...	... ...	Bheel Agency.
छोटीकालीसिंध ...	Chhotí Kálí Sindh	Chhoti Káli Sindh	... ...	Gwalior, &c.
डेब ...	Deb ...	Deb ...	... ...	Deputy Bheel Agency.
धसान ...	Dhasán ...	Dhasán ...	... ...	Bundelkhand Agency.
गंभीर ...	Gambhír ...	Gambhír ...	... ...	Holkar, &c.
घोड़ापछाड़ ...	Ghorápachhár ...	Ghorapachhár ...	... ...	Goona and Bhopal Political Agency.
गोई ...	Goí ...	Goi ...	... ...	Deputy Bheel Agency.
गोपत ...	Gopat ...	Gopat ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
हतनी ...	Hatní ...	Hatni ...	... ...	Bheel Agency.
ईसर ...	I'sar ...	I'sar ...	... ...	Western Malwa.
जामनेर ...	Jámner ...	Jámner ...	... ...	Gwalior.
जोहिला ...	Johilá ...	Johila ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
कालीसिंध ...	Kálí Sindh ...	Káli Sindh ...	... ...	Gwalior, Bhopal, Holkar.
कन या कान ...	Kan or Kán ...	Kan or Kán ...	... ...	Gwalior.
कनी ...	Kaní ...	Kani ...	... ...	Ditto.
कारम ...	Káram ...	Káram ...	... ...	Deputy Bheel Agency.
केन ...	Ken ...	Ken ...	... ...	Bundelkhand.
कुंदी ...	Kundí ...	Kundi ...	... ...	Ditto.
कूनो ...	Kúno ...	Kúno ...	... ...	Goona Agency.
कुवारी ...	Kuwárí ...	Kuwári ...	... ...	Gwalior.
लखूंदर ...	Lakhúndar ...	Lakhúndar ...	... ...	Western Malwa Agency.
लिलजी ...	Liljí ...	Lilji ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
महानदी ...	Mahánadí ...	Mahánadi ...	... ...	Ditto.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
		RIVERS—*concluded.*		
ही ...	Mahí ...	Mahi ...	... ...	Bheel Agency.
महुअर ...	Mahuar ...	Mahuar ...	... ...	Gwalior.
मलेनी ...	Malení ...	Maleni ...	... ...	Western Malwa Agency.
मान ...	Mán ...	Mán ...	... ...	Bheel Agency.
मीहन ...	Míhan ...	Míhan ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
नरमदा ...	Narmadá ...	Nerbudda ...	... ...	Bhopal, &c.
नेवज ...	Newaj ...	Newaj ...	... ...	Rajgarh, &c.
पहूज ...	Pahúj ...	Pahúj ...	... ...	Gwalior.
पनडवा ..	Pandwá ...	Pandwa ...	... ...	Ditto.
पारबती ...	Párbatí ...	Párbati ...	... ...	Goona Political Agency.
रेतम ...	Retam ...	Retam ...	... ...	Western Malwa Agency.
सजनेर ...	Sajner ...	Sajner ...	... ...	Gwalior.
सांख ...	Sánkh ...	Sánkh ...	... ...	Ditto.
सतना ...	Satná ...	Satna ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
शिताबा ...	Shitábá ...	Shitába ...	... ...	Ditto.
सीहोज ...	Síhoj ...	Síhoj ...	... ...	Gwalior.
सिंध ...	Sindh ...	Sindh ...	... ...	Goona Political Agency.
सिपरा ...	Siprá ...	Sipra ...	... ...	Indore, Gwalior, &c.
सिव ...	Siv ...	Siv ...	... ...	Western Malwa Agency.
सोन ...	Son ...	Son ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
टोंस ...	Tons ...	Tons ...	... ...	Ditto.
तूमर ...	Túmar ...	Túmar ...	... ...	Western Malwa Agency.
वेदा ...	Vedá ...	Weda ...	... ...	Deputy Bheel Agency.
		HILLS, MOUNTAINS, &c.		
अमरकंटक ...	Amarkantak ...	Amarkantak ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
भांड़ेड़ ...	Bhánrer ...	Bhánrer ...	... ...	Ditto.
हातीपावा ...	Hátípáwá ...	Hátipáwa ...	... ...	Bheel Agency.
जामघाट ...	Jám Ghát ...	Jám Ghát ...	... ...	Indore.
कैमूर ...	Kaimúr ...	Kaimúr ...	... ...	Baghelkhand.
कैंजुवा ...	Kainjuwá ...	Kainjuwa ...	... ...	Ditto.
मैकल ...	Maikal ...	Maikal ...	... ...	Ditto.
मवासेकाडंगर ...	Maváse-ká-Dúngar.	Mawáse-ka-Dúngar.	... ...	Bheel Agency.
समोईकापहाड़ ...	Samoí-ká-Pahár	Samoi-ka-Pahár	... ...	Ditto.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Political Agency.
		HILLS, MOUNTAINS, &c.—*continued.*		
सातपुड़ा ...	Sátpurá ...	Sátpura ...	... ...	Indore, &c.
सिंघासनटेकड़ी ...	Singhásan Tekrí	Singhásan Tekri	... ...	Bheel Agency.
सोनगढ़ ...	Songarh ...	Songarh ...	... ...	Ditto.
विंध्याचल ...	Vindhyáchal ...	Vindhyas ... (Vindhyáchal).	... ...	Indore, &c.
		OTHER NAMES.		
अबदुलशाहचंगाल ...	Abdulsháh Changál.	Abdulsháh Changál ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Bheel Agency.
अफजलपुर ...	Afzalpur ...	Afzalpur ...	Town and Police Station.	Western Malwa, Gwalior.
आगर ..	Ágar ...	Ágar ...	District, Town, and Cantonment.	Ditto.
अग्राबरखेड़ा ...	Agrá Barkhera	Agra Barkhera...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Bhopal Political Agency.
अजैगढ ...	Ajaigarh ...	Ajaigarh ...	Town, Fort, and State.	Bundelkhand.
अजरौदा ...	Ajraudá ...	Ajrauda ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Western Malwa Agency.
अकौना ...	Akauná ...	Akauna ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
अकबरपुर ...	Akbarpur ...	Akbarpur ...	Ditto ...	Dewás.
अकलौन ...	Aklaun ...	Aklaun ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
आलमपुर ...	Álampur ...	Álampur ...	Ditto and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
आलौट ...	Álaut ...	Álaut ...	Ditto ...	Dewás.
अलगी ...	Algí ...	Algi ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
अलीपुरा ...	Alípurá ...	Alipura ...	Town and Jágír ...	Bundelkhand.
अमरपाटन ...	Amarpátan ...	Amarpátan ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
अमायन ...	Amáyan ...	Amáyan ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
अंबाह ...	Ambáh ...	Ambáh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
अमिर्ती ...	Amirtí ...	Amirti ...	Ditto	Baghelkhand.
अमझेरा ...	Amjherá ...	Amjhera ...	District and Town	Gwalior, Bheel Agency.
अमोला ...	Amolá ...	Amola ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
अंधारीबड ...	Andháríbar ...	Andháribar ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Bheel Agency.
अन्धेर ...	Andher ...	Andher ...	Topes ...	Bhopal.
अंधेरी ...	Andherí ...	Andheri ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
अंजर ...	Anjar ...	Anjar ...	Town ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni State.

Vernacular	Correct Spelling	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*			
आंतरी ...	Ántrí ...	Ántri ...	Town and Fort ...	Gwalior.
आंतरी ...	Antrí ...	Antri ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
अरमलिया ...	Aramliá ...	Aramlia ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
आरौन ...	Araun ...	Araun ...	Town ...	Ditto.
अरनीया ...	Arníá ...	Arnia ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
आष्टा ...	Ashtá ...	Ashta ...	Ditto and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
अटेर ...	Ater ...	Ater ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
आवर ...	Awar ...	Awar ...	Ditto and Pergunnah.	Western Malwa Agency, Jhalawar.
अवासगढ ...	Awásgarh ...	Awásgarh ...	Ditto ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.
बाबुपुर ...	Bábúpur ...	Bábupur ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
बदरवास ...	Badarwás ...	Badarwás ...	Staging Bungalow	Gwalior.
बदनावर ...	Badnáwar ...	Badnáwar ...	District ...	Bheel Agency, Dhár State.
बाग ...	Bág ...	Bág ...	Town and Fort ...	Gwalior, Bheel Agency.
बागौद ...	Bágaud ...	Bágaud ...	Pergunnah ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Dewás.
बागचिनी ...	Bágchiní ...	Bágchini ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
बघेलखंड ...	Baghelkhand ...	Baghelkhand ...	Agency, Province	Baghelkhand Agency.
बागली ...	Bágli ...	Bágli ...	Town and Fort—Guaranteed Thákurat.	Indore Agency.
बहादुरपुर ...	Bahádurpur ...	Bahádurpur ...	Fort ...	Gwalior.
बैकुंठपुर ...	Baikunthpur ...	Baikunthpur ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
बजरंगगढ़ ...	Bajranggarh ...	Bajranggarh ...	Town and Fort ...	Goona Political Agency, Gwalior.
बाकानेर ...	Bákáner ...	Bákaner ...	Town ...	Bheel Agency, Gwalior.
बखतगढ़ ...	Bakhtgarh ...	Bakhtgarh ...	Town and Guaranteed Thákurat.	Ditto Dhár.
बालाभेट ...	Bálábhet ...	Bálabhet ...	Town ...	Goona Political Agency.
बालागडा ...	Bálágará ...	Bálágara ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
बमोरी ...	Bamorí ...	Bamori ...	Town ...	Goona Political Agency, Tonk.
बामोरी ...	Bámarí ...	Bámori ...	Pergunnah and Town.	Bhopal.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Tahsil Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*			
बांदा ...	Bándá ...	Bánda ...	Railway Station ...	Gwalior.
बांधोगढ़ ...	Bándhogarh ...	Bándhogarh ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
बनेड़ा ...	Banerá ...	Banera ...	Lake ...	Indore.
बांमोर ...	Bánmor ...	Bánmor ...	Railway Station ...	Gwalior.
बावनी ...	Báoní ...	Baoni ...	State ...	Bundelkhand.
बरा ...	Bará ...	Bara ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
बड़ाबरखेड़ा ...	Bará Barkherá...	Bara Barkhera...	Bhúmiat ...	Bheel Agency.
बड़ावदा ...	Baráodá ...	Baráoda ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Western Malwa, Jaora.
बड़ापहाड़ा ...	Bará Pahárá ...	Bara Pahára ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
बड़ौद ...	Baraud ...	Baraud ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Ditto.
बड़ौदीया ...	Baraudíá ...	Baraudia ...	Police Station ...	Western Malwa, Gwalior.
बरौंडा ...	Baraundá ...	Baraunda ...	Town and Jágír ...	Bundelkhand.
बरौंधा ...	Baraundha ...	Baraundha ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
बरदाडीह ...	Bardádíh ...	Bardadíh ...	Town and Jágír ...	Ditto.
बरदी ...	Bardí ...	Bardi ...	Pergunnah ...	Ditto.
बरेली ...	Barelí ...	Bareli ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
बरहद ...	Barhad ...	Barhad ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
बारी ...	Bárí ...	Bári ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
बड़केसर ...	Barkesar ...	Barkesar ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Bheel Agency.
बरखेड़ा ...	Barkherá ...	Barkhera ...	Camping Ground	Goona Agency.
बरखेड़ी ...	Barkherí ...	Barkheri ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
बड़नगर ...	Barnagar ...	Barnagar ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Western Malwa, Gwalior.
बरड़ा ...	Barrá ...	Barra ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Western Malwa Agency.
बड़वाहा ...	Barwáhá ...	Barwáha ...	Fort, Town, and Pergunnah.	Deputy Bheel Agency, Holkar.
बड़वानी ...	Barwání ...	Barwáni ...	Town and State ...	Ditto.
बासोदा ...	Básodá ...	Básoda ...	Ditto ...	Bhopal Agency.
बेहट ...	Behat ...	Behat ...	Town and Fort ...	Gwalior.
बेला ...	Belá ...	Bela ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
बेरचोई ...	Berchoí ...	Berchoi ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
बेरी ...	Berí ...	Beri ...	Town and Jágír ...	Bundelkhand.
बेरसीया ...	Bersíá ...	Bersia ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.

Bular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*			
बेसरगढ़ ...	Besargarh ...	Besargarh ...	Fort and Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
बेटमां ...	Betmán ...	Betmán ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
भदौरा ...	Bhadaurá ...	Bhadaura ...	Town ...	Goona Agency.
भैंसौदा ...	Bhainsaudá ...	Bhainsauda ...	Ditto ...	Western Malwa, Gwalior.
भैरोंदा ...	Bhairondá ...	Bhaironda ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
भैसौंदा ...	Bhaisaundá ...	Bhaisaunda ...	Town and Jágír ...	Bundelkhand.
भैसवार ...	Bhaiswár ...	Bhaiswár ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
भंदनपुर ...	Bhandanpur ...	Bhandanpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
भानपुरा ...	Bhánpurá ...	Bhánpura ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
भंवर ...	Bhanwar ...	Bhanwar ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
भरहुत ...	Bharhut ...	Bharhut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
भरसुला ...	Bharsula ...	Bharsula ...	Camping Ground, Bombay and Agra Road.	Goona Political Agency.
भारूडपुरा ...	Bhárúdpurá ...	Bhárúdpura ...	Village and Bhúmiat.	Deputy Bheel Agency.
भटनवारा ...	Bhatanwárá ...	Bhatanwára ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
भठगवां ...	Bhatgawán ...	Bhatgawán ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
भाउगढ ...	Bháugarh ...	Bhaugarh ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
भौंरासा ...	Bhaunrásá ...	Bhaunrása ...	Town and Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Ditto.
भवती ...	Bhavatí ...	Bhauti ...	Town ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.
भेसवा ...	Bheswá ...	Bheswa ...	Ditto ...	Dewás.
भीलसा ...	Bhílsá ...	Bhílsa ...	District Town, Fort	Bhopal Agency, Gwalior.
भीलवार ...	Bhílwár ...	Bhílwár ...	Pergunnah ...	Rájgarh State.
भिंड ...	Bhind ...	Bhind ...	District, Fort, Town	Gwalior.
भीतरवार ...	Bhítarwár ...	Bhítarwár ...	Town ...	Ditto.
भोजपुर ...	Bhojpur ...	Bhojpur ...	Ruins ...	Bhopal.
भोलीया ...	Bholiá ...	Bholia ...	Town ...	Western Malwa, Holkar.
भोजखेड़ी ...	Bhojá Kherí ...	Bhoja Kheri ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Indore, Central India.
भोमपुरा ...	Bhompurá ...	Bhompura ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
भोंटी ...	Bhontí ...	Bhonti ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
भोपाल ...	Bhopál ...	Bhopal ...	State and Town ...	Bhopal Agency.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*			
भोपालपुरा ...	Bhopálpurá ...	Bhopálpura ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
भोपावर ...	Bhopáwar ...	Bhopáwar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
बियाबानीदाता ...	Biábánídátá ...	Biabánidáta ...	Place of Pilgrimage	Bheel Agency.
बिछरौद ...	Bichhraud ...	Bichhraud ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Western Malwa Agency.
बीयावरा ...	Bíyáorá ...	Biáora ...	Town, Post Office, &c.	Rájgarh State.
बिडवाल ...	Bidwál ...	Bidwál ...	Town ...	Bheel Agency.
बीहट ...	Bíhat ...	Bíhat ...	Town and Jágír ...	Bundelkhand.
बिजावर ...	Bijáwar ...	Bijáwar ...	Town and State	Ditto.
बिजेपुर ...	Bijepur ...	Bijepur ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
बिजना ...	Bijná ...	Bijna ...	Town and Jágír ...	Bundelkhand.
बिजोली ...	Bijolí— ...	Bijoli ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
बिलकेश्वरमहादेव ...	Bilkeshwar Mahádeo.	Bilkeshwar Mahádeo.	Place of Pilgrimage	Bheel Agency.
बिलौदा ...	Bilaudá ...	Bilauda ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Western Malwa Agency.
बीनागांव ...	Bínágáon ...	Bínagaon ...	Camping Ground, Agra and Bombay Road.	Goona Agency.
बिरहना ...	Birahná ...	Birahna ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
बिरसिंजपुर ...	Birsingpur ...	Bírsingpur ...	Pergunnah ...	Ditto.
बीसभुजी ...	Bísbhují ...	Bísbhuji ...	Fair ...	Goona Agency.
बोड़ायता ...	Boráctá ...	Boráeta ...	Town ...	Bheel Agency.
बोरी ...	Borí ...	Bori ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
ब्रह्मनगांव ...	Brahmangáon ...	Brahmangaon ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
बुन्देलखंड ...	Bundelkhand ...	Bundelkhand ...	Province and Agency.	Bundelkhand Agency.
ब्योहारि ...	Byohárí ...	Byohári ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
चचाई ...	Chachái ...	Chachai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
चाचोड़ा ...	Cháchorá ...	Cháchora ...	Ditto ...	Goona Agency, Gwalior.
चकदिही ...	Chakdihí ...	Chakdihi ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
चलवानी ...	Chalwání ...	Chalwani ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
चंदेरी ...	Chanderí ...	Chanderi ...	Town ...	Gwalior, Goona Agency.
चंदिया ...	Chandiya ...	Chandia ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
चांदपुर ...	Chándpur ...	Chándpur ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
चन्दपुरा ...	Chandpurá ...	Chandpura ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
चंदूपुरा ...	Chandúpurá ...	Chandupura ...	Ditto ...	Holkar.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*			
चंदवासा ...	Chandwásá ...	Chandwása ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
चंगेरी ...	Changerí ...	Changeri ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
चरखारी ...	Charkhárí ...	Charkhári ...	Town and State ...	Bundelkhand.
छबड़ा ...	Chhabrá ...	Chhabra ...	Town ...	Goona Agency, Tonk.
छापीहेड़ा ...	Chhápíhera ...	Chhápihera ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Narsinghgarh.
छीपानेर ...	Chhípáner ...	Chhípaner ...	Ditto ...	Bhopal.
छतरपुर ...	Chhatarpur ...	Chhatarpur ...	Town and State ...	Bundelkhand.
छोंदा ...	Chhondá ...	Chhonda ...	Town and Staging Bungalow.	Gwalior.
छोटाबरखेड़ा ...	Chhotá Barkherá	Chhota Barkhera	Bhúmiat ...	Bheel Agency.
छोटासीरीया ...	Chhotá Síriá ...	Chhota Síria ...	Fort ...	Gwalior.
चिकलदा ...	Chikaldá ...	Chikalda ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
चित्रकोट ...	Chitr Kot ...	Chitr Kot ...	District ...	Bundelkhand.
चुनवरी ...	Churwarí ...	Churwari ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
दबोह ...	Daboh ...	Daboh ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
डबरा ...	Dabrá ...	Dabra ...	Town and Staging Bungalow.	Ditto.
डाबरी ...	Dábrí ...	Dábri ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Western Malwa Agency.
डढेरी ...	Dadherí ...	Dadheri ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
डग ...	Dag ...	Dag ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Western Malwa Agency, Jhalawar.
दलथोबन ...	Dalthoban ...	Dalthoban ...	Lake ...	Bheel Agency.
डही ...	Dahí ...	Dahi ...	Town and Thákurat.	Ditto.
दरयाखेड़ी ...	Daryákherí ...	Daryakheri ...	Thákurat (Guaranteed).	Bhopal Agency.
दसाई ...	Dasaí ...	Dasai ...	Town ...	Bheel Agency.
दाताबंदीछोड़ ...	Dátá Bandíchhor	Dáta Bandichhor	Place of Pilgrimage.	Ditto.
दताना ...	Datáná ...	Datána ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Western Malwa Agency.
दतिया ...	Datiá ...	Datia ...	Town and State...	Bundelkhand.
दत्तीगांव ...	Dattígáon ...	Dattigaon ...	Town ...	Bheel Agency.
दतवारा ...	Datwárá ...	Dawára ...	Ditto ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what T Agenc
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*			
डेहरी ...	Dehrí ...	Dehri ...	Town ...	Bheel Agency.
डेंड ...	Dend ...	Dend ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
देवगढ़ ...	Deogarh ...	Deogarh ...	Town ...	Ditto.
देवगुराड़ीया ...	Deogurárıá ...	Deogurária ...	Village, place of Pilgrimage.	Indore.
देवझीरी ...	Deojhírí ...	Deojhíri ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Bheel Agency.
देवला ...	Deolá ...	Deola ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
देवराजनगर ...	Deorájnagar ...	Deorájnagar ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
देवरी ...	Deorí ...	Deori ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
देपालपुर ...	Depálpur ...	Depálpur ...	Ditto ...	Indore.
देवीपुरा ...	Devípurá ...	Devipura ...	Ditto ...	Bhopal.
देवीसागर ...	Devíságar ...	Deviságar ...	Lake ...	Bheel Agency.
देवास ...	Dewás ...	Dewás ...	Town, State, and Pergunnah.	Dewás, Indore Central Agency
ढाबलाढीर ...	Dháblá Dhír ...	Dhábla Dhír ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Bhopal Political Agency.
ढाबलाघोसी ...	Dháblá Ghosí ...	Dhábla Ghosi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
धमनार ...	Dhamnár ...	Dhamnár ...	Town ...	Indore.
धामनोद ...	Dhámnod ...	Dhámnod ...	Village ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Dhár.
धनेला ...	Dhanelá ...	Dhanela ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
धनगांव ...	Dhangáon ...	Dhangaon ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Central India Agency.
धरगांव ...	Dhargáon ...	Dhargaon ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Deputy Bheel Agency, Indore.
धावड़ागंजारा ...	Dháwara Ganjárá	Dháora Ganjára	Guaranteed Bheel Tarwee.	Holkar Central India Agency.
धार ...	Dhár ...	Dhár ...	State, Town, and Pergunnah.	Bheel Agency.
धरमराय ...	Dharam Rái ...	Dharam Rai ...	Thákurat ...	Ditto.
धोत्रा ...	Dhotra ...	Dhotra ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Ditto.
धरमपुरी ...	Dharmpurí ...	Dharmpuri ...	District and Town	Dhár Bheel Agency.
धरनावदा ...	Dharnáodá ...	Dharnáoda ...	Town ...	Goona Agency, Gwalior.
धौरहरा ...	Dhaurahrá ...	Dhaurahra ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
धवां ...	Dhawán ...	Dhawán ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
ढोढर ...	Dhodhar ...	Dhodhar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*			
...	Dhoví ...	Dhowi ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
ढुरवई ...	Dhurwaí ...	Dhurwai ...	Jágír and Town ...	Bundelkhand.
डिकठान ...	Dikthán ...	Dikthán ...	District and Town	Bheel Agency, Gwalior.
डिलौद ...	Dilaud ...	Dilaud ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
डिलरा	Dilrá ...	Dilra ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
दीप ...	Díp ...	Díp ...	Ditto ...	Bhopal.
डोंडरी ...	Dondrí ...	Dondri ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
डोरा ...	Dorá ...	Dora ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
दुलेटा ...	Duletá ...	Duleta ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Bhopal Political Agency.
दुपाड़ा ...	Dupárá ...	Dupára ...	Town ...	Western Malwa, Gwalior.
दुरायहा ...	Duraihá ...	Duraiha ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
फरह ...	Farah ...	Farah ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
फतेहाबाद ...	Fatehábád ...	Fatehabad ...	Town and Railway Station.	Ditto.
फतेगढ ...	Fatehgarh ...	Fatehgarh ...	Town ...	Goona Agency.
फीरोजपुर ...	Fírozpur ...	Fírozpur ...	Topes ...	Bhopal.
गंगापुर ...	Gangápur ...	Gangapur ...	Town and Post Office.	Gwalior.
गंगराड ...	Gangrár ...	Gangrár ...	Town ...	Western Malwa Agency, Jhalawar.
गंगवरीया ...	Gangwariya ...	Gangwaria ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
गाडाघाट ...	Gárághát ...	Gáraghát ...	Staging Bungalow	Gwalior.
गरौट ...	Garaut ...	Garaut ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
गरगजा ...	Gargajá ...	Gargaja ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
गडगुच्छा ...	Garhguchhá ...	Garhguchha ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Dewás.
गढी ...	Garhí ...	Garhi ...	Bhúmiat and Village.	Deputy Bheel Agency.
गढीअंबापानी ...	Garhí Ambápání	Garhi Ambapáni	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
गरौली ...	Garraulí ...	Garrauli ...	Jágír and Town ...	Bundelkhand.
गौरिहार ...	Gaurihár ...	Gaurihár ...	Town and Jágír ...	Ditto.
गैरतगंज ...	Ghairatganj ...	Ghairatganj ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*			
घाटीगांव ...	Ghátígáon ...	Ghátigaon ...	Staging Bungalow	Gwalior.
घोरकाट ...	Ghorkát ...	Ghorkát ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
घुनवाड़ा ...	Ghunwárá ...	Ghunwára ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
गिरवाई ...	Girwáí ...	Girwai ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
गोगावा ...	Gogáwa ...	Gogáwa ...	Ditto ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Holkar.
गोहद ...	Gohad ...	Gohad ...	Town and Fort ...	Gwalior.
गोंडवाना ...	Gondwáná ...	Gondwána ...	Division ...	Holkar.
गुना ...	Guná ...	Goona ...	Cantonment ...	Goona Political Agency.
गोपालपुर ...	Gopálpur ...	Gopálpur ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
गोपालपुरा ...	Gopálpurá ...	Gopálpura ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Ditto.
गोरमीं ...	Gormín ...	Gormín ...	Town and Fort ...	Ditto.
गोतरा ...	Gotrá ...	Gotra ...	Town ...	Ditto.
गोबिंदगढ़ ...	Gobindgarh ...	Govindgarh ...	Town and Fort ...	Baghelkhand.
गुगोर ...	Gugor ...	Gugor ...	Town ...	Goona Political Agency, Tonk.
गुगुपाड़ा ...	Gugupárá ...	Gugupára ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
गुजरी ...	Gujrí ...	Gujri ...	Village ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Dhár.
गुलगांव ...	Gulgáon ...	Gulgaon ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
गुमानपुर ...	Gumánpur ...	Gumánpur ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
गुंगौर ...	Gungaur ...	Gungaur ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
गुढ़ा ...	Gurhá ...	Gurha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
गवालीयार ...	Gawáliár ...	Gwalior ...	State, Town, and Fort.	Gwalior.
ग्यारसपुर ...	Gyáraspur ...	Gyáraspur ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal Political Agency, Gwalior.
हंडियापुर ...	Handiápur ...	Handiapur ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
हनुमना ...	Hanumaná ...	Hanumana ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
हरकिया ...	Harkiá ...	Harkia ...	Lake ...	Western Malwa Agency.
हासिलपुर ...	Hásilpur ...	Hásilpur ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
हतीयापाहाड़ ...	Hatiápahár ...	Hatiapahár ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*			
...	Hatní ...	Hatni ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
मालगढ़ ...	Himálgarh ...	Himálgarh ...	Town and Fort ...	Ditto.
हिनौती ...	Hinautí ...	Hinauti ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
हींगलाजगढ़ ...	Hínglájgarh ...	Hinglájgarh ...	Fort ...	Holkar.
हिंगोना ...	Hingoná ...	Hingona ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
हिरनगांव ...	Hirangáon ...	Hirangaon ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
हिरनफाल ...	Hiran Phál ...	Hiran Phál ...	Rapid in the Nerbudda.	Ditto.
हीरापुर ...	Hírápur ...	Hírapur ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Bhopal Political Agency.
इछावर ...	Ichháwar ...	Ichháwar ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
इंदौर ...	Indaur ...	Indore ...	Town and State ...	Holkar.
इंदुरखी ...	Indurkhí ...	Indurkhi ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
ईसागढ़ ...	Íságarh ...	Ísagarh ...	District, Town, and Fort.	Ditto.
इतिमादपुर ...	Itimádpur ...	Itimádpur ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Ditto.
जबरियाभील ...	Jabriá Bhíl ...	Jabria Bhíl ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Bhopal Political Agency.
जगापुर ...	Jagápur ...	Jagapur ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
जगीपुरा ...	Jagípurá ...	Jagipura ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
जगनहट ...	Jagnahat ...	Jagnahat ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
जहांगीरपुर ...	Jahángírpur ...	Jahángirpur ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
जहांखेड़ी ...	Jahánkherí ...	Jahánkheri ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Ditto.
जैतवार ...	Jaitwár ...	Jaitwár ...	Railway Station...	Baghelkhand.
जलगुन ...	Jalgun ...	Jalgun ...	Fort ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.
जामगोद ...	Jámgod ...	Jámgod ...	Village and Fair...	Dewás.
जामली ...	Jámlí ...	Jámli ...	Town ...	Bheel Agency.
जामनेर ...	Jámner ...	Jámner ...	Ditto ...	Goona Political Agency.
जामनिया ...	Jámniá ...	Jámnia ...	Bhúmiat and Village.	Deputy Bheel Agency.
जामूनीया ...	Jámúníá ...	Jámúnia ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
जरियारी ...	Jariyárí ...	Jariári ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
जावरा ...	Jáora ...	Jaora ...	Town and State ...	Western Malwa Agency.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what T Age
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*			
जारड़ा ...	Járrá ...	Járra ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
जसो ...	Jaso ...	Jaso ...	Town and Jágír ...	Bundelkhand.
जाट ...	Játt ...	Játt ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
जौंरा ...	Jaunrá ...	Jaunra ...	Town ...	Ditto.
जावद ...	Jáwad ...	Jáwad ...	Town and Fort ...	Ditto.
जावर ...	Jáwar ...	Jáwar ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
जवासिया ...	Jawásiá ...	Jawásia ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Western Malwa Agency.
जेथारी ...	Jethárí ...	Jethári ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
झाबुआ ...	Jhábuá ...	Jhábua ...	State and Town ...	Bheel Agency.
झकड़ावदा ...	Jhakráodá ...	Jhakráoda ...	Town ...	Ditto.
झलेरा ...	Jhalerá ...	Jhalera ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Bhopal Political Agency.
झाली ...	Jhálí ...	Jháli ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
झांसी ...	Jhánsí ...	Jhánsi ...	District, Fort and Town.	Gwalior.
झीरी ...	Jhírí ...	Jhíri ...	Town ...	Ditto.
जिगनी ...	Jigní ...	Jigni ...	Town and Jágír ...	Bundelkhand.
जीगनी ...	Jígní ...	Jígni ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
जीरन ...	Jíran ...	Jíran ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
जोबट ...	Jobat ...	Jobat ...	Town and State ...	Bheel Agency.
जोंकर ...	Jonkar ...	Jonkar ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
जुकेही ...	Jukehí ...	Jukehi ...	Railway Station ...	Baghelkhand.
जुलवाना ...	Julwáná ...	Julwána ...	Village ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.
कचावदा ...	Kacháwadá ...	Kacháoda ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
काछीबड़ोदा ...	Káchhí Barodá...	Káchhi Baroda...	Town and Thákurat.	Bheel Agency.
कचनेर सराय ...	Kachner Sarái ...	Kachner Sarai ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
कदौरा ...	Kadaurá ...	Kadaura ...	Ditto ...	Bundelkhand.
कलीयाखेड़ी ...	Kalíá Kherí ...	Kalia Kheri ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
कालीबावड़ी ...	Kálí Báorí ...	Káli Báori ...	Bhúmiat ...	Bheel Agency.
कालीपीत ...	Kálípít ...	Kálipít ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Rájgarh State.
कलियानपुरा ...	Kalyánpurá ...	Kalyánpura ...	Town ...	Bheel Agency.
काकड़खेड़ी ...	Kákar Kherí ...	Kákar Kheri ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Bhopal Political Agency.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*			
कालूहेड़ा ...	Kálúherá ...	Káluhera ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Western Malwa Agency.
कमाल मौला ...	Kamál Maulá ...	Kamál Maula ...	Ruins ...	Bheel Agency.
कमालपुर ...	Kamálpur ...	Kamálpur ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Bhopal Political Agency.
कामतारजौला ...	Kámtá Rajaulá...	Kámta Rajaula...	Jágír and Town	Bundelkhand.
कनहरा ...	Kanahrá ...	Kanahra ...	Town and Fort ...	Gwalior.
कानड़ ...	Kánar ...	Kánar ...	Town ...	Ditto.
कंचनपुर ...	Kanchanpur ...	Kanchanpur ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
कंजारड़ा ...	Kanjárrá ...	Kanjárra ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
कांकड़ाखो ...	Kánkrákho ...	Kánkrakho ...	Deep ravine ...	Bheel Agency.
कंकरेज ...	Kankrej ...	Kankrej ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Ditto.
कांटाफो ...	Kántáphor ...	Kántaphor ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
कानवन ...	Kánvan ...	Kánwan ...	Town ...	Bheel Agency.
करही ...	Karahí ...	Karahi ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
कड़ौदिया ...	Karaudiá ...	Karaudia ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Indore, Central India Agency.
करहीया ...	Karhíá ...	Karhia ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
करसरा ...	Karsará ...	Karsara ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
करसोद ...	Karsod ...	Karsod ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
करवड़ ...	Karwar ...	Karwar ...	Ditto ...	Bheel Agency.
कसारी ...	Kasárí ...	Kasári ...	Ditto ...	Dewás.
कसेरी ...	Kaserí ...	Kaseri ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
कठीयाड़ा ...	Kathíwárá ...	Kathiwára ...	Thákurat ...	Bheel Agency.
कटकोन ...	Katkon ...	Katkon ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
काटकूट ...	Kátkút ...	Kátkút ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
कायथा ...	Káyathá ...	Káyatha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
केदारनाथ ...	Kedárnáth ...	Kedárnáth ...	Fair ...	Goona Politica Agency.
केसूर ...	Kesúr ...	Kesúr ...	Town ...	Bheel Agency, Dhár.
केथरी ...	Kethrí ...	Kethri ...	Fort ...	Gwalior.
खाचरौद ...	Kháchrand ...	Kháchrand ...	Town and Post Office.	Ditto.
खल ...	Khal ...	Khal ...	Village ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Dhár.
खालथौन ...	Khálthaun ...	Khálthaun ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Goona Agency.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territor Agency.
		OTHER NAMES—*continued.*		
खंड़रौथी ...	Khanrraudhí ...	Khanrraudhi ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
खड़ाडिही ...	Kharádihí ...	Kharadihi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
खड़ावदा ...	Kharáodá ...	Kharáoda ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
खरगोन ...	Khargon ...	Khargon ...	Ditto ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Holkar.
खरसौद ...	Kharsaud ...	Kharsaud ...	Village and Police Station.	Gwalior.
खनियाधाना ...	Khaniyádháná	Khaniadhána ...	Jágír and Town ...	Bundelkhand.
खरसिया ...	Kharsiá ...	Kharsia ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Bhopal Political Agency.
खरसीझलारिया ...	Kharsí Jhalériá	Kharsi Jhalária	Ditto ...	Indore, Central India.
खटखरी ...	Khatkharí ...	Khatkhari ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
खवासा ...	Khawásá ...	Khawása ...	Ditto ...	Bheel Agency.
खीयावदा ...	Khiyáodá ...	Khiáoda ...	Ditto ...	Goona Political Agency, Sindhia.
खिलचीपुर ...	Khilchípur ...	Khilchipur ...	Town and State ...	Tributary to Gwalior, Bhopal Agency.
खुजनेर ...	Khujner ...	Khujner ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Narsinghgarh State.
खुर्दी ...	Khurdí ...	Khurdi ...	Village ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Mánpur.
खुररमपुर ...	Khurrampur ...	Khurrampur ...	Ditto ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Holkar.
खुठहा ...	Khuthá ...	Khutha ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
किटहा ...	Kithá ...	Kitha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
कोद ...	Kod ...	Kod ...	Ditto ...	Bheel Agency.
कोलारस ...	Koláras ...	Koláras ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
कोटेकीसराय ...	Kote-kí Sarái ...	Kote-ki-Sarai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
कोटेश्वर ...	Koteshvar ...	Koteshwar ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Bheel Agency.
कोठीदे ...	Kothíde ...	Kothide ...	Bhúmiat and Village.	Deputy Bheel Agency.
कोठी ...	Kothí ...	Kothi ...	Town and State ...	Baghelkhand.
कोठरी ...	Kothrí ...	Kothri ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar, Western Malwa Agency.
कोटरा ...	Kotrá ...	Kotra ...	Ditto ...	Rájgarh.
कोतवाल ...	Kotwál ...	Kotwál ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
कुबजासंगम ...	Kubjá Sangam...	Kubja Sangam...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Bheel Agency.
कुकड़ेश्वर ...	Kukreshar ...	Kukreshar ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
		OTHER NAMES—*continued.*		
कूकसी ...	Kúksí ...	Kúksi ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bheel Agency, Dhár.
कुमराज ...	Kumráj ...	Kumráj ...	Town ...	Goona Political Agency, Sindhia.
कुंजरोद ...	Kunjrod ...	Kunjrod ...	Ditto ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Jámnia.
कुरैल ...	Kurail ...	Kurail ...	Lake ...	Western Malwa Agency.
कुरवाई ...	Kurwáí ...	Kurwai ...	State and Town ...	Bhopal Agency.
लदारा ...	Ladárá ...	Ladára ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
लधोरा ...	Ladhorá ...	Ladhora ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
लदूनीया ...	Ladúniá ...	Ladúnía ...	Lake ...	Western Malwa Agency.
लहार ...	Lahár ...	Lahár ...	Town and Fort ...	Gwalior.
लखनवाह ...	Lakhanwáh ...	Lakhanwáh ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
लाकोली ...	Lákolí ...	Lákoli ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
लालगढ ...	Lálgarh ...	Lálgarh ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Western Malwa Agency.
लड़ावद ...	Laráwad ...	Laráwad ...	Guaranteed State	Bhopal Political Agency.
लश्कर ...	Lashkar ...	Lashkar ...	Capital Town ...	Gwalior.
लाटमसजिद ...	Lát Masjid ...	Lát Masjid ...	Ruins ...	Bheel Agency.
लौर ...	Laur ...	Laur ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
लिवानी ...	Liwání ...	Liwáni ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
लोहरौरा ...	Lohraurá ...	Lohraura ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
लुहारा ...	Luhárá ...	Luhára ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
लुघासी ...	Lughásí ...	Lughási ...	Jágír and Town ...	Bundelkhand.
माचलपुर ...	Máchalpur ...	Máchalpur ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
मछेर ...	Machher ...	Machher ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
माधोगढ ...	Mádhogarh ...	Mádhogarh ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
मदरानी ...	Madrání ...	Madráni ...	Fair ...	Bheel Agency.
मगर्दहा ...	Magardahá ...	Magardaha ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
मगरावली ...	Magráwalí ...	Magráoli ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
मगरोनी ...	Magroní ...	Magroni ...	Town and Fort ...	Ditto.
मगसी ...	Magsí ...	Magsi ...	Town ...	Ditto.
महाराजपुर ...	Mahárájpur ...	Maharájpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*			
महेसर ...	Mahesar ...	Mahesar ...	Town, Pergunnah and Fort.	Holkar.
मही ...	Mahí ...	Mahi ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
महोना ...	Mahoná ...	Mahona ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
महु ...	Mahu ...	Mahu ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Narsinghgarh.
मैहर ...	Maihar ...	Maihar ...	State, Town and Railway Station.	Baghelkhand.
मेन ...	Men ...	Men ...	Guaranteed Bheel Turwee.	Central India Agency.
मैरा ...	Mairá ...	Maira ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
मझगवां ...	Majhgawán ...	Majhgawán ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
मझूली ...	Majhúlí ...	Majhúli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
मकसूदनगढ़ ...	Maksúdangarh...	Maksúdangarh...	Town and State ...	Bhopal Agency.
मलावर ...	Maláwar ...	Maláwar ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Rájgarh.
मलहारगढ़ ...	Malhárgarh ...	Malhárgarh ...	Ditto ...	Western Malwa Agency, Jaora.
मलहारगढ़ ...	Malhárgarh ...	Malhárgarh ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
मालवा ...	Málwa ...	Malwa ...	Province ...	Holkar, Bhopal, &c.
ममोनी ...	Mamoní ...	Mamoni ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
मनासा ...	Manásá ...	Manása ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
मनावर ...	Manáwar ...	Manáwar ...	Ditto ...	Bheel Agency, Gwalior.
मंडावल ...	Mandáwal ...	Mandáwal ...	Ditto ...	Western Malwa Agency, Jaora.
मंडलेसर ...	Mandalesar ...	Mandlesar ...	Fort, Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
मांडोगढ़ ...	Mándogarh ...	Mándogarh ...	Ruins ...	Bheel Agency, Dhár.
मन्दसौर ...	Mandsaur ...	Mandsaur ...	District and Town	Gwalior.
मनगवां ...	Mangawán ...	Mangawán ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
मंगोड ...	Mangor ...	Mangor ...	Fort ...	Gwalior.
मनकहरी ...	Mankahrí ...	Mankahri ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
मानपुर ...	Mánpur ...	Mánpur ...	District (British)	Deputy Bheel Agency.
मरदानपुर ...	Mardánpur ...	Mardánpur ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
मड़वास ...	Marwás ...	Marwás ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
माताकापुरा ...	Mátákápurá ...	Máta-ka-pura ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*			
मथवार ...	Mathwár ...	Mathwár ...	Thákurat ...	Bheel Agency.
मऊ ...	Maú ...	Mau ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
मौगंज ...	Mauganj ...	Mauganj ...	Pergunnah ...	Baghelkhand.
मेहगवां ...	Mehgawán ...	Mehgawán ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
मैहदपुर ...	Maihadpur ...	Mehidpur ...	Cantonment, Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
महु				
महु ...	Mahu ...	Mhow ...	Cantonment ...	Ditto.
मीर्गनाथ ...	Mirgnáth ...	Mirgnáth ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
मो ...	Mo ...	Mo ...	Town ...	Ditto.
मोहनपुर ...	Mohanpur ...	Mohanpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
मोहीपुरा ...	Mohípurá ...	Mohipura ...	Ditto ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.
मुहम्मदगढ ...	Muhammadgarh	Muhammadgarh	State and Town ...	Bhopal Agency.
मुरार ...	Murár ...	Morar ...	Cantonment ...	Gwalior.
मुलथान ...	Multhán ...	Multhán ...	Town ...	Bheel Agency.
मुंडीयागढ़ ...	Mundiyágarh ...	Mundiagarh ...	Village ...	Goona Political Agency.
मूंडरा ...	Múndrá ...	Múndra ...	Fair ...	Ditto.
मुंजसागर ...	Munj Ságar ...	Munj Ságar ...	Lake ...	Bheel Agency.
नागलवाड़ी ...	Nágalwárí ...	Nágalwári ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
नागेश्वर ...	Nágeshvar ...	Nágeshwar ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Bheel Agency.
नागोद ...	Nágod ...	Nagode ...	Town and State ...	Baghelkhand.
नगरी ...	Nagrí ...	Nagri ...	Village ...	Western Malwa Agency, Sindhia.
नाहरगढ़ ...	Náhargarh ...	Náhargarh ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
नैगावांरिबई ...	Naigawán Ribaí	Naigawán Ribai	Jágír and Town ...	Bundelkhand.
नईसराय ...	Naí Saráe ...	Nai Sarai ...	Town ...	Goona Political Agency, Sindhia.
नाल ...	Nál ...	Nál ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
नालछा ...	Nálchhá ...	Nálchha ...	Pergunnah ...	Bheel Agency, Dhár.
नलखेड़ा ...	Nalkherá ...	Nalkhera ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
नंदना ...	Nandná ...	Nandna ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
नंदवाई ...	Nandwáí ...	Nandwai ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
नारायनगढ़ ...	Náráyangarh ...	Náráyangarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
नरसिंघगढ़ ...	Narsinghgarh ...	Narsinghgarh ...	State and Town ...	Bhopal Political Agency.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territo Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*			
नरवर ...	Narwar ...	Narwar ...	District, Town and Fort.	Gwalior.
नरवर ...	Narwar ...	Narwar ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Western Malwa Agency.
नौगांव ...	Naugáon ...	Naugaon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
नौलाना ...	Nauláná ...	Naulána ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
नयागांव ...	Nayágáon ...	Nayagaon ...	Town ...	Bundelkhand.
नायल ...	Náyal ...	Náyal ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
नजीराबाद ...	Nazírábád ...	Nazírabad ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
नीमच ...	Nímach ...	Neemuch ...	District, Town and Cantonment.	Gwalior.
निहकलिंग ...	Nihkaling ...	Nihkaling ...	Town and Fair ...	Dewás.
निमनपुर ...	Nimanpur ...	Nimanpur ...	Pergunnah ...	Bheel Agency, Dhár.
निमाड़ ...	Nimár ...	Nimár ...	Division ...	Holkar.
निमावड़ ...	Nimáwar ...	Nimáwar ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Ditto.
निमावड़पचमहाल ...	Nimáwar Pachmahál.	Nimáwar Pachmahál.	Division ...	Ditto.
नीमदांत ...	Nímdánt ...	Nímdánt ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
नीमखेड़ा ...	Nímkherá ...	Nímkhera ...	Bhúmiat ...	Bheel Agency.
नीमखेड़ी ...	Nímkherí ...	Nímkheri ...	Camping ground, Agra and Bombay Road.	Goona Political Agency.
नौगांव ...	Naugáon ...	Nowgong ...	Cantonment ...	Bundelkhand.
नूराबाद ...	Núrábád ...	Núrabad ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
ओरछा ...	Orchhá ...	Orchha ...	Town and State ...	Bundelkhand.
पछार ...	Pachhár ...	Pachhár ...	Town ...	Goona Political Agency, Sindhia.
पचोर ...	Pachor ...	Pachor ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Narsinghgarh.
पचोर ...	Pachor ...	Pachor ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
पचपाहाड़ ...	Pach Pahár ...	Pach Pahár ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Western Malwa Agency, Jhallawar.
पाडलिया ...	Pádliá ...	Pádlia ...	Town ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Dewás.
पगार ...	Pagár ...	Pagár ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
पगारो ...	Pagáro ...	Pagáro ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
पहारगढ़ ...	Pahárgarh ...	Pahárgarh ...	Town ...	Ditto.
पहाड़ीबंका ...	Pahári Banká ...	Pahári Banka ...	Town and Jágír ...	Bundelkhand.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
		OTHER NAMES—*continued.*		
पहरा ...	Pahrá ...	Pahra ...	Town and Jágír ...	Bundelkhand.
पाखरीयापुरा ...	Pákhariyápurá...	Pákhariapura ...	Village ...	Goona Political Agency, Sindhia.
पाला ...	Pálá ...	Pála ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
पालदेव ...	Páldeo ...	Páldeo ...	Jágír and Town ...	Bundelkhand.
पालपुर ...	Pálpur ...	Pálpur ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
पानबिहार ...	Pánbihár ...	Pánbihár ...	Lake and Town ...	Western Malwa Agency.
पांडवोंकी गुफा ...	Pándavonkí Guphá.	Pánch Pándu ...	Caves ...	Bheel Agency.
पानीबिजवार ...	Pání Bijwár ...	Páni Bijwár ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
पन्ना ...	Panná ...	Panna ...	State and Town ...	Bundelkhand.
पंथपीपलौदा ...	Panth Píplaudá	Panth Píplauda	Guaranteed Estate	Western Malwa Agency.
पारा ...	Párá ...	Pára ...	Pergunnah ...	Bheel Agency.
परदा ...	Pardá ...	Parda ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
पाड़ोन ...	Páron ...	Páron ...	State and Town ...	Goona Political Agency.
पाटन ...	Pátan ...	Pátan ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Narsinghgarh.
पतौरा ...	Pataurá ...	Pataura ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
पाथरकछार ...	Páthar Kachhár	Páthar Kachhár	Town and Jágír...	Bundelkhand.
पथरौधा ...	Pathraudhá ...	Pathraudha ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
पाटी ...	Pátí ...	Páti ...	Ditto ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.
पठारी ...	Pathárí ...	Pathári ...	State and Town ...	Bhopal Agency.
पठारी ...	Pathárí ...	Pathári ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Indore, Central India Agency, Dewás.
पठारिया ...	Pathériá ...	Pathária ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
पतरहट ...	Patrahat ...	Patrahat ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
पौंडी ...	Paundí ...	Paundi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
पवैया ...	Pawaiyá ...	Pawaiya ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
पिछोर ...	Pichhor ...	Pichhor ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
पिकलोन ...	Piklon ...	Piklon ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
पीलियाखाल ...	Píliá Khál ...	Pília Khál ...	Lake ...	Western Malwa Agency.
पीपलौदा ...	Píplaudá ...	Píplauda ...	Town and Guaranteed Thákurat.	Ditto.
पीपलौन ...	Píplaun ...	Píplaun ...	Village and Police Station.	Ditto.
पीपलीया ...	Píplíá ...	Píplia ...	Pergunnah ...	Bheel Agency.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Terri Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*			
पीपलिया ...	Pípliá ...	Píplia ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Western Malw Agency.
पीपलीयाबिजोलि ...	Pípliá Bijolí ...	Píplia Bijoli ...	Topes ...	Bhopal.
पिपरौंद ...	Pipraund ...	Pipraund ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
पिड़ावा ...	Piráwá ...	Piráwa ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Western Malwa Agency, Tonk.
पिटलावद ...	Pitláwad ...	Pitláwad ...	Ditto ...	Holkar.
पोपावतीगढ़ ...	Popáwatígarh ...	Popáwatigarh ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Bheel Agency.
पोरी ...	Porí ...	Pori ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
पन्यार ...	Panyár ...	Punniar ...	Battle field ...	Ditto.
पुरनीया ...	Purniá ...	Purnia ...	Lake ...	Bheel Agency.
पुरवा ...	Purwá ...	Purwa ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
राघोगढ़ ...	Rághogarh ...	Rághogarh ...	State, Town and Fort.	Goona Political Agency.
राघोगढ़ ...	Rághogarh ...	Rághogarh ...	Town and Fort ...	Dewás.
रघुनाथपुर ...	Raghunáthpur...	Raghunáthpur...	Town ...	Gwalior.
रायपुर ...	Ráepur ...	Raepur ...	Town and Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Ditto.
रायपुर ...	Ráepur ...	Raepur ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
रायपुरिया ...	Ráipuriá ...	Raepuria ...	Fair ...	Bheel Agency.
रायसेन ...	Ráisen ...	Raesen ...	Town ...	Bhopal.
रैगांव ...	Raigáon ...	Raigaon ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
रैकवार ...	Raikwár ...	Raikwár ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
राजौर ...	Rájaur ...	Rájaur ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
राजगढ़ ...	Rájgarh ...	Rájgarh ...	Town ...	Gwalior Bheel Agency.
राजगढ़ ...	Rájgarh ...	Rájgarh ...	State and Town ...	Bhopal Agency.
राजगढ़ ...	Rájgarh ...	Rájgarh ...	Bhúmiat ...	Deputy Bheel Agency.
राजपुर ...	Rájpur ...	Rájpur ...	Town ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.
राजपुरअली ...	Rájpur Alí ...	Rájpur Ali ...	State and Town ...	Bheel Agency.
रम्भापुर ...	Rambhápur ...	Rámbhapur ...	Pergunnah ...	Ditto.
रामबिहार ...	Rámbihár ...	Rámbihár ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Narsinghgarh.
रामगढ़ ...	Rámgarh ...	Rámgarh ...	Fort ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.
रामगढ़ ...	Rámgarh ...	Rámgarh ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Bhopal Political Agency.
रामगढ़ ...	Rámgarh ...	Rámgarh ...	Town ...	Gwalior.

acular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
		OTHER NAMES—*continued.*		
...	Rámnagar ...	Rámnagar ...	Pergunnah ...	Baghelkhand.
रामनगर ...	Rámnagar ...	Rámnagar ...	Town ...	Goona Political Agency, Sindhia.
रामपुर ...	Rámpur ...	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
रामपुर ...	Rámpur ...	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
रामपुरा ...	Rámpurá ...	Rámpura ...	Division, Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
रामपुरा ...	Rámpurá ...	Rámpura ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
रानापुर ...	Ránápur ...	Ránapur ...	Pergunnah ...	Bheel Agency.
रंजीया ...	Ranjiá ...	Ranjia ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
रनोद ...	Ranod ...	Ranod ...	Ditto ...	Goona Political Agency, Sindhia.
रतनगढ़ ...	Ratangarh ...	Ratangarh ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
रतनागर ...	Ratnágar ...	Ratnágar ...	Lake ...	Bheel Agency.
रतनमाल ...	Ratanmál ...	Ratanmál ...	Thákurat ...	Ditto.
रतवा ...	Ratwá ...	Ratwa ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
रावा ...	Ráwá ...	Ráwa ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
रीवां ...	Ríwán ...	Rewah ...	State and Town ...	Baghelkhand.
रिगरा ...	Rigrá ...	Rigra ...	Town ...	Ditto.
रिंगनौद ...	Ringnaud ...	Ringnaud ...	Pergunnah ...	Dewás.
रिंगनोद ...	Ringnod ...	Ringnod ...	Town ...	Gwalior Bheel Agency.
रुनिजा ...	Runijá ...	Runija ...	Ditto ...	Western Malwa Agency, Sindhia.
रूठयाई ...	Rúthayái ...	Rúthiai ...	Ditto ...	Goona Political Agency.
रतलाम ...	Ratlam ...	Rutlam ...	Town and State ...	Western Malwa Agency.
सबलगढ़ ...	Sabalgarh ...	Sabalgarh ...	District, Fort and Town.	Gwalior.
सभागंज ...	Sabháganj ...	Sabhaganj ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
सभापुर ...	Sabhápur ...	Sabhapur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
सागरतलाव ...	Ságar Taláo ...	Ságar Taláo ...	Lake ...	Bheel Agency.
सागोर ...	Ságor ...	Ságor ...	Pergunnah ...	Ditto, Gwalior.
सहसराम ...	Sahasrám ...	Sahasrám ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
सैलाना ...	Sailáná ...	Sailána ...	State and Town ...	Western Malwa Agency.
सलैया ...	Salaiyá ...	Salaiya ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
सालबई ...	Sálbai ...	Sálbai ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
सामेर ...	Sámer ...	Sámer ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territo Agency.
	OTHER NAMES—*continued.*			
समथर ...	Samthar ...	Samthar ...	State and Town ...	Bundelkhand Agency.
सनावद ...	Sanáwad ...	Sanáwad ...	Town ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Holkar.
सांची ...	Sánchí ...	Sánchi ...	Topes ...	Bhopal.
सनीचरी ...	Saníchari ...	Saníchari ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
सनजीत ...	Sanjít ...	Sanjít ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Western Malwa Agency, Jaora.
सानका ...	Sánká ...	Sánka ...	Fair ...	Narsinghgarh.
सांवत ...	Sánwat ...	Sánwat ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
सारंगी ...	Sárangí ...	Sárangi ...	Town ...	Bheel Agency.
सारंगपुर ...	Sárangpur ...	Sárangpur ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Dewás.
सरभंगा ...	Sarbhangá ...	Sarbhanga ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
सरिया ...	Sariyá ...	Saria ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
सरीला ...	Sarílá ...	Saríla ...	Jágír and Town ...	Bundelkhand.
सतवास ...	Satwás ...	Satwás ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
सावन ...	Sáwan ...	Sáwan ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
सीहोर ...	Síhor ...	Sehore ...	Town, Cantonment, and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
सेमरिया ...	Semariyá ...	Semaria ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
सेंधवा ...	Sendhwá ...	Sendhwa ...	Fort, Town and Pergunnah.	Deputy Bheel Agency, Holkar.
शाहदौरा ...	Sháhdaurá ...	Sháhdaura ...	Town ...	Goona Political Agency, Sindhia.
शाहजहांपुर ...	Sháhjahánpur ...	Sháhjahánpur ...	District, Town, and Staging Bungalow.	Gwalior.
शाहपुर ...	Sháhpur ...	Sháhpur ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
शमसाबाद ...	Shamsábád ...	Shamsabad ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
शंकरगढ़ ...	Shankargarh ...	Shankargarh ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
शंकोधार ...	Shankodhár ...	Shankodhár ...	Ditto ...	Holkar.
शेरगढ़ ...	Shergarh ...	Shergarh ...	Town and Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
शेोगढ़ ...	Shiugarh ...	Shiugarh ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Western Malwa Agency.
शिवपुर ...	Shiupur ...	Shiupur ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
शुजाउलपुर ...	Shujáulpur ...	Shujáulpur ...	Town and Fort ...	Ditto.
सिहावल ...	Siháwal ...	Siháwal ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
सिकारपुर ...	Sikárpur ...	Sikárpur ...	Railway Station ...	Gwalior.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
		OTHER NAMES—*continued.*		
सिकरवार ...	Sikarwár ...	Sikarwár ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
सिकरवारी ...	Sikarwárí ...	Sikarwárí ...	District ...	Ditto
सिलावद ...	Siláwad ...	Siláwad ...	Town ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.
सिलवानी ...	Silwání ...	Silwáni ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
सिन्धारा ...	Sindhárá ...	Sindhára ...	Ditto ...	Holkar.
सिंघाना ...	Singháná ...	Singhána ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Indore Central Agency.
सिंगोली ...	Singolí ...	Singoli ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
सिंगरौली ...	Singraulí ...	Singraulí ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
सिपरी ..	Siprí ...	Sipri ...	Cantonment ...	Gwalior.
सरदारपुर ...	Sardárpur ...	Sirdarpore ...	Town and Cantonment.	Ditto.
सिरमौर ...	Sirmaur ...	Sirmaur ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
सीरपुर ...	Sírpur ...	Sírpur ...	Ditto ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Mánpur.
सिरसी ...	Sirsí ...	Sirsi ...	Ditto ...	Goona Political Agency, Sindhia.
सीतामऊ ...	Sítámaú ...	Sítamau ...	Town and State ...	Western Malwa Agency.
सितलहा ...	Sitlahá ...	Sitlaha ...	Pergunnah ...	Baghelkhand.
सितपुरा ...	Sitpurá ...	Sitpura ...	Town ...	Ditto.
सीवास ...	Síwás ...	Síwás ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
सोहागी ...	Sohágí ...	Sohági ...	Pergunnah ...	Baghelkhand.
सोहागपुर ...	Sohágpur ...	Sohágpur ...	Town ...	Ditto.
सोहावल ...	Soháwal ...	Soháwal ...	State and Town ...	Ditto.
सोनारी ...	Sonárí ...	Sonari ...	Topes ...	Bhopal.
सोनबरसा ...	Sonbarsá ...	Sonbarsa ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
सोनकच ...	Sonkach ...	Sonkach ...	Ditto ...	Western Malwa Agency, Sindhia.
सोयेत ...	Soyet ...	Soyet ...	Town and Police Office.	Ditto.
सुमावली ...	Sumáwalí ...	Sumáoli ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
सुन्दरसी ..	Sundarsí ...	Sundarsi ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
सुनेल ...	Sunel ...	Sunel ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
सुनेरा ...	Sunerá ...	Sunera ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
सुराना ...	Suráná ...	Surána ...	Ditto ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Barwáni.
सुरदहा ...	Surdahá ...	Surdaha ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.
सुसारी ...	Susárí ...	Susári ...	Town and Fort ...	Holkar.

Vernacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what A
	OTHER NAMES —*continued.*			
सुसनेर ...	Susner ...	Susner ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
सुतालिया ...	Sutáliá ...	Sutália ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Bhopal Political Agency.
सतना ...	Satná ...	Sutna ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
ताजपुर ...	Tájpur ...	Tájpur ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
ताल ...	Tál ...	Tál ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Western Malwa Agency, Jaora.
तालभोपाल ...	Tál Bhopál ...	Tál Bhopál ...	Lake ...	Bhopal.
तलेन ...	Talen ...	Talen ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Rájgarh.
तलेनलाटाहेड़ी ...	Talen Látáherí ...	Talen Látaherí...	Ditto. ...	Holkar.
तनसेया ...	Tanseyá ...	Tanseya ...	Great Trigonometrical Survey Station.	Gwalior.
टप्पा ...	Tappá ...	Tappa ...	Town and Guaranteed Thákurat.	Bhopal Political Agency.
तराना ...	Taráná ...	Tarána ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
तरावली ...	Taráolí ...	Taráoli ...	Fair ...	Bhopal.
तरांव ...	Taránw ...	Taráon ...	Jágír and Town ...	Bundelkhand.
तरौठा ...	Tarauthá ...	Tarautha ...	Town ...	Goona Political Agency, Sindhia.
टेहरी ...	Tehrí(Tíkamgarh)	Tehri ...	Town and State ...	Bundelkhand.
तेंदुन ...	Tendun ...	Tendun ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
थांदला ...	Thándlá ...	Thándla ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Holkar.
ठीकरी ...	Thíkrí ...	Thíkri ...	Village ...	Deputy Bheel Agency, Dhár.
टीकमगढ़ ...	Tíkamgarh ...	Tíkamgarh ...	Town ...	Bundelkhand.
टोंक ...	Tonk ...	Tonk ...	Ditto ...	Gwalior.
टोंक ...	Tonk ...	Tonk ...	Guaranteed Thákurat.	Indore, Central Agency.
तोंवरघार ...	Tonwargárh ...	Tonwarghár ...	District and Town	Gwalior.
टोड़ीफतेहपुर ...	Torí Fatehpur ...	Tori Fatehpur ...	Jágír and Town ...	Bundelkhand.
त्योंथर ...	Tyonthar ...	Tyonthar ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
उदेपुर ...	Udepur ...	Udepur ...	Town and Fort ...	Gwalior.
उदेपुरा ...	Udepurá ...	Udepura ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Bhopal.
उज्जैन ...	Ujjain ...	Ujjain ...	District and Town	Gwalior.
उमरकोट ...	Umarkot ...	Umarkot ...	Place of Pilgrimage	Bheel Agency.
उमरहट ...	Umrahat ...	Umrahat ...	Town ...	Baghelkhand.
उमरी ...	Umrí ...	Umri ...	Ditto ...	Goona Political Agency, Sindhia.
उमरी ...	Umrí ...	Umri ...	Ditto ...	Baghelkhand.

ART I	...nacular.	Correct Spelling.	Spelling proposed to be adopted.	Description.	In what Territory or Agency.
		OTHER NAMES—*concluded.*			
	...	Unchaud ...	Unchaud ...	Town ...	Gwalior.
	...	Unchehrá ...	Unchehra ...	State, Town and Railway Station.	Baghelkhand.
	... या उनहल ...	Unel or Unhal ..	Unel or Unhal...	Town ...	Gwalior.
	जीरापुर ...	Zírapur ...	Zírapur ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Hkar.

By order,
T. H. MAITLAND,
2nd Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Aboo, the 16th April 1877.

No. $\frac{1062}{795}$ *G.*—ERRATA, ADDENDA, AND CORRIGENDA.—Page 61, Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated 3rd February 1877, after Ulwur, in the list of names of places there published, insert the heading "Other Names."

Page 63 for Bándikoi in column 3, read Bándikui.

Page 63, for Bari-ká-laláh, read Bari-ka-laláh.

Page 64, for Biggah, read Bigga, in column 3.

Page 65, for Chátsú, read Chátsu, in column 3.

Page 66, in column 5, opposite Deoli, add Ajmere.

Page 66, for Dwárkádhísh, in column 2, read Dwárakádhísh.

Page 67, for Dwárkánáthjí, in column 2, read Dwárakánáthjí.

Page 67, for एकलङ्गजी in column 1, read एकलिङ्गजी, and for Eklinji, in column 3, read Eklingji.

Page 67, for Esardah, in column 3, read Esarda.

Page 68, for Gúyahala, in column 3, read Gúyahála.

Page 68, for Himmitsar, in column 2, read Himmatsar.

Page 69, for Kapaldhárákund, in column 3, read Kapaldhárakund.

Page 70, for Kharja Bijpura, in column 3, read Kharja Bíjpura.

Page 70, for Khinwsar, in column 3, read Khínwsar.

Page 70, for Kot Kasim, in column 3, read Kot Kásim.

Page 70, for Kumalgarh, in column 3, read Kúmalgarh.

Page 71, for Luni, in column 3, read Lúni.

Page 71, for Malárna Dungar, in column 3, read Malárna Dúngar.

Page 73, for Naráyanpur, in column 2, read Náráyanpur.

Page 74, for Pílandá, in column 2, read Pílandá, and for Pílanda, in column 3, read Pilanda.

Page 74, for Raisar, in column 3, read Raesar.

Page 75, for Rámdwárá, in column 3, read Rámdwára.

Page 75, for Ráni Dúngrí, in column 3, read Rani Dúngri.

Page 75, for Rátadeyi, in column 3, read Rátadevi.

Page 78, for Mdaí (1), in column 3, read Mdai.

Page 78, for Wazirpur, in column 3, read Wazírpur.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajputana.

The 17th April 1877.

No. $\frac{1073}{798}$ *G.*—Surgeon T. H. Hendley, Agency Surgeon, Jeypore, is granted privilege leave for two months and fourteen days, with effect from the 1st May 1877.

By Order,
H. M. DURAND,
1st Asstt., Agent to the Govr. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, P. W. D., RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 19th April 1877.

No. 944*S.*—Lalla Sohun Lall, a Clerk in the Mhairwarra Division, is appointed to officiate as Accountant, 4th Grade, in the Mayo College Division, during Mr. J. C. Collins' absence on privilege leave.

By order,
A. G. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th April 1877.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr. John Vanderputt, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, attached to No. 4, or North-Eastern Division, Central Provinces Topographical Survey, under Supplement F, Section 12, of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 23rd April 1877.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. F. Kitchen, Assistant Surveyor, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st May 1877, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 99.—*Account of the Revenues and Expenditure of the Government of India for the ninth month of the year 1876-77, as compared with the corresponding period of 1875-76.*

N. B.—The amounts are converted into sterling at Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

Revenue and Receipts.	Estimates, 1876-77.	April to Dec. 1875.	April to Dec. 1876.	Comparison of 2 years. Increase.	Comparison of 2 years. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,381,000	12,444,896	11,810,709	...	634,187
II.—Tributes ...	700,000	483,745	459,175	...	24,570
III.—Forest ...	600,000	339,643	318,411	...	21,232
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,525,000	1,810,743	1,836,138	25,395	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	296	278	...	18
VI.—Customs ...	2,620,000	1,885,901	1,640,898	...	245,003
VII.—Salt ...	6,300,000	4,537,069	4,673,265	136,196	...
VIII.—Opium ...	8,200,000	6,186,125	6,858,537	672,412	...
IX.—Stamps ...	2,837,000	2,098,840	2,124,672	25,832	...
X.—Mint ...	124,000	77,018	167,612	90,594	...
XI.—Post Office ...	778,000	577,722	597,073	19,351	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	281,500	126,030	153,939	27,909	...
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	316,000	238,055	247,699	9,644	...
XIV.—Marine ...	198,000	131,940	137,509	5,569	...
XV.—Interest ...	488,000	406,557	389,101	...	17,456
XVI.—Pensions ...	504,400	149,572	138,508	...	11,064
XVII.—Gain by Exchange	347,000	222,776	304,690	81,914	...
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	238,400	175,723	128,411	...	47,312
Total ...	48,438,300	31,892,651	31,986,625	93,974	...
Army Receipts ...	840,800	660,976	581,558	...	79,418
Public Works, Ordinary ...	65,000	35,020	38,333	3,313	...
Canals ...	527,000	297,493	316,687	19,194	...
State Railways ...	415,000	194,620	255,724	61,104	...
Traffic Receipts of the Guaranteed Railways ...	7,888,000	5,149,925	6,069,706	919,781	...
Total ...	58,174,100	38,230,685	39,248,633	1,017,948	...
England, including Army and Public Works ...	193,900	239,087	160,985	...	78,102
GRAND TOTAL ...	58,368,000	38,469,772	39,409,618	939,846	...

Expenditure.	Estimates, 1876-77.	April to Dec. 1875.	April to Dec. 1876.	Comparison of 2 years. Increase.	Comparison of 2 years. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	3,106,400	2,060,882	2,103,152	42,270	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	390,000	298,144	303,773	5,629	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	300,000	230,269	204,513	...	25,756
4.—Land Revenue	3,467,800	1,743,017	1,722,213	...	20,804
5.—Forest	414,500	254,828	289,028	34,200	...
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	87,000	62,613	70,213	7,6 0	...
8.—Customs	189,000	138,533	143,660	5,127	...
9.—Salt	525,600	381,053	365,087	...	15,966
10.—Opium	2,199,000	1,928,687	2,541,023	612,336	...
11.—Stamps	71,700	52,848	53,886	1,038	...
12.—Mint	79,000	61,823	65,226	3,403	...
13.—Post Office	760,400	587,227	570,162	...	17,065
14.—Telegraph*	381,300	202,180	215,303	13,123	...
15.—Administration	1,251,500	920,181	979,776	59,595	...
16.—Minor Departments	249,400	178,993	162,135	...	16,858
17.—Law and Justice	2,364,200	1,730,916	1,790,372	59,456	...
18.—Marine	403,400	290,851	261,899	...	28,952
19.—Ecclesiastical	161,100	116,691	113,932	...	2,759
20.—Medical	184,000	135,234	134,803	...	431
21.—Political	293,400	293,031	263,110	...	29,921
22.—Allowances	1,675,200	929,090	858,253	...	70,837
23.—Civil Furlough	...	...	449	449	...
24.—Superannuation	586,000	510,143	444,518	...	65,625
25.—Loss by Exchange	1,332,000	1,114,149	1,819,616	705,467	...
26.—Miscellaneous	45,000	42,661	53,780	11,119	...
27.—Allotments for Provincial Services	5,059,400	3,816,650	3,804,676	...	11,974
Total ...	25,576,300	18,080,694	19,334,558	1,253,864	...
Army Charges	11,820,700	8,497,207	8,547,007	49,800	...
Public Works, Ordinary	2,441,500	1,669,599	1,666,639	...	2,960
Ditto, Extraordinary, including Railways	3,015,900	1,896,556	1,916,561	20,005	...
Land and Supervision	93,000	52,360	31,218	...	21,142
Interest in India	30,000	17,906	22,774	4,868	...
State Railways	292,000	153,670	228,500	74,830	...
Working Expenses of the Guaranteed Railways, including Surplus Profits	4,418,000	2,511,600	2,382,335	...	129,265
Total ...	47,687,400	32,879,592	34,129,592	1,250,000	...
England, including Army, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary	14,295,600	8,500,652	9,154,305	653,653	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	61,983,000	41,380,244	43,283,897	1,903,653	...

* Telegraph accounts received up to October 1876.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 20th April 1877.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

W. WA[illegible]
Offg. [illegible]

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 179.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 28th March 1877.*

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Simla Imperial Circle.	Jan. 1877	Mar. 2, 1877
2	Central Provinces	Ditto ...	Do. 5 „
3	Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 8 „
4	Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 14 „
5	Port Blair ... / Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 21 „
7	Madras ... / Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „
9	Hyderabad ... / Coorg ... / Central India ... / Mysore ... / Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
14	Oudh ...	Dec. 1876	Feb. 21 „
15	North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „
16	Grand Trunk Road	Ditto ...	Mar. 2 „
17	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 3 „
18	Indian Telegraph...	Ditto ...	Do. 6 „
19	Military Works ...	Ditto ...	Do. 8 „
20	British Burmah ...	Ditto ...	Do. 9 „
21	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 10 „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rajputana ...	Jan. 1877	Mar. 8, 1877
2	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „
3	Bengal ... / Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
5	Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
6	North-Western Provinces.	Dec. 1876	Feb. 28 „
7	Bombay ... / British Burmah...	Ditto ...	Mar. 9 „

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Madras ... / Punjab ...	Jan. 1877	Mar. 26, 1877
3	Oudh ...	Dec. 1876	Feb. 26 „
4	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Mar. 1 „
5	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 9 „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Wurdah Valley ...	Jan. 1877	Feb. 21, 1877
2	Nagpur and Chatisgurh.	Ditto ...	Mar. 5 „
3	Tirhoot Survey ...	Ditto ...	Do. 9 „
4	Northern Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 12 „
5	Calcutta & South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 13 „
6	Assam Extension / Seebsagur Coal Line.	Ditto ...	Do. 14 „
8	Sindia ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17 „
9	Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 19 „
10	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22 „
11	Rangoon and Sittang.	Ditto ...	Do. 23 „
12	Western Rajputana	Ditto ...	Do. 24 „
13	Indus Valley ... / Holkar ... / Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „
16	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
17	Dhond and Munmar.	Dec. 1876	Feb. 9 „
18	Rangoon and Irrawaddy.	Ditto ...	Do. 23 „
19	Punjab Northern...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
20	Store-keeper, Calcutta.	Ditto ...	Mar. 8 „
21	Hubli and Karwar	Ditto ...	Do. 9 „

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Oomraotee ... / Khamgaum ...	Jan. 1877	Mar. 8, 1877
3	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 13 „
4	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22 „
5	Nulhatee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 „
6	Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
7	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
8	Punjab Northern ...	Dec. 1876	Feb. 27 „
9	Wurdah Valley ...	Ditto ...	Mar. 6 „
10	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „
11	Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel.*,
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Dated 21st April 1877.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th April 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,70,939	2	5
Public Deposits at Head Office ... 1,12,17,827 4 2 / Public Deposits at Branches ... 1,33,64,721 12 4	2,45,82,549	0	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,64,43,280	2	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,09,058	3	6
Sundries	10,32,084	13	2
TOTAL ...	6,40,37,911	5	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	95,83,874	6	3
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	55,63,222	12	5
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	57,31,684	10	8
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	2,15,89,266	6	2
Balances with other Banks ...	9,35,229	4	3
Bullion	5,93,124	1	11
Dead Stock	10,23,547	14	6
Stamps	9,923	3	11
Sundries	1,81,382	7	10
	4,52,11,255	3	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office... 89,83,586 14 3 / Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 98,43,069 3 7	1,88,26,656	1	10
TOTAL ...	6,40,37,911	5	9

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 26th April 1877.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following is the list of subjects appointed for the Examinations of 1879-80 :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1879.

Greek.

Xenophon	... Anabasis, Book I.
Homer	... Odyssey, Book II.

Latin.

Cicero	... De Amicitiâ.
Ovid	...* Fastorum Narrationes. Epistolæ de Ponto.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána, and Mahábhárat in Rijupat, Part III. Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Selections* by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections* by the Revd. K. M. Banerjee.

Urdu.

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Rámáyana	... Bálkánda.
Rájniti	... The first two chapters.

Uriya.

Rámáyana	... Sundra Kánda.
Jeebun Charita	... Translation from Iswara Chandra Vidyasagara by Fakeer Chand Sinapati.
Batris Singhasan	... The whole.

Armenian.

History of Armenia	... Books I—III.

Burmese.

Zaneka. Dammapada ga-hta	... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1879.

English.

Cowper*	... Table Talk.
Goldsmith*	... The Deserted Village.
Macaulay*	.. Lay of Horatius.
Pope*	... Essay on Criticism.
Johnson*	... Life of Milton.
Prescott*	... Essays on Sir W. Scott, Cervantes, and Molière.
Helps*	... Spanish Conquest of America, Vol. I, Book II.
Macaulay*	... History of England, Chap. 1.

Greek.

Herodotus	... Book IV (Melpomene).
Euripides	... Hecuba.

Latin.

Catullus	... Selections.*
Ovid	... Miscellanea.*
Cicero	... Orations against Catiline, Chaps. I & II.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	... Books I—VII.
Bhattikavya	... Books I—V.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson. ...

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, 1—72.
Job, Chapters 1—5.

Persian.

Sih nasr-i-zahuri	...	First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil	...	Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi	...	Ditto.
Sekandar Namah	...	Ditto.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1880.

English.

Shakspeare	...	Hamlet.
Milton *	...	Paradise Lost, Books XI and XII.
Trench	...	Household Book of English Poetry, pp. 194 to end.
Helps *	...	Realmah (the story only, excluding the conversations).
Burke *	...	Speech on Economical Reform.
Macaulay	...	Essay on Hallam's Constitutional History (Rivingtons' English School Classics).
Lamb *	...	Essays of Elia, the following only :— Oxford in the Vacation. The Two Races of Men. Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist. All Fools' Day. A Quakers' Meeting. The Old Benchers of the Inner Temple. A Dissertation upon Roast Pig. Sanity of True Genius. Captain Jackson. The Superannuated Man.

Greek.

Sophocles	...	Antigone.
Thucydides	...	Book VII.

Latin.

Horace	...	Odes, Books I & II.
Sallust	...	Jugurtha.
Juvenal and Persius	...	Selections.*

Sanskrit.

Kúmar Sambhava	...	Books I—VII.
Meghaduta	...	
Sakuntalá	...	

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamani	...	As contained in Selections by Col. Lees.
Hamasah, first 31 pages	...	
Mutanabbi	...	

*Persian.**

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali	...	The first half.
Durra-i-Nádiri	...	50 pages, from page 181.
Qasaid Kháqáni	...	First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi	...	Ditto.

The following Text-book in General Geography has been appointed for the Entrance Examination of 1878 and following years :—

C. B. Clarke's Geographical Reader and Companion to the Atlas.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 19th April 1877.

A. W. CROFT,
Offg. Registrar.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possesison, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant
2	B 49—31349	10	J. A. Fox, Esq., Sub-Engineer, Tanjore District, Combaconum.
	„ —36428	10	
	„ —64072	10	
	„ —64168	10	
	„ —65451	10	
	„ —78516	10	
	„ —90038	10	
	„ —92705	10	
	„ —93375	10	
	„ —94945	10	
	„ —95369	10	
	B 52—03596	10	
	„ —05744	10	
	„ —06034	10	
	„ —23289	10	
	„ —33314	10	
	B 42—80879	20	
	„ —80880	20	
	„ —80881	20	
	„ —80882	20	
	B 43—88347	50	
3	B 50—81726	100	V. P. Loganatha Moodelliar, Bangalore.
	„ —81727	100	
	„ —81728	100	
	„ —81729	100	
	„ —81730	100	
	„ —81731	100	
	„ —81732	100	
	„ —81733	100	
	„ —81734	100	
	„ —81735	100	
	„ —81736	100	
	„ —81737	100	
	„ —81738	100	
	„ —81739	100	
	„ —81740	100	
	„ —81741	100	
	„ —81742	100	
	„ —81743	100	
	„ —81744	100	
	„ —81745	100	
4	B 39—73779	5	Mr. S. A. Brenger, Kadiri.
6	B 43—42943	50	A. V. Murugasum Moodelliar, Colar
	„ —57657	50	
	„ —53142	50	
	B 38—22091	100	
	B 44—76676	100	
	B 50—12776	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

7	B 34—69212	10	Sergeant-Major Jeffery, XIV Hussars, Bangalore.
	B 49—45474	10	
	B 52—25003	10	
8	B 49—54818	10	M. Jagannath Chetty, Madras.
	B 52—00645	10	
	„ —00156	10	
	B 42—51699	20	
9	B 49—90102	10	A. Vencatachellum Moodelliar, Mysore.
10	B 50—82791	100	Revd. A. J. Wilkins, Kurnool.
	„ —82792	100	
4	B 40—19207 } wrongly joined.	5	G. Sathammah, Madras.
	„ —28207		
5	B 36—99681 } ditto	5	P. Narayanasawmy Naidu, Madras.
	„ —99682		
6	B 49—75427 } ditto	10	Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Madras.
	„ —75429		
7	B 49—63974 } ditto	10	Lieutenant C. L. Casey, Ranipett.
	„ —63976		
8	B 49—85509 } ditto	10	Thiagasundarum Pillay, Tanjore.
	„ —85506		

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acott. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 16th April 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. Acott. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
29	L 71—51943	10	The Officiating Post Master General, Bengal.
30	L 84—09019	100	Babu Rojoneelal Bysack.
31	L 86—14287	10	Babu Shib Nath Banerjee.
32	L 66—18143	50	Babu Mohendra Lal Sein.
33	L 89—15219	20	The Officiating Post Master General, Bengal.
35	L 68—79628	100	The Engineer-in-Chief, N. B. S. Railway, Darjeeling.
	„ —79651	100	
	L 67—19200	50	
	„ —04807	50	
	„ —04810	50	
	„ —04823	50	
	„ —04857	50	
	„ —04859	50	
37	N 6—05373	500	Babu Rajani Nath Chatterjee.
38	N 6—14725	500	Babu Raj Coomar Bhuttacharjee.
	L 84—11830	100	
	L 81—82289	50	
39	L 83—92252	100	Babu Aukhoy Coomar Bose.
	„ —92253	100	
	L 84—12661	100	
40	L 86—59809	10	The Officiating Post Master General, Bengal.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
15	L 74—65094 L 88—55125	10	Babu Kunjo Behari Ghose.
16	L 87—70659 „ —70658	10	Umane Sing.
17	L 64—41436 L 77—84823	20	Babu Khettra Mohun Dass.
18	L 60—31501 „ —31510	10	Babu Sashibhusan Mukerjee.
19	L 90—90246 „ —90245	20	Babu Mohendra Nath Sen.
20	L 20—23720 D 10—55954	5	Babu Bepin Chandra Audhicary.
21	L 24—36200 D 10—69754	5	Babu Bhuggoban Chander Das.
23	L 9—63197 „ —63196	5	Babu Ram Chunder Mitter.
33	L 62—90227	10	Babu Sree Nath Mozoomdar.
	L 87—84382	10	
	L 89—24076	20	
	L 80—21970	20	
	L 79—87275	20	
	L 90—87162	20	
	L 91—41697	20	
	L 90—27494	20	
	L 77—39787	20	
	L 80—36138	20	
34	L 6—35997	10	Babu Kali Coomar Roodra.
	L 34—58055	10	
	L 11—72482	5	
35	L 81—21707	50	Captain J. R. Marett.
	L 71—24666	10	
36	L 21—25633	5	Babu Kristo Chunder Naik.
37	L 79—19271	20	Babu Gunga Ram Dutt.
38	L 91—64958	20	Babu Wooma Kant Goon.
	„ —64959	20	
39	L 74—13832	10	Babu Hriday Nath Mozoomdar.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 27th April 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
3	D 4—53438	50	Bunwari Lall, Agra.
4	D 4—62803	50	Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. G. Purvis, Peshawar.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
5	D 10—21874	5	Nathu Sokhoram Sett, Nassarabad, Khandesh.
6	D 5—93632	20	Ati Kulla, Almorah.
4	D 5—92561 „ —92562 wrongly joined.	20	Jaintee Pershad, Rai Bareilly.
5	L 49—91871 D 4—54085 ditto	50	Ram Dyal Singh, Agra.
6	D 10—18230 „ —14343 ditto	5	Mutty Lall Bose, Calcutta.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 19th April 1877.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
W24	... C 90—93014	... 1,000	... Thakersi Soonderdas, Harman Gulli, Baherkote, Bombay.
	C 70—97244	... 500	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
H64	... M 20—29583	... 10	... Mrs. Laura Betham, Dapoolie.
	M 4—85268	... 5	...
H65	... M 27—51361	... 10	... Hemraj Coorsey, Mandvi.
55	... M 27—78055	... 10	... Sergeant J. White, R.E., Surat.
	„ —78056		
66	... M 4—51327	... 5	... Colonel J. M. Cripps, Rawul Pindi.
M32	... M 20—71991	... 10	... William Bramhall, Chinchpoogly.
	M 27—11778		
1876.			
H129	... C 99—53385	... 20	... Jehangeer Edulji Davur, Bombay.
	„ —84321	... 20	...
	M 4—59794	... 5	...

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 17th April 1877.

G. WELLS, LL.D.,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
22	... E 15—07756	... 50	... Kanchund, Amritsar.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
33	... E 3—83602	... 100	... Mahanand Roy, Belrool Zilla, Burdwan.
34	... E 6—84348	... 10	... Dr. J. Duke, Dera Ismail Khan.
	E 10—38929	... 10	...
35	... E 12—32985	... 20	... C. Aldridge, Esq., Jhung.
43	... E 4—86443	... 50	... Hydaet Ali, Cawnpur.
44	... E 12—48423	... 20	... J. W. Barns, Esq., Bhawulpur.
	„ —48424	... 20	...

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 21st April 1877.

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for Rupees.		Balance of Bullion		
		On General Treasury.	On Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 16	...	...	...	...	66,43,145	14,32,001
„ 17	6,13,623	7,06,430	..	6,13,623	72,63,436	7,21,657
„ 18	...	...	.	6,13,623	72,65,470	7,21,657
„ 19	...	7,27,644	...	6,13,623	79,46,482	..
„ 20	...	..	...	6,13,623	78,46,672	..
„ 21	...	...	...	6,13,623	77,47,089	...

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 23rd April 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-12th Regiment of Foot, dated at Umballa, this 24th day of April 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—32B.D.—72, Private Joseph Henry Balls.
Age,—21 years and 1 month.
Size,—5 feet 7¼ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—20th April 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Umballa.
Date of Enlistment,—22nd June 1874.
At what place enlisted,—Ipswich.
Parish and County in which born,—Woolpit near Stowmarket, Suffolk.
Marks,—Brown patch on right thigh.
Trade,—Butcher.
Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers. } Regimentals—White Clothing.
REMARKS—None.

E. H. FOSTER, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 1-12th Regiment.

Report of a Deserter from the 2-22nd Regiment of Foot, dated at Shahjahanpur, this 23rd day of April 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—136, Private George Holland.
Age,—38 years and 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 4½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—21st April 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Shahjahanpur.
Date of Enlistment,—13th November 1857.
At what place enlisted,—Aldershot Camp.
Parish and County in which born,—Crookham, Odiham, Hants.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Sawyer.
Coat or Jacket,—White tunic.
Waistcoat,—None.
Breeches or Trowsers,—White trowsers.
REMARKS,—None.

C. BLUETT, *Major,*
Comdg. Half Battalion 2-22nd Regiment.

Report of a Deserter from the 2-12th Regiment of Foot, dated at Calcutta, this 20th day of April 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—Private Henry Syrett.
Age,—20 years and 10 months.
Size,—5 feet 5¾ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fair; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—19th April 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William.
Date of Enlistment,—10th January 1877.
At what Place enlisted,—Fort William.
Parish and County in which born,—Westminster, London, Middlesex.
Marks,—Nil.
Trade,—Cook.
Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers. } White uniform.
REMARKS,—None.

JOHN McKAY, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2-12th Regiment.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

26th April 1877 ... Rs. 14,81,528-0-11

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
27th April 1877.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 27th April 1877.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Mahratta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 29th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Penang*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 29th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 30th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Indus*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 30th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Africa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 2nd May 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 4th May 1877, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 3rd May 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 27th April 1877.

Anderson, R. T.
Anthony, J.
Balford, H. W.
Ballard, G.
Baptist, C.
Barnes, J.
Bartlett, J. H.
Bavary, R.
Bawl, R.
Blackquiere, J.
Blackwood, H.
Bradwell, R.
Bragga, W.
Breen, W.
Brooks, G.
Brudenell, Mrs. T.
Buckly, C. W.
Bull, J.
Burnes, W.
Cales, G. F.
Cannon, G.
Cardozo, R. J.
Carr, J.
Caser, J. N.
Churcher, D.
Clark, Miss Annie.
Cresswell, Doyne & Co.
Daly, J.
Davies, H.
Davison, T. M.
Day, Mrs.
Dodgson, Chas. H.
Douglas, Fraser & Co.
Ducachi, Allesadro.
Falmon, B.
Fan, Mrs. E. M.
Freeman, T.
Garson, Mrs. C. E. M.
Gaspar, A.
Gordon, James.
Goulbin, Miss P. E.
Granger, John H.
Healy, Mrs. J.
Hendrix, Rev. E. R.
Jackson, Mrs. H. W.
Jones, Mrs. A.
Jones, Mrs. S.
Lepage and Nephew, Messrs.
Lowrie, Mrs. C.
Mackenzie, G. R.
Mackintosh, D. S.
McNeil, G.
McNevin, F.
Miller, Jas.
Morris, Edward.
Nicolas, J.
O'Bmoore, Daniel.
Osman, H. (Private).
Payter, G. R.
Percy, Hugh L. H.
Peters, S.
Pickance, Capt.
Reardon, J. P.
Reid, Louis D.
Smart, W. A.
Smith, Mrs. Eliza.
Steward, R. C.
Stewart, S.
Thomas, T.
Thompson, Mrs. C. L.
Wallace, Alex. (C. Engr.)
Walls, Henry.
Wane, Innes B.
Wiley, C. J.
Woodford, Mrs. A.
Woods, Miss.
Wurzer, J. C.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Ameer Ally.
Arthur, Geo.
Battye, Major H. D.
Beale, William.
Biggs, Robert O. C.
Bogie, James.
Bonerjee, Dr. S. A.
Boxall, C. A.
Brownfield, M.
Bromehead, Revd.
Caddy, D. G.
Carrington & Wigley.
Chill, Mr.
Clarkson, Mr.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Crossly, R.
Dalgetty, Capt.
Donegan, N.
Eaton, Mrs. G. W.
E. F. W.
Elderton, Mrs.
Emilie, Melle.
Frawley, M. A.
Friedwald, Madam F.
Glukman, Lione.
Graham, Mrs.
Gray, William.
Head, Mrs Charlotte.
Horn, Peter.
Hudson, Thos.
Hughes, J. W.
Jackson, J. W.
J. E. M.
Jenkinson, Mrs.
Jordon, F. J.
Kaikhosru Nowrosj Kabraj.
King, H. W.
Lawrie, G. W.
MacIntyre, A.
Macnamara, G. I.
Meyer, H. G.
Middleton, Lewis.
Mirza Bazhoal Hossein.
Moran, Frank Conyngham.
Murison, Jas. S.
Nichols, W. J.
Pillot, Eugene, Monsieur.
Reed, J.
Rein, G.
Richardson, Geo.
Schapira, D.
Simpson, W.
Stone, B. J.
Storey, William.
Terlecki, Miss.
Thomas, S. B.
Watson, J. B.
Willard, J. C.
Williams, C. A.
Young, Capt. Alex.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Battye, Major H. D.
Bellany, Jas.
Bogie, J.
Caddy, D.
Holland, Capt.
Ryder, A.
Seemington, M. J.
Storey, W.
Willard, J. C.
Williams, C. A.

Registered Letters.

Cosing, H.
Fagan, L. S.
Francis, Marples.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any

High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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„ „ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„	1 0
„ „ ALLAHABAD SERIES .	„	1 0
Complete set	„	4 0

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MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

Chart showing the approaches to the Sandheads from False Point to the Mutlah River, from the latest Government Surveys, compiled in the Marine Survey Department, 1877.—*Price Re. 1.*

Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. CXXIX, Report on the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States, 1875-76. *Price Rs. 3; packing and postage 8 annas.*

Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. CXXX, Report on the Administration of the Ajmere and Mairwarra Districts for 1875-76. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 6 annas.*

Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, corrected up to 1st April 1877. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Also

The Medical and Subordinate Medical portion of the Army List, published separately. *Price 8 annas.*

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, Revised Edition. *Price—*

To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs. 4.*

To all officers employed in Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs. 3.*

Packing and postage, 10 annas.

Just published—Super royal 8vo., cloth.

The Oudh Code: consisting of the Bengal Regulations and the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council in force in Oudh. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

Note on Lac, by J. E. O'Conor. Third and enlarged edition. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage 4 annas.*

Revised edition.

Vanilla: its cultivation in India; by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.*

The Indian Appendix to the British Musketry Regulations, 1876. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas; interleaved copies, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Just published.

Pay, Pension, and Promotion Code for the Military Services in India, corrected up to 1st May 1876.

Vol. I.—British Troops. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 12 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 5; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

Vol. II.—Native Troops. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

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☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 28th March 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

N.-W. P. LOCAL RATES ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to assignments from the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN having applied to the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of business,

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN then moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He said that the amendments made by the Select Committee in the Bill now before the Council were limited to a few verbal amendments which were found necessary to bring the new sections and the old law into harmony. No other amendments, had been made whatever, and he did not think it was necessary to add anything to the remarks which he had made last week on this Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES LICENSING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN having applied to the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of business,

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN then moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He said that before formally making the motion which stood in his name in the notice paper, it was perhaps right that he should state the reasons for certain changes which had been made in the present Bill by the Select Committee.

The Bill as now presented differed a good deal from the one which was originally presented to the Council. The first and most important change was that the grades of taxation had been abolished. In the Bill as introduced there were ten of these grades, ranging from Rs. 64 to Rs. 2. As it now stood there were only three rates of taxation upon each class, Rs. 16, Rs. 8 and Rs. 2. This change had been made in accordance with the wishes of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, which found after calculating the charges it had to meet, and reconsidering the funds at its disposal, that the taxes, if imposed at the lower rates, would yield sufficient for its requirements. The Bill had been altered accordingly. There were no doubt some theoretical advantages about the former scheme, because, besides yielding larger profits, it would have made the incidence of the tax somewhat less unequal. In the face however of the opinion of the Local Government that the Bill in its present shape would yield sufficient money, the Committee were not prepared to carry taxation any further. In its new shape the Bill did not differ in any material respects from the one which was introduced and abandoned in 1871. The only material difference was that the rates of duty leviable on the first and second classes of traders were somewhat higher than they then were. The next change introduced in Committee was that special notices which had to be given to each person who was liable to the tax had been dispensed with. Now that the Bill grouped all trades under three classes, and assigned a fixed rate of duty for each class, the Committee thought that every person liable to the tax would have ample opportunity of informing himself of the amount due from him. They thought also that the service of special notice on each person might possibly lead to petty exactions. Power however had been reserved to the Local Government to prescribe notices in any particular case or class of cases in which it might think them necessary.

The third change was that a maximum of two per cent. upon incomes, which was adopted to guard against over-taxation, had been abandoned. With the very low rates of duty now proposed, this seemed to be an unnecessary precaution. A further change was that the power of appeal had been taken away. In the Bill as introduced any person who had been assessed and was dissatisfied with the amount with which he was charged had the power within fifteen days of appealing to the Commissioner. But the present Bill left so little discretion to the Collector that the right of appeal seemed scarcely necessary. The only point which the Collector actually had to decide was whether a man

exercised a trade or profession or not, and secondly, whether his income was over Rs. 200. The first was a very simple matter of fact, and the second was a point upon which precise proof was very rarely procurable. And in view of this, and the fact of there being no likelihood of the Act being worked harshly towards the lower classes of traders, it was thought better to withdraw the right of appeal.

Lastly, a few minor changes had been made in the Schedule of Trades. A few had been added to the first, and a few to the second class, and one or two had been taken away. But whatever had been done, had been done under the recommendation of the Local Government. The Select Committee did not think it safe to act on their own knowledge, and allowed themselves to be guided entirely by the recommendations they had received. In conclusion, he might say that he had received a telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, expressing his concurrence in, and approval of, all the amendments which the Bill had undergone in Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"My hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey began his singularly able Financial Statement by observing that it is the first Financial Statement made before the public in this Council since the year 1872. I am glad that in the first year of my administration the Government of India has had the opportunity of submitting its whole financial policy to the discussion of this Council. Whatever may be thought of the manner in which we have availed ourselves of this opportunity, no one I think can justly say that it has been half-hearted, reserved, evasive or ambiguous. Rarely has any Government been able to take the public into a confidence so complete as that which on the present occasion it has at least been our honest endeavour to facilitate; not only about our acts, but even, I might almost say, our inmost thoughts; our anxieties and hopes, our regrets and aspirations. When this Government was deprived of the experienced aid of my friend Sir W. Muir, Sir John Strachey, at the request of the Secretary of State, under a high sense of personal obligation to public duty, consented to exchange a very comfortable and easy post for a very anxious and laborious one. But to the discharge of its difficult duties, during a difficult period, few men could have brought greater courage and capacity than those which received last week, from my hon'ble friend Mr. Bullen Smith, such generous, though well deserved, recognition.

"There is one of the announcements made by my hon'ble colleague in his Financial Statement which no hon'ble member has yet noticed, but on which I congratulate myself, and on which I think the public may also be congratulated. I allude to the announcement that although indeed we cannot at present apply the new rule to existing works, yet the expenditure on all unremunerative public works which may hereafter be undertaken will be carefully excluded from Extraordinary Account. This is a change of policy decided on by the Secretary of State when Lord Northbrook was Viceroy; but it has never before been publicly announced as the rule we intend to follow. Now it may be said that this rule is a mere reform in book-keeping; in fact that it is a very small matter. I admit that it is a small matter if it goes no further; but it will certainly not be my fault, nor that of my hon'ble colleague, if it does not go a great deal farther; and if it only goes far enough, I maintain that it is a very great matter. So far as it does go, it is a step in the right direction; for I share the doubt expressed by Sir John Strachey whether our Extraordinary Budgets have not been altogether a mistake. In the course of an official life which at least began early, it has frequently been my hard lot to grope my way with the greatest difficulty through the financial accounts of Continental Governments, in order to place before my own Government an accurate estimate of their financial situation. And a system which I have more than once officially described as vicious and misleading—a system which has, I confess, sorely tried my temper when adopted by other Governments—is certainly not one which I can regard

without reluctance as the system to be permanently pursued by the Government of India. The French Government, to its credit, has already abandoned that system. I have heard it said that our own system is exempt from the objections which apply to the Extraordinary Budgets of Continental States; since we do not put into our Extraordinary Budget any expenditure which ought properly to be carried to Ordinary Account. But I do not think we are entitled to lay that flattering unction to our souls. As a matter of fact, we have put into our Extraordinary Account many charges which ought to have been carried to Ordinary Account. However Spartan may be our financial virtue, still we are but human; and in my opinion, the whole system of Extraordinary Account is a perilous temptation to human weakness. A great English thinker, Mr. Burke, in his character of George Grenville, has held up to contempt those persons who mistake regulations for Commerce and figures for Finance; and certainly I do not pretend to say that good book-keeping is in itself tantamount to good finance. But I do say that it goes a long way towards good finance, and that it is the primary condition of a sound financial situation. I think that our book-keeping has hitherto not been so good as it might be; and I say this with some confidence, although I say it in the presence of a gentleman whom I believe to be one of the ablest and the most conscientious Financial Secretaries which this or any other Government has ever had the good fortune to possess. It is quite impossible for me to express in terms too strong the acknowledgments which, on my own behalf, I desire to add to those of Sir John Strachey, of the valuable services which this Government has received, and is receiving, from Mr. Chapman. But I am certain that Mr. Chapman himself feels as strongly as any man that our system of account-keeping, which he himself has so greatly improved, is not yet as simple as might be. Indeed I may say that I have always found in him one of the strongest advocates for its reform. I am sure that he feels what I feel myself, that no man who has studied as intelligently as he has studied the past history of Indian finance, will regard as unfounded the fears expressed by my hon'ble colleague, that the system hitherto followed, of jumbling-up together remunerative and unremunerative public works in an account, to which the term 'extraordinary' is extremely applicable, has tended to make us less chary than we should otherwise have been in spending money upon them. For my own part, I am not at all afraid of the deficits which we might have to show by a change of system. What I do regard with fear and distrust is everything which may tend to conceal those deficits unduly from our own eyes or from those of the public. The first step towards getting rid of deficit is to look it frankly in the face. Nature abhors a vacuum; and the recognition of a financial vacuum is so revolting to ordinary human nature, that our best chance of filling it up consists in never losing sight of it. My hon'ble colleague has shown that, during the last seven years, while our expenditure has remained stationary, our income has steadily increased; and I am convinced that our financial character has everything to gain, and nothing to fear, from public criticism, if only public criticism be furnished with accurate data for the guidance of impartial judgments.

"There is another subject by no means unimportant, although the Government is not in a position to afford Hon'ble Members an opportunity of practically expressing their opinions by recording their votes upon it. It was for that reason no doubt that my hon'ble friend reserved it for the close of his financial statement; but in the arrangement of my own remarks upon that statement it will, I think, be convenient that I should say at once what little I have to say about it. I refer to the present position of this Government in reference to the Cotton-duties. Now I am not going to tax the patience of the Council with a long disquisition on those duties. I shall abstain from doing so for three very sufficient reasons. In the first place, there is now under discussion no measure which is even remotely connected with the Cotton-duties. In the second place, I have the misfortune to differ on this subject from the opinions entertained about it by many able and hon'ble gentlemen who have given to the consideration of it prolonged attention. Some of them are men of great eminence. Several of them are possessed of wide experience and high authority on fiscal and commercial questions, and not a few of them

are my esteemed personal friends. Consistently therefore with the sincere respect I entertain for those who advocate the indefinite maintenance of the present import-duties on Cotton-goods, I could not adequately justify my dissent from their convictions without entering into a somewhat lengthened and detailed examination of the points on which we differ. But to do this when there is no measure before us either to defend or oppose, would in my opinion be an inexcusable waste of the valuable time of this Council. There is only one view of the question to which I feel obliged to demur. It is that which assumes that, on the one hand, those statesmen who have advocated the permanent maintenance of our present Cotton-duties have done so regardless of the debt which, as English statesmen, they owe to English interests; or that, on the other hand, those who, like myself, earnestly desire the removal of these duties from our customs-tariff, are recklessly indifferent to the duty which, as Indian Legislators, we owe to Indian interests. On this point I cannot too cordially re-echo the language held by my hon'ble friend Mr. Bullen Smith. My pride and confidence in the character of my countrymen are far too great to admit within the scope of my liveliest imaginative efforts, such a notion as that the maintenance of the Cotton-duties has ever been advocated by English statesmen without reference to English interests. But I must also add that I am not prepared to concede to the advocates of these duties a monopoly of disinterested devotion to the interests of India. To say the truth, I am all the less disposed to do so for this reason: with those from whom I reluctantly differ on the question of the Cotton-duties, I cannot, and do not, presume to claim equality in tested ability, or recognized authority: but I do claim equality with all of them in the conscientious desire to deal justly and truly by the interests of this Empire. Therefore I will not yield to any man an inch of foothold on that one and only ground within whose special limits every honest man is entitled to consider himself the equal of its most illustrious occupant. Nor indeed am I able to recognise much reality in the ingenious distinction which has been suggested between the interests of Manchester and the interests of England. The so-called interests of Manchester are a great vital organic part of the whole English body-politic; and though it may be convenient to do so in theory, it appears to me quite impossible in fact, or in act, to separate the part from the whole. If a man stabs me in the hand or the foot, I am not comforted by his assurance that he recognises a distinction between my limbs and myself; that he has only been attacking my foot, or my hand; and that he had no intention of inflicting any personal injury on me He *does* inflict a personal injury upon me; and the pain and hurt of that injury I feel, not only in the spot where I am wounded, but in every part of my body. But I do not think this question is primarily or exclusively a Manchester question. Political Economy *is either a science or it is not. If it is a* science, the laws of it are not affected by locality or climate. They will assert themselves as inexorably in one part of the world as in another, whether they are followed or disregarded. No one I presume will assert that a financial principle, if sound at all, is not equally sound in every case to which it is applicable. In the present stage of economic science, few men venture to advocate openly protective duties, on the ground that they are protective. The advocates of such duties generally try to persuade themselves and their opponents that the duties which practically protect a young manufacture are not maintained for the purpose of protecting it. Now I am not so pedantic a political economist as to deny, or even to doubt, that in many quite conceivable circumstances, *bonâ fide* protective duties may be proper duties. But I like to call a spade a spade. And I congratulate my hon'ble friend Mahárájá Narendra Krishna upon having the courage of his opinions. I have no doubt that my hon'ble friend, the Mahárájá, unconsciously uttered the secret sentiment of many hearts besides his own, when he frankly told us that he hoped our present Cotton-duty would be maintained, because he believed it to be necessary for the protection of our cotton-manufactures. My experienced predecessor, however, in a statement of great ability, which he made two years ago on this subject, observed that 'Indian statesmen have all acknowledged the principles of recent English financial legislation to be sound, al-

though, owing to the differences between the two countries, it has been impossible to carry them out as completely in India as in England. Indian statesmen,' he said, 'have never regarded Customs-duties as desirable for the purpose of protecting the products or manufactures of India. In India, equally as in England, protection has been regarded as an exploded doctrine, contrary to the general interests of the country which imposes protective duties.' I accept and endorse this statement; and if I object to the present Cotton-duties, it is because they appear to me inconsistent with sound financial principles, and as such, injurious to the interests of India. Now this opinion may be right or wrong. Like all human opinions, it is open to discussion; but as my hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey has appealed to my opinion, I feel it due to him, due to myself, and due to the public, that I should assure this Council that my hon'ble friend has not mis-interpreted or mis-stated my opinion. In saying that the Secretary of State has left to the Government of India a large discretion on this subject, my hon'ble friend Mr. Bullen Smith did no more than justice to the common sense of my noble friend the Secretary of State. Yes, the Secretary of State has left to us a large discretion, but he has not left to us an unlimited discretion. The Secretary of State has distinctly affirmed and established the principle by which he intends our action to be guided; and the discretion he has left to us extends only to the time and mode which we may deem most suitable and most efficacious for carrying that principle into practical effect. In the exercise of that discretion, we have reluctantly recognized, but frankly acknowledged, the practical impossibility of any present reduction of the import-duty on cotton-goods. No one, so far as I am aware, no one in England or in India, has ever advocated, or even suggested, the reduction of this duty at the cost of fresh taxation for the purpose; and most certainly no such course is, or has ever been, contemplated by myself.

"I am sorry to say that I cannot dispute the opinion expressed by my hon'ble friend Mr. Bullen Smith, that our financial-system is not yet free from other features quite as vicious, if not, indeed, more vicious, than these Cotton-duties, from a purely fiscal point of view. But I doubt if they are equally objectionable from a social and political point of view. Be that as it may, however, my hon'ble friend cannot desire more ardently than I do myself to see our fiscal policy purged of their presence. They all stand upon our condemned list; and I hope it may be in our power, as it will certainly be within our aim, to deal simultaneously with at least the worst of them. But I dare not indulge in vaticination. The awful warning contained in the homily addressed last Wednesday by my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor to my hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey is still ringing in my intimidated ear. Mrs. Malaprop long ago averred that we should not anticipate misfortunes till they are past; and certainly that is a policy which appears to have greatly commended itself of late years to English statesmanship. But my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor goes further than Mrs. Malaprop, and forbids us even to anticipate good fortune. Therefore, as I am sitting just now within close reach of his ferule, I will endeavour not to anticipate anything at all. Perhaps however I may be permitted to mention one fact which, I hope, will satisfy Hon'ble Members that we have not been regardless of salt or sugar in our efforts at fiscal reform. No man can be more impatient than I am myself to see removed, as soon as possible, from the records of Anglo-Indian history such a scandal as our present Inland-Customs-frontier. Previous to the present appointment so ably held by my hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey,—indeed some months before his return to India, and before either of us could have anticipated that we should be sitting to-day at the same Council Board,—I had entered into personal negociations with the Rulers of those Native States whose co-operation is an unavoidable condition to any practical measures for the removal of this commercial 'Abomination of desolation standing where it ought not.' These negociations are now so far, and so satisfactorily, advanced as to justify, I think, some confidence in the anticipation that ere long we shall be able to effect an early breach in what my hon'ble friend has not unfairly, I think, described as our commercial wall of China. But more than this I dare not say at the pre-

sent moment, for fear of incurring renewed rebuke from my hon'ble friend, and close neighbour, the Lieutenant-Governor; and therefore without pausing to put even a pinch of salt on the visionary tail of this bird in the bush, I will ask permission to say a few words on behalf of the two little birds I now hold in my hand.

"One of the most pressing and important questions I had to consider on behalf of this Government, when I assumed charge of it, was—Whether we can afford to go on borrowing, as heretofore, something like four million sterling annually for the prosecution of Extraordinary Public Works. I came to the conclusion that we cannot afford it. Then I had to consider whether we can afford to do without such works, or to prosecute them on a greatly reduced scale. I am satisfied that this is equally impossible. These works are our only safeguard against famine; and their vigorous prosecution is in my opinion essential to the prosperity of the Empire. What should we do then? From the dilemma in which we are thus placed, reflection has convinced me that there is only one practical issue. It is, however, an issue which I believe to be not only practical, but highly advantageous; and I find it in the prompt adoption and steady development of financial decentralization accompanied by localised administrative responsibility. Of this principle, it is the privilege of my hon'ble colleague, Sir John Strachey, to be one of the official parents. But I think I may honestly say, on my own behalf, that it is not as a convert I am prepared to maintain it: at least my conversion to it dates far back in the course of my official life. It is not only in India that the conflicting principles of centralization and decentralization have been debated, or considered, in reference to financial and administrative policy. I have watched in other countries the conflict of those principles, and witnessed the issue of it. Observing that even in Spain, which should more properly perhaps be called 'the Spains,' it has been found impossible, up to the present moment, to codify the laws which govern the most essential relations, and determine the most fundamental interests, of society; observing, too, that over a geographical area comparatively so restricted as that of the Austrian Empire, it has been found after repeated effort, equally impossible to apply one centralized homogeneous system of taxation to all the Imperial provinces, it certainly does seem to me surprising that English statesmanship, generally so free from the Continental passion for legislative symmetry, should have persisted in attempting to apply to every part of an empire vast, various, and composite, as this of India, the same form and mode of taxation. Doubtless there is one conspicuous and most satisfactory exception to this otherwise general rule of our past financial policy. But it is an exception which tells most strongly in favour of the principle we are now endeavouring to introduce. The Government of India has never applied the contrary principle to its administration of the Land-revenue: and I think I may safely say that, on the whole, no branch of the public service has been so wisely, or so well, administered as the Land-revenue.

"I listened with the attention which his clear and practical utterances always command from me, to the few observations made last Wednesday by my hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore upon the policy which has led us to introduce these Bills; and to which they will give effect, partial as yet no doubt, but salutary I hope, so far as it can now be extended. I did not gather from what he then said that he had any cause to complain of the application to Bengal of the principle of localised financial responsibility: and indeed I think it can hardly be doubted that, if there be one province in India to which, more than any other, this principle may be justly and equitably applied, it is the wealthy and privileged province of Bengal. I trust then that the measures we hope to pass into law this morning will be prolific of beneficial results which may hereafter be more widely extended. This will not be through any merits of their own; for in themselves they are somewhat insignificant little measures: but because of the principles they recognize, and which they will help us to carry out.

"Before I assumed the anxious charge of this administration, it was said to me by experienced friends,—and said with a prophetic truth which has been prematurely verified by my personal experience,—that the one thing which of

all others it behoves every Governor General of India to be constantly foreseeing is the unforeseen.

"Scarcely had I reached Calcutta, ere the rosy financial horizon, which might otherwise have been opened to the admiring gaze of a pleased and hopeful public, had been unexpectedly darkened by the appearance of a little cloud, with a depreciated silver lining to it, that was by no means reassuring. That cloud grew and greatened till it hung over our heads like a portent of doom; and so grievously did its growth oppress the minds of men, that really I think I may say without much exaggeration, that not even the siege of Jerusalem itself was more prolific in warnings, wailings, predictions of disaster, and desperate proposals for reckless remedies, than the financial period covered by the first six months of my administration. And then, just when our financial prospects appeared to promise better things—just when the cloud was clearing away from the horizon, when our patience seemed about to be rewarded, and our confidence revived, a wholly unforeseen calamity occurred; and a great part of the southern region of this Empire was suddenly smitten with wide-spread famine. Nor is this all. Misfortunes never come single; nor anxieties either; and these things happened during a season of extreme political tension, when no night passed on which we could say with certainty that we should not receive on the morrow some telegram from London or Constantinople of a character very unfavourable to the tranquil prosecution and improvement of our domestic affairs.

"From that source of anxiety we have, I am thankful to say, been entirely relieved by the patriotic exertions of my noble friend the present Secretary of State for India. But I am not at all surprised that Hon'ble Members should have alluded in anxious tones to the fallen value of silver measured in gold; for I fear that we cannot reasonably anticipate any immediate release from the disturbance occasioned by this phenomenon in our exchanges with Great Britain and other countries which have a gold standard of value. I fully recognise the magnitude of the inconvenience thereby occasioned to trade; and I deeply deplore the loss inflicted on many public officers and others who can ill afford it. But I certainly do think that experience has fully justified the resolution to which we came last September, not to tamper prematurely with our standard of value. This question is not, in our opinion, a question that simply affects foreign exchanges. A country's standard unit of value cannot be either enhanced or reduced without injury to many important interests; and India is certainly no exception to the rest of the world. I do not disguise from myself that we may have to face a long period of anxiety and difficulty, during which the various interests, already affected by the depreciation in the value of silver measured in gold, will be slowly and painfully re-adjusting themselves to the altered relations between the precious metals; and I can assure my hon'ble friend Mr. Hope, that we are by no means indifferent to the importance of the questions in dispute between the monometallists and the bimetallists, or to any of the various modes of utilising the two precious metals with a fixed intervaluation for the establishment of a double or compensatory standard. Indeed, the stoppage of the great compensation-valve, formerly opened in France to the world at large, renders all such questions of special interest to this country. And although it is undoubtedly not in our power to announce any immediate or isolated action in regard to it, still we are fully alive to the importance of this subject. I have but very few words to say upon our other great source of financial anxiety.

"Now I think it cannot be doubted that the present famine is one of the most serious and wide-spread scarcities with which India has yet been afflicted. In extent and intensity, it greatly exceeds the last famine in Bengal and Bihár; and should there be a failure in the rainfall due next month, I fear that the scarcity in Madras may assume still more serious dimensions. Yet, although the management of the last famine cost six-and-three-quarter millions, we are able to estimate the nett cost of the much larger famine with which we are now dealing at no more than five-and-a-quarter millions; and we feel confident that, should we hereafter have to deal with a famine as serious as this, the cost of it will be very much smaller still.

"Now I cannot but think that this is an encouraging fact. It is partly due to the previous completion of adequate railway-communications, partly also to the application of principles which experience has proved to be sound, and to the energy and discretion with which those principles have been carried out in many of the famine-districts. They were spontaneously resorted to by the Government of Bombay; and now that they have been loyally adopted by the Government of Madras, I feel no doubt that they will be no less efficiently and scrupulously acted on in that important Presidency. I cannot mention this subject without expressing the sincere gratitude of the Government of India for the eminent services rendered to it and to the whole empire, by the indefatigable and most successful labours of Sir Richard Temple. But the person to whom we are, in my opinion, primarily indebted for our present comparatively moderate estimate of famine-expenditure, and for our hopes of still more moderate famine estimates in the future, is my immediate predecessor, Lord Northbrook. It must not be forgotten, and it ought I think to be thankfully acknowledged, that although the famine with which we are dealing, is much larger, and more serious, than the famine dealt with by Lord Northbrook, the conditions under which we are dealing with it are much more favourable.

"In his management of the famine in Bengal and Bihár, Lord Northbrook found himself placed under a tremendous pressure of public opinion in favour of reckless expenditure; but he did not shrink from the no less tremendous responsibility of withstanding it. No public man can ever be entirely independent of public opinion; and had Lord Northbrook's hands been wholly free, I have no doubt that he would have greatly diminished the cost of the late famine, without in any wise increasing the loss of human life. But in the teeth of all antagonisms, he prevented famine-expenditure from reaching far more extravagant dimensions. And by resisting public opinion, he educated it. What is the result? The Government of India, relieved from all undue pressure, is now in a position to carry out calmly, and develope more fully, the principles bequeathed by him for our guidance.

"One of these enjoins upon us the importance of providing for famine-expenditure out of income, and charging it to Ordinary Account. This principle has been re-affirmed by my hon'ble colleague, Sir John Strachey. It may be said, however, that though he has re-affirmed it, he is not acting on it, since he finds himself still obliged to borrow on account of famine-expenditure. It may be said that it is easier to lay down principles than to carry them out, and that our present action is a proof of this. It may be said that principles thus publicly proclaimed are too often like triumphal arches, which make a very handsome effect, and look very fine, but which practically lead to nothing. It may be said that, once erected into doctrine, there they remain,—lofty and monumental, with plenty of empty space all round to show them off; but that practical life, going about its business as before, takes care to pass on each side of them, and whilst admiring them, rarely makes use of them.

"Well, I must admit that our present position is exposed to criticism of that sort. The fact is, however, that Lord Northbrook left India before it was practically in his power, or in the power of any man, to make sufficient provision for enabling his successors to carry out, at the shortest possible notice, the principle he had laid down; and this recurrent calamity has smitten us suddenly, before it was in our own power to provide for it in conformity with that principle. But all we ask is fair time and fair play for the future. The salutary principle we hope to affirm today—that principle which hands over to Local Governments the responsible management of local works, coupled with financial responsibility for the result of their management of them,—will, I believe, go far towards facilitating the fulfilment of the principle laid down by Lord Northbrook, and unreservedly adopted by ourselves, as the guide of our future conduct in regard to famine-expenditure. For if such expenditure is to be provided for out of ordinary resources, it is quite clear to me that the Governments of the famine-stricken Provinces must, to some extent at least, be held henceforth responsible for the financial results of their famine-management.

"My hon'ble colleague wisely and properly refrained from prematurely indicating the steps we may hereafter be prepared to take to enable the Government of India to carry out the principle laid down by Lord Northbrook on this subject; but I can assure the Council that we are not regardless of our duty with reference to them.

"There is only one other subject on which I need any longer detain the attention of the Council. Sir John Strachey has rightly drawn attention to the ominous circumstance of our increasing military expenditure; and I shall not attempt to deny that this circumstance is one which I regard with profound concern. An examination however of the figures given by my hon'ble colleague, in the Minute he has laid before the Council, will show that the nett increase in our Military Budget is mainly due to charges not under the control of the Government of India. In regard to those branches of our military expenditure which *are* under the control of this Government, I am bound to acknowledge our great obligation to the colleague of whose services we have recently been deprived, for the unceasing vigilance with which he, and the responsible officers acting under him, have successfully restrained the growth of them.

"Those who witnessed the representative military force assembled at Delhi last January, cannot have failed to admire the discipline, intelligence, and equipment of the Army of India: but to discipline, to intelligence, and to equipment must be added some power of rapid mobilization, in case of any sudden emergency, before the practical efficiency of an army can be regarded as altogether complete.

"Now, some measures taken by us, in consultation with the Commander-in-Chief and our other military authorities, to remedy certain undeniable deficiencies in the mobility of our defensive force, have been misrepresented and magnified by uninstructed rumour, into preparations for a great campaign against our neighbours. I beg to assure this Council that nothing could possibly be further from our minds than the intention thus imputed to us. It is obvious that, if we harboured any such design as this, the estimates laid before the Council would be very different from what they are. And to rush into purposeless border-warfare, or wantonly to provoke hostilities with any of our immediate neighbours, would be an act of insanity doubly inexcusable on the part of a Government for which I am prepared to claim the merit of having secured within the last few months the most beneficent results from the patient pursuance of precisely the opposite policy. Two years ago our relations with the neighbouring Khanate of Khelat were so extremely unsatisfactory that military operations against that country were commended to our immediate adoption by some of our most experienced frontier-authorities. But before having recourse to any act of aggression upon a weak and neighbouring State, the Government of India wisely resolved to make further pacific efforts for the restoration of order around our western frontier. Those efforts, commenced by Lord Northbrook, it has been my privilege to conduct to a successful issue; and the result of it is, that without having fired a single shot, or shed a single drop of blood, our present relations with Khelat are more satisfactory, more fraught with promise for the future and security for the present, than they have been for a long series of years. Not only is British influence now predominant throughout that country; not only is this influence cordially welcomed and appreciated by all its inhabitants, from the highest to the lowest; but the beneficently practical results of the influence thus established are already apparent in the restored freedom and security of peaceful commerce, in the rebuilding of villages destroyed by civil war, in the revival and extension of agriculture, and in the general contentment and confidence of the population and its lawful Ruler.

"I may be asked however, what are the means upon which this Government relies for the maintenance of British influence; and why we desire to extend and confirm British influence beyond our own immediate territory?

"To the first question I reply, that the means on which we reckon for the maintenance of British influence are loyal and disinterested advice, supported, if needs be, by timely and sufficient assistance for the promotion or confirmation of good government and social order, in contiguous territories less civil-

ized than our own. To the second question I reply, that we desire the promotion of this salutary British influence beyond our border, because we do not desire the hostile movement of British armies beyond our border. The connection existing between the tribes and populations inside and outside the frontier which it is our duty to guard, is so close and so far-reaching, that any disturbance of the latter vibrates instantaneously along the whole extent of contiguous British territory.

"Unrestrained barbarism immediately beyond our frontier, means constant insecurity immediately within our frontier. Civil war on the part of neighbouring Asiatic populations, or even a passive, but pronounced hostility towards the British Government, involves the closing of our trade-routes, the maltreatment of our merchants, the spoliation of their property, and the chronic disquietude of our subjects. Therefore it is that the one only thing which at no time past or present this Government has ever been able to do, however greatly it might desire to do it, is to remain a passive and inert spectator of what passes immediately beyond our border.

"Now I consider that the safest and strongest frontier India can possibly possess would be a belt of independent frontier-States, throughout which the British name is honored and trusted; within which British subjects are welcomed and respected, because they are subjects of a Government known to be unselfish as it is powerful, and resolute as it is humane; by which our advice is followed without suspicion, and our word relied on without misgiving, because the first has been justified by good results, and the second never quibbled away by timorous sub-intents or tricky saving-clauses,—a belt of States in short, whose chiefs and populations should have every interest, and every desire, to co-operate with our own officers in preserving the peace of the frontier, developing the resources of their own territories, augmenting the wealth of their own treasuries, and vindicating in the eyes of the eastern and western world, their title to an independence of which we are ourselves the chief well-wishers and supporters.

"Looking to the history of recent events along our lower Panjáb and Sindh frontiers, I cannot think that this aim is unattainable, or that the desire of attaining it is inconsistent with common sense. But although I believe that the influence I desire to exert and extend is perfectly attainable, I do not believe that it is attainable by means of military expeditions; or indeed by anything except constant friendly contact with our less civilized neighbours, and the presence and every-day acts in their midst, of earnest upright English gentlemen.

"Now during the last six months we have passed through a time when the Powers of Europe, armed as they still are to the teeth, seemed drifting into a war of which the eddies could not fail to reach and trouble the minds of our Asiatic neighbours; whilst at the same time our frontier seemed threatened with a succession of local outrages and disturbances greatly in excess of any by which it has been afflicted for many years past. At that time it was in my opinion the duty of this Government to place itself in a position of preparedness to defend the interests committed to its charge by military action, should military action at any moment be necessary, instead of waiting unprepared till the opportunity of effective military action had passed away.

"I am not ashamed to say that we did not shrink from the recognition of this duty. Had the Pass Afrídís continued recalcitrant; had the recent inroads on British territory been renewed; had the late disturbances on our frontier assumed, as at one time they seemed likely to assume, a more systematic character, then we might have found ourselves at any moment under an imperative obligation to resort to military operations, in order to punish the murder, or preserve the lives and properties, of our own subjects, or restore and secure the peace of our frontier. This however, I can truly say, no one would have recognised more reluctantly, or more deeply regretted the necessity of recourse to such measures, than myself. The British Government repudiates all views of conquest or territorial extension. Our territories are already vast enough to occupy all our attention and satisfy all our ambition.'

"Our paramount position on this Continent is so indisputable that it is rarely indeed we need ever have recourse to arms for the protection of those who trust us, or the punishment of those who deceive us. There is not an independent Native State which is not strengthened by the bestowal, or weakened by the withdrawal, of our friendship. It has been my object ever since I assumed charge of affairs in this country, to draw closer by every legitimate means in my power, the bonds of friendly relation between ourselves and our neighbours. I think there are few persons who will maintain that our present relations with the tribes and peoples immediately upon our north-western border are altogether satisfactory, whether we regard them from a political, or from a philanthropical, point of view. Those neighbouring regions have, after 25 years of the closest geographical contact between us and them, remained almost the only ones in the whole world which are forbidden grounds to British footsteps, except on some mission of vengeance, and for the purpose of burning the homes, or destroying the property, of our neighbours, in retaliation for outrages committed by them upon our own territory. Surely this is not a state of things which any Englishman can contemplate with unmitigated satisfaction, or which any English statesman should wish to perpetuate. I am thankful to say that these retaliatory raids have been somewhat less frequent of late years; still already twice within my own short tenure of office, I have been called upon to consider the necessity of recourse to them.

"Now no one can realize more deeply, or acknowledge more unreservedly, than I do myself, the practical difficulties of dealing with such wild social material as that which fringes the greater part of our Indian-frontier. If I am inclined to trust more to negociation and friendly intercourse, and less to a policy of alternate vengeance and inaction, than some of my predecessors in the government of this country, it is certainly not from any assumption of superior wisdom or humanity on my part. I am well aware that these military expeditions have been considered the only means of bringing our influence to bear efficiently upon turbulent neighbours, by men whose names are no less celebrated for their Christian humanity than for their knowledge of the tribes to whom that system has been applied. Therefore, if with their example and opinion before me, I still prefer to make attempts in the direction of a more patiently-pacific, but less impassive, policy, it is not because I undervalue their judgment or overrate my own, but because the object I have in view appears to me so supremely important, and so generally beneficial to all concerned, as to justify a more systematic prosecution of it than has yet been attempted. If I fail in my own efforts to attain it, I shall not be ashamed; for I had rather be able to say that I have tried and failed in such a cause, than be obliged to own that I had never tried at all.

"I do not think that, consistently with its high duties to God and man, as the greatest civilizing Power in Asia, this Government can watch coldly and immovably its closest neighbours floundering in anarchy and bloodshed on its immediate border, without extending to them in their hour of need a kindly and a helpful hand, if they seek its assistance and invoke its guidance. Such a policy would be in my opinion an atheistic and inhuman one. But whilst humanity condemns a stolid indifference to the interests of our neighbours, prudence equally forbids undeserved and unrequited favours to those who make no effort to reciprocate our confidence and justify our protection.

"If I do not rely upon military expeditions for the reasonable extension or maintenance of British influence around our frontier, neither do I rely upon spasmodic gifts and aimless expenditure of money, or a profitless assumption of embarrassing obligations.

"These, then, are the feelings which induced me to invite a friendly interchange of views between ourselves and our near neighbour, the Amír of Cabul, on matters of common interest, and for the improvement of our mutual relations; as also to comply with the suggestion made to us by His Highness, that Envoys on the part of the two Governments should meet at Pesháwar for this purpose. These also are the principles which determined the instructions given to Sir Lewis Pelly. The personal and official intercourse between the two

Envoys has been friendly. But I regret to say it has been prematurely terminated by a sad event. The Cabul Envoy, who was in seriously ill health when he arrived on British territory, died at Peshâwar last Saturday, of a malady from which he had long been suffering.

"What might otherwise have been the practical results of his conferences with Sir Lewis Pelly, I am no more able to say than any other Member of this Council. But I can positively state to the Council what will *not* be the practical result of these, or any other conceivable, negociations with the Amír of Cabul.

"On the one hand, they will assuredly not result in any unprovoked aggression by us upon the independence or territories of His Highness, nor in any uninvited intervention in Afghanistan. On the other hand, they will no less assuredly not result in any unreciprocated concessions or uncalled for obligations on our part.

"That His Highness has lost in the late Envoy a wise, an honest, and an experienced councillor, is a fact which I certainly regret all the more because it cannot be denied that the mind of the Amír has been deeply stirred by recent events at Constantinople, which inflaming the sentiment of religious fanaticism at Cabul, have somewhat disturbed his usually clear judgment and good sense.

"The position however of this Government in the matter is a very simple and intelligible one. We think that between closely neighbouring States, having in common certain interests, to which neither of them can afford to be wholly indifferent, the best security against mutual misunderstanding and mistrust is to be found in adequate means of free, frank, and frequent intercourse.

"We think that in some representations recently made to us by the Amír, with reference to episodes in our relations with His Highness during the last few years, there is confirmation of this impression; and we believe that the peculiar and exceptional isolation in which His Highness has been induced to seek a source of strength, is more likely to prove a source of weakness to his rule, by acting prejudicially on the internal peace and progress of his dominions. We have therefore assured him that, if he really desires to strengthen the bonds of his relations with us, we shall at all times be ready to reciprocate that desire, and to assist him in promoting the attainment of its object; but that if he has no such desire, we cannot act on the assumption of a sentiment the evidence of which is not before us; that the matter is one which concerns His Highness rather than ourselves; and that we cannot accept, or acknowledge, unreciprocated liabilities.

"I feel that I owe some apology to the Council for having intruded upon it this explanation of the real facts and plain principles of our frontier-policy; although indeed my explanation has reference to a subject closely and most practically connected with the Financial Statement of my hon'ble colleague. For it is obvious that on the character of such facts and principles, must at all times depend the military expenditure which it is his duty to provide for and my duty to justify. But my excuse is this: The Viceroy of India has very few opportunities of telling the public the truth about the facts and principles of his policy on important questions in which the public is legitimately interested. In countries governed by representative institutions it is the easy function of a free Press to criticise the action of a free Government of whose action all the facts and principles are not only well known, but elaborately explained to the community at large. In India, however, the position of the Press is a peculiarly difficult and embarrassing one; for it is expected to criticise daily the policy and action of a Government, whose policy and action are in nine instances out of ten wholly unknown to it. And thus, even with the best intention, its judgment is exceptionally liable to error. The members of such a Government as ours cannot sit in the gate like the law-givers of old; they cannot be continually crying out to the public, 'Pray good people allow us to prove to you that we are neither fools nor knaves, 'only hear us for our cause, and be silent that you may hear.' But there is at least one thing which can be done by the head of this Government to mitigate the mutual disadvantages of an anomalous position. He can, even at the risk of sometimes disregarding official etiquette, seize every opportunity

which comes within his reach to win confidence by showing confidence; and to dispel fictions by stating facts. Such an opportunity has been offered me today, and I have embraced it eagerly, perhaps even recklessly, because I think that every member of the non-official community ought to feel interested (and I am glad to believe that every member of it does feel interested) in all questions that concern the public welfare. For the management of such questions, this Government must no doubt, in the first instance, be generously trusted by the public, whose interests it is here to protect or improve. But sooner or later, the Government must satisfy the public that it has not been regardless of the responsibilities involved in so great a trust; and the sooner it can do this the better it will be for all concerned. Since I came to India the magnitude of these responsibilities has been daily, hourly, I may say unceasingly, present to my mind; and if I err in my own judgment as to the course we ought to follow in the discharge of them, I am fortunately surrounded by able and experienced Councillors who are ever ready to correct me. Believing as I do, that at all times the purity of our purpose, and the character of our policy, will bear the light, I hope that I shall ever be ready to court, and never disposed to shirk, the daylight of public opinion.

"The Latin proverb avers that all is magnified by the unknown. My own experience assures me that all is distorted by the half-known, and it is not the daylight, but the twilight, that I shun.

"With these explanations and apologies, I have now to put the motion I hold in my hand."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LIMITATION OF SUITS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the limitation of suits, and for other purposes. He had no remarks to make on the substance of the Report. He had explained to the Council when he moved for leave to bring in the Bill, that it was desirable to pass it into law some time prior to the Civil Procedure Code coming into operation. If all things went smooth with respect to the Civil Procedure Code, it would come into operation in the autumn, that was to say on the first of October. Therefore it was advisable that this Bill should pass some time between that day and this. The Committee recommended that it should be republished in order that any observations that might occur to persons interested might be made. They did not anticipate that any important alterations would be suggested, and inasmuch as they had had the benefit of considering the Bill during the sittings in Calcutta, and with all the assistance which the resources of Calcutta afforded, it would be desirable that the Bill should be passed some time during the sittings in Simla.

ACT No. XXIII OF 1867 CONTINUANCE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY moved that the Bill to prolong and amend Act No. XXIII of 1867 be taken into consideration. He said that he should, as he stated last week, request the Council to take this Bill into consideration at their present meeting without reference to a Select Committee; he had only now to add that the Bill was practically in the same shape in which it was introduced, with the exception of one or two verbal amendments, which were rendered necessary by the fact that during the time the Bill had been before the Council, Act XXIII of 1867 had actually expired. He had nothing further to say as to the reasons for which this Bill was introduced or in explanation of its details. He trusted that what he had said on two previous occasions would satisfy the Council that the Bill was required and that it was suited to its purpose.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL said that the hon'ble mover, both on the occasion of asking leave to introduce, and the subsequent introduction of, the Bill, laid much stress upon the fact that Act XXIII of 1867, during its passage through the Council, met with the most thorough consideration, and underwent the fullest discussion in a Council, of which many of the members were especially qualified by their personal administrative experience to give an authoritative opinion on such a question; but he did not remind the Council

that the exceptional character of that enactment had been fully recognized by the acceptance on the part of those experienced gentlemen of the amendment which was brought forward and carried in the course of the debate on that measure, and which restricted the operation of that Act to a limited period.

The Bill which became Act XXIII of 1867 was introduced into the Council with no such limitation, and it was evident therefrom that the outcome of the full discussion which had been referred to was this, that whilst the emergent circumstances of the time were such as to justify the passing of such an enactment, the measure was one of an avowedly exceptional character, and should not remain permanently in force, but that the question of the policy of its continued maintenance should come under the consideration of the Legislative Council from time to time. If the Bill which was introduced had been referred to a Select Committee according to the usual course, he (MR. COCKERELL) would have advocated the consideration of the question as to whether a fixed period for the prolongation of Act XXIII of 1867 was not preferable to the indefinite period contemplated by the present Bill. Although however it was proposed now to re-enact this special law for an indefinite, in lieu of its former fixed, period, still some degree of finality to its operation was intended, and the effect of the change was merely to shift the responsibility for seeing that the Act was kept in force no longer than was necessary, from the Legislative Council to the Executive Government. He (MR. COCKERELL) would only therefore add the expression of a hope that the Executive Government would not be unmindful of its obligation.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY wished to explain very briefly the reason why the clause which the Hon'ble Member had just brought to the notice of the Council was not inserted in the present Bill. The Act when it was originally proposed was a purely tentative one; whereas it had now been in operation for ten years; it was no longer an experiment; the machinery it employed had been most successfully tested. It was therefore a tentative measure no longer, and the limitation as to time of its operations was no longer necessary. He would only remark in addition that his hon'ble friend's present objection seemed rather inconsistent with the opinion he expressed on the last occasion when the Bill was discussed, that the law ought to be continued by the executive action of the Governor General in Council and by a mere notification in the Gazette. It seemed to SIR EDWARD BAYLEY that if his hon'ble friend thought the Governor General ought to have power whenever he chose, without reference to this Council, to give fresh life to the law, there was no reason why it should not be left to the Governor General in Council to continue or terminate it when he deemed it necessary without reference to this Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BRITISH BURMA EMBANKMENTS BILL.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE introduced the Bill to provide for the execution of emergent works in connection with embankments in British Burma, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee. He had no observations to make.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature be taken into consideration. He said:—"this motion is not one to pass the Bill before the Council into law, but it is intended to lead up to that final step, and I should like to add something to the reasons which I assigned a fortnight ago why that final step should now be taken, because, unless it is now taken, the labour of the Council in travelling into the consideration of these reports may prove to be premature, and may be to a considerable extent thrown away.

"I have seen some appeals publicly made to me of late days not to allow any desire I may feel to connect my name with the passing of this measure to influence me in trying to pass it. These appeals have not been made in any rude or disrespectful spirit; on the contrary, they have been made in terms that are only too complimentary to me; but there are one or two observations to be made upon them. In the first place, the man who built his house upon the sand would be a wise man compared to myself if I were to hope for any immortality because I happened to be the Law Member of Council at the time when this Bill was passed into law. We hope that this Code will be an improvement on the Code of 1859. But it is not nearly so great or difficult a work as the Code of 1859, because it is not nearly so original a work. Yet who connects the names of the authors of the Code of 1859 with that Code? It is true that men like Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir James Colville, or Sir Henry Harington have a lasting reputation, but that is because they have uniformly distinguished themselves throughout their lives, and not on the particular account of the Code of 1859.

"But even if I were vain enough to indulge in aspirations such as—

Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscebitur istis

or to sing,

Non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei
vitabit Libitinam

—if I were vain enough to indulge in any such sentiments as these, I am not going to be unjust enough to put myself in the place of those who have performed the solid part of this work. My Lord, the man who has done the greater part of this work from the time of the re-arrangement of the Code in 1875 up to the final correction of the proofs, is Mr. Stokes. The man who has borne the second part in the labour is our colleague, Mr. Cockerell, who has brought to it all his great experience and ability and his untiring industry. In fact it is my belief that Mr. Cockerell knows this bundle of papers by heart; for when I want to know where anything is to be found, I do not trouble myself to hunt about the table of contents for it, but I ask him, and he immediately tells me. Moreover there is the original draft by Sir Henry Harington on which this Bill is founded, and there is the great number of able and industrious gentlemen outside this Council, to whose labours a large portion of the Bill is due—men like Sir Richard Garth, Mr. Justice Turner, Mr. Justice Ainslie, Mr. Field, and others whom time would fail me to mention. In fact if there ever was a law framed by the concurrence of a number of skilled hands, this is such a law; and if I were to appropriate it to myself because I happen to be the spokesman in Council, I should be an impostor, and some condign punishment would infallibly overtake me.

"I think that in this Council I need not disclaim any personal motive, but I wish to show how in point of fact there can be no personal motive for my pressing on the passing of this Bill.

"The only reason for the postponement of the Bill is, that it has been so short a time before the public. I dealt with that matter before, but I should like to read to the Council a letter which I received within the last two or three days from Mr. Justice Turner of the Allahabad High Court. He is one of the most able and uncompromising opponents of a certain portion of our Bill; and he is also one of those who have come forward and have assisted us most materially in framing that same Bill. He writes thus:—

"'Although as you are aware I was strongly opposed to some of the provisions of the Procedure Code Bill, No. IV, and although I fear I shall remain unconvinced of the desirability of some few of the modified provisions which remain in the Bill you propose to pass, I have no hesitation in asserting it will be a public misfortune if the passing of the Bill is delayed.

"'It cannot be said that the proposals embodied in the Bill have not been before the public for a sufficient time to enable all those who would be likely to criticize them to submit their opinions.

"'I have no reason to expect that within any reasonable period the constitution of the Legislative Council will be so altered, or the opinion of executive officers so much changed, as to promise a more favourable consideration of the objections I still entertain to some few sections.

"'On the other hand, should those sections of the Bill be disallowed by the Secretary of State, the symmetry of the measure would be undisturbed, and the valuable additions it makes to our rules of procedure would be immediately secured.

"'Moreover it is, as I understand it, the chief recommendation of a Code that any defects which escape notice in its enactment, or any provisions which may be found to operate unadvisably, may be immediately corrected by legislation.

"'For these reasons, if you think my opinion as an opponent of a few of the provisions of the Bill of any weight, I have felt bound to put you in possession of it.'

"Now I do think his opinion of weight, because no man outside this Council has more carefully studied our work than Mr. Turner, and no man is in a position which better enables him to judge what good it is likely to effect in the general business of the Courts of Law.

"The plain fact is, that a change of officers who have the conduct of a great measure like this does lead to disturbance of the work, and to waste of power. We all have our parts to play—Mr. Cockerell has one part, Mr. Stokes another part, and I a third part. If I go away Mr. Stokes must play my part, and his successor must play his. That would infallibly result in the unsettlement of portions of the work, and the necessity of doing a good deal of it over again. If therefore the matter is in substance ripe for final discussion, it is worth while to strain a point to bring on that discussion before a change takes place. I am afraid that some inconvenience has been caused to members of Council owing to the last print of the Bill being placed in their hands so late. But as regards the substantial questions of controversy which are embodied in this Bill, it seems to me that the time has come when they are quite ripe for final discussion: and therefore I hope the Council will not object to bring on that discussion now and finish it.

"Now I will pass to the more direct subject of my motion. There are three reports before the Council to consider. You are aware that this Bill was published in the year 1864. That publication brought in a great quantity of valuable comment, which resulted in the alteration of the Bill, and the re-publication of it in the year 1865 in the shape in which it was intended that it should pass. However the work was suspended, and it was not resumed until the year 1873. We then found that owing to changes in the law and other circumstances, it was necessary to alter the draft of 1865 to such an extent that it was convenient to recast it altogether. Accordingly we did that, and we published it in a remodelled form, being that Bill which is labelled Bill No. III. That re-publication was accompanied by a report which is the first report before the Council. Our re-publication brought us in a very large amount of most valuable and laborious comment from a number of skilled persons, which resulted in numerous alterations set forth in our Bill No. IV. No. IV was published in September 1876, and was accompanied by a report which is the second report before the Council. Again we have had a great number of comments; not so many as before, but some of very great value; and again we have made a number of alterations; not nearly so many as before, but such as necessitated the reprinting of the Bill. The reprinted Bill is the Bill on the table and is numbered V. It is accompanied by a final report, which is the third report before the Council.

"The various papers have been placed in the hands of Hon'ble Members from time to time as they have been printed. They have not been placed on the table; and indeed if they were on the table, I should be speaking from behind a sort of breast-work of papers, and all my colleagues would be equally well protected; but they are in the hands of Hon'ble Members to use as they think fit.

"The substance of the two earlier reports has been explained to the Council, and I think I need not refer to it except so far as it may be in controversy at the present moment. Neither need I refer to the great quantity of detailed matter which we have touched from time to time. I shall confine this opening to the two subjects which have attracted general attention since the publication of Bill No. IV.

"The first of these subjects is the distribution of business between District Courts and Subordinate Courts. In Bill No. IV we proposed an alteration of the law for the purpose of confining to District Courts certain kinds of business

now performed by Subordinate Courts. My hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell explained the reasons for that proposal, and no doubt there was and is a good deal of reason and also a good deal of authority, as incidentally I shall have occasion to show, for the change proposed. But there came to the Committee so much evidence of the practical inconvenience likely to be caused by the change, that it seemed to them or the majority of them to preponderate, and it was thought wiser to leave matters as they now stand.

"There is a notice of motion on the paper in the name of my hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore. It is the third notice which stands in his name, and touches the relations of District Courts and Subordinate Courts. But it does not touch the general principles on which the changes were made by Bill No. IV, and I shall say nothing more about it at the present moment.

"The second subject of controversy relates to those parts of the Code which regulate the execution of decrees for money-debts. When I addressed the Council in September last, I stated that our Code was found to work in a harsh and rigid way against the debtor, so as to drive men to despair, and to create much suffering and even danger. I said that having proposed to soften the law in this respect by our Bill No. III, we had on the evidence and advice sent in to us proposed to go further in the same direction and soften it still further by Bill No. IV. I mentioned various points in which we proposed alterations for that purpose. The principal of these were imprisonment for debt, the sale of land, and the exemption of property from execution at the instance of the creditor. Now in proposing these alterations we had regard to what was told us of the state of various parts of the country, which warned us that a very rapid transfer of land from the hands of one class to the hands of another class, or too great harshness and rigour in the prosecution of decrees against debtors, produced great misery and disorder, and even in some parts of the country danger. So far then, although it is confined to its own proper province of procedure, our Bill is connected, as other legal operations are connected, with a great political question. I thought we had given to the State somewhat more power than the present Code gave to it to guide the course of a decree, though I think now that in that opinion I was mistaken. But still I thought that substantially we aimed at the same objects with our predecessors who framed the Code of 1859, and that we kept their main lines intact. Speaking in Council I summed up the alterations thus:—

"'These provisions relating to execution-sales constitute the principal alteration that we propose in the Code, and our object has been to alleviate the harshness and rigidity of the law, to diminish the number of forced sales, and to get for the owner of the land something like an adequate value for it, at the same time keeping clearly in mind the important principle—one of the most important objects of all civilized society—that a man should perform his contracts and pay his debts to the best of his ability.'

"Such being my view of our proposals, what was my surprise when I found that the publication of the Bill brought us in lectures on political economy, or what calls itself such, and charges that we were confiscating property, disturbing the money-market, re-enacting usury laws, reverting to a patriarchal system of government, undergoing violent oscillations of policy which was known only to the minds of Indian officials, disregarding the wisdom of ages, and making laws at variance with human nature. Indeed such a storm of expostulation arose that I was quite frightened, until the happy thought occurred to me of looking to see what the existing law actually is, and what were the alterations we proposed. Then I was comforted, for with one dubious exception which I will explain presently, I found that we had proposed no more than what I had stated to the Council. In fact we had proposed something less. For being driven by stress of weather to examine the motives of the Code of 1859, I satisfied myself that not only did we aim at precisely the same objects with the framers of that Code, but that we had in contemplation precisely the same methods as they had. In fact the head and front of our offending is this, that we show an intention on the part of the legislature that the powers existing in the law, but now lying unused, shall be used, and for that purpose we proposed to commit them to hands more likely to use them.

"It will be convenient if at this point I explain to the Council what are the provisions that are so much complained of, and what they do, and what they do not, effect. They will be found in the sections of Bill No. V which are numbered 320 to 325. I omit section 326, because it is only a repetition of what is in the existing Code, and I do not for the present speak of section 327, because it turns upon some considerations which are peculiar to itself.

"In the first place these sections do not of their own force work any alterations either in law or practice, for they are only to be brought into action when and where the Executive Government thinks fit.

"In the second place they do not interfere with any specific contracts affecting land, such as a mortgage. If for instance land is to be sold in pursuance of a mortgage, the only powers the Collector will have over the sale are those powers which a prudent vendor by auction commonly exercises—the power of lotting the property, of adjourning the sale, of fixing a reserved bid, and of buying in. But in connection with this point, I should say that, owing to some inadvertence in the drawing of the Bill No. IV, it might have been considered that the whole of these sections applied to mortgages as well as to unsecured money-debts. It was obvious indeed from the context, and also from what I said in Council, that they were not intended so to apply; and in his comments, Mr. Justice Turner has treated this defect as an obvious slip, and with his invariable fairness has taken no advantage of it in his argument. But I mention the matter now because it may possibly account for what seems to me the very exaggerated views of our operations entertained by various of our critics.

"So much for what the sections do not effect. Now for what they do.

"Section 320 enables the Executive to declare that in any place and with regard to any class of decrees for the sale of land, the execution of the decree shall be committed to the hands of the Collector.

"Section 321 gives to the Collector the ordinary powers of vendors at auction-sales.

"Section 322 gives him further powers in cases only of money-decrees, namely, powers of arrangement between debtors and creditors. It provides that if he sees reason to believe that the judgment-debt of the debtor can be discharged without the sale of the whole of the property, he may raise the amount necessary to discharge the debt, with interest according to the decree if the decree specifies the rate of interest, and according to his discretion if the decree does not specify the rate of interest, by sale, by mortgage, by letting or by taking the property under his own management. The Council will observe that in sub-section (*b*), which gives powers to let on farm or to manage, it is provided that these powers shall be exercised only with the decree-holder's consent. That is a restriction which did not exist in Bill No. IV, but was introduced by the Committee in Bill No. V, and my hon'ble friend Sir Edward Bayley has a motion on the paper for the purpose of restoring the provisions of Bill No. IV in that respect.

"Section 323 requires the Collector to ascertain the other judgment-debts of the debtor, and it protects the property against alienation while in the hands of the Collector, just as the existing Code protects the property against alienation while in the hands of the Court.

"Section 324 provides that if the arrangements made by the Collector do not succeed in paying the debt, the property shall be sold after all.

"Section 325 makes the Collector accountable to the Court for all his receipts, and it directs the distribution of the proceeds in payment of the debts.

"I should have thought that these proposals were moderate and reasonable enough, but they certainly do not appear so to some people, because they have been severely observed in several quarters. I will read to the Council what Mr. Justice Turner says about them. I select him, not because he stands alone, but because he puts with much force what he has to say. He has sent in to the Committee a Minute on Bill No. IV which I can recommend as good reading to those of the Council who have not read it, in which he first enters into some general arguments directed against patriarchal government. Possibly those general strictures might have been modified in view of the alterations made since Bill No. IV was published, but those alterations have not pre-

vented a hostile motion, and I have to meet the whole line of argument on which that is grounded. In the course of these arguments he makes the following observations:—

"'In India however there exists, I will not say a school of political thought, but a numerous body of gentlemen, who declare that the experience of centuries should be disregarded, and that the rules of political and economical science, which the wisdom of Western philosophy has deduced from the motives ordinarily influencing mankind, are wholly inapplicable to Eastern nations.'

"Then when he comes to these particular clauses he says:—

"'The first objection which I have to offer to these sections, in common with section 326, is, that the Legislature is called upon to delegate its functions to an authority so eminent as to be almost above the reach of criticism. It is asked to empower the Executive Government, by purely arbitrary acts which will have *ex post facto* operation, to disturb the securities on which millions of rupees are invested, and to deprive persons who have money-claims against the owners of lands of the fund to which they are entitled to have recourse, and which, in the case of money lent, was the basis of the debtor's credit.'

"Now pausing here for a moment to explain, the Council will notice that section 326 of Bill No. IV, which Mr. Turner mentions, is section 327 of our Bill, to which I have said that different considerations apply. Nor does he mix up the two together. But all his observations, as the Council will observe from what I have said, apply both to the earlier sections, 320 to 325, and apply again to 327. He is also speaking of general money-debts, which he alleges to be contracted with an eye to the land, and not of debts secured by mortgage.

"Then he continues:—

"'Such acts amount to confiscation. Nothing can justify them but the gravest political necessity, and at present no such necessity exists or is imminent. I urge then that legislation should be postponed until the necessity arises which justifies the creation of this power.

"'The oscillation of official opinion, owing to the constant changes of the *personnel* of the Government and the absence of party traditions, is so great, that economical heresies are never killed, but revive at least once in a decade of years. Although I believe no one who pretends to statesmanship would at the present moment exercise powers of which the iniquity is apparent, and which are justifiable only in extreme emergencies, when the tide of official opinion turns, pressure may be brought on the Executive to avail itself of powers which it has ready at hand, and which, were time allowed for public discussion, it would not create.'

"Well, now that is a good, honest, outspoken statement of the faith that is in a man, and such as one likes to see; and I think that we ought to be very much obliged to any gentleman who, with no motive whatever but the public interest, takes the trouble to put what he believes to be the truth into such very frank and clear language. At the same time it seems to me that the remarks are misdirected when they are applied to the provisions I have explained to the Council. I say the same of other similar arguments, and the Council will understand me to be addressing myself to the whole line of attack represented by the motion of my hon'ble friend the Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

"Inasmuch as I contend that we are only proceeding cautiously on lines already laid down, the Council will hardly expect me to take much time in combating arguments which, whatever their abstract value may be, are pitched so high as entirely to miss the mark. But before I go on to show how they miss the mark, I will try to show what seem to me to be the broad differences of opinion between the opposing parties.

"I may be wrong, and I hardly suppose that our opponents will accept my view of what is necessary to make their position a sound one, but it seems to me that they cannot support their objections without first making good two propositions. The first of these is, that when a man has made a contract with another man, he is entitled to call upon the supreme forces of Society to step in and enforce his contract in every jot and tittle, and that without allowing to Society any moderating influence over the contract, unless perhaps it can be shown to be grounded in fraud. The second proposition is, that a contract by A to pay B a hundred rupees is a contract by A to strip himself of every shred of property that he possesses in order to make good that hundred rupees.

"Now both these propositions seem to me exaggerations of principles which, if stated with their due qualifications, most people will be ready to

accept. Of the first proposition I should say, that it is a most sound and important principle that people should be held to the substantial performance of their contracts. But I should add that if the rigid and extreme performance of contracts is found to produce misery and disorder, then Society, which is called in to enforce these contracts, should exercise some moderating influence over them, and that such a duty is the more imperative in proportion to the helplessness of the debtor-class. Of the second proposition I should say, that a contract to pay a sum of money seems to me quite a different thing from a contract that the borrower shall strip himself of all the property that he has for the support of himself and his family in order to pay that money. It may be argued that, in order to enforce a contract to pay money, it is the duty of Society to step in and strip the borrower naked. But I do not see how it is even arguable that if such a process takes place, the creditor does not get something outside the terms of his contract. If he does, terms may be reasonably imposed upon him in return, such as are found necessary for the peace and welfare of Society.

"How far Society should step in and insist upon some moderation as the price of its assistance, is a question of detail which has to be solved in every age and in every country. But it seems to me that all laws intended for the protection of debtors on terms short of the payment of the whole debt—laws of bankruptcy, laws for the exemption of property from execution—are founded on the view I take of the duties and interests of Society.

"It is clear however that our opponents assume that the laws of other nations are in accordance with their views of what is a righteous law of debtor and creditor. And indeed in another passage occurring amongst his general observations Mr. Justice Turner speaks of such legislation as ours as being 'a divergence from the laws ordinarily accepted by civilized nations.'

"Now I do not myself profess much knowledge of any law except the laws of England and of India. But the Council are aware that the Bombay Government lately appointed a Commission to enquire into certain serious outrages committed in some of the districts of the Dekkhan by the peasants upon the money-lending classes. That Commission have made an able and elaborate report. They draw a very distressing picture of the state of the country, and they assign as one of its causes the state of our law of debtor and creditor. I will read to the Council what they say of the law of India as compared with other laws. They speak thus:—

Imprisonment.

"'In order to recover a debt, it is obvious that resort can only be had to the property, present and future, of the debtor and to the labour of the debtor and his family. A law which allows an unlimited resort to all these means of recovery gives the greatest help to the creditor that it is physically possible to give. The law of India appears to be the only modern law which allows such unlimited resort, and we find that under it the debtor and his family are liable in person and property to an extent which is practically unlimited.'

"Then they go on to mention some details of our law and of other laws, and they continue thus:—

"'96. The mere statement of what the power of the creditor is, would seem in itself a sufficient answer to the question. The power to utterly ruin and enslave the debtor is a power which clearly the creditor ought not to have, and as a fact it was never intended when the Code itself was passed that the creditor should have it. 'The ancient laws of most countries,' says Mill, 'were all severity to the debtor. They invested the creditor with a power of coercion more or less tyrannical, which he might use against his insolvent debtor, either to extort the surrender of hidden property or to obtain satisfaction of a vindictive character, which might console him for the non-payment of the debt. This arbitrary power has extended in some countries to making the insolvent debtor serve the creditor as his slave, in which plan there were at least some grains of common sense, since it might possibly be regarded as a scheme for making him work out the debt by his labour. In England the coercion assumed the milder form of ordinary imprisonment. The one and the other were the barbarous expedients of a rude age, repugnant to justice as well as to humanity.' When we compare the law of India with that of other countries, we find that not one is so oppressive as the Civil Procedure Code in this respect, not even the oldest law in the world, the law of Moses, which allowed the debtor a discharge after serving seven years.'

"The Commission are here speaking of our general law of debtor and creditor, not only of that which relates to the sale of land, but also of that which relates to the seizure of chattels and of the person. But the Council will

find that the whole of these subjects are mixed up together, and that those who object to the restriction of the creditor's power with respect to the sale of land are the persons who also object to the restriction of his power in other respects.

"Now with regard to the law of England, inasmuch as England may claim to have been in the rank of civilized nations for some time, I should like to give to the Council an account of what the law respecting the sale of land for debts has been and is there, which I think I may do without any great degree of prolixity.

"Before the reign of Edward I, land could not be taken in' execution at all for a general debt. In that reign a Statute was passed known as the Statute of *elegit*. It gave to the creditor power to take the chattels of the debtor, except his oxen and his beasts of the plough, and power also to take one moiety of his land. The *elegit* creditor, as he was called, might take possession of the land, but he was subject to account for his receipts in the Court of Chancery, and he had no right to a sale. When he was fully repaid by the rents of the land, the debtor resumed possession. It is true that by means of successive *elegits*, as when various creditors took out judgment against a debtor, he might be deprived of the whole of his land instead of half. It is also true that possession by the *elegit* creditor not unfrequently resulted in the sale of the land, and that there was a tendency for such sales to increase; but such sales only took place through the medium of a Court of Equity, and with all due and proper safe-guards, and only in those cases (by no means all cases, though, as I have said, there was a a tendency in them to increase) in which the Court had by some means or other acquired jurisdiction to sell. In such cases, to use the expressions of Mr. Justice Story, 'where the payment of the judgment cannot be obtained at all by a mere application of the rents and profits (as if the interest upon the judgment exceeds the annual rents and profits), or when the payment cannot be obtained out of the rents and profits within a reasonable time, Courts of Equity will accelerate the payment by decreeing a sale of the moiety of the lands.'

"Now that was the law of England for five hundred and fifty years; and it seems to me,—though of course it differs in detail for we have not the same machinery here as in England, but it seems to me a law not very unlike the arrangements which we contemplate, though more prohibitive of sales of land. It provided for payment of the creditor by the gradual application of the rents of the land for that purpose; it did not resort to the sale of land except where these means failed, and in many cases did not resort to it at all. And yet the existence of such a law did not prevent England from rising into the very front rank of commercial nations.

"It was not until the year 1838 that matters were thought ripe for an alteration of that law. In that year a Statute was passed which effected the alteration. First the creditor was enabled to take possession of the whole instead of only half of his debtor's land; and secondly, when he had procured a judgment of a superior Court, it had the same effect as if the debtor had agreed to charge his land with the amount of the debt.

"Unless some change has recently taken place which I do not happen to know of, that is the law of England at the present moment. And it is attended with incidents which must make it extremely unsatisfactory to those critics to whom I have referred; for it by no means gives to the creditor the short, sharp, swift, direct remedy against the debtor's land which they think is necessary for the law of a civilized country. In the first place, it is only the superior Courts—that is to say, some five or six Courts in England—which can issue decrees charging the land at all; and that is the sort of arrangement which my hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell proposed for India. In the second place, though the creditor might at once take possession of his debtor's land, he must account for every farthing of his receipts in the Court of Chancery. In the third place he acquires no immediate right to sell that land. If he wants to sell, he must institute an entirely new suit in a Court of Equity; a Court which takes care that all parties interested are brought before it; a Court which will give every facility for arrangement and accommodation as it well knows how to do, and when it does decree a sale will take care that the sale is carried into effect with all due precautions and safeguards. In the

fourth place, the creditor cannot institute even that new suit directly. The Statute says he must wait a full year after he has got his judgment, and after he has performed certain formalities with that judgment. And in the fifth place, our Parliament has been guilty of enacting what these gentlemen call a Usury Law; that is to say, they have provided that when the Court gives to the creditor the security of a decree, his debt shall carry a Court rate of interest which they have fixed at four per cent.

"It must also be noticed that during all these centuries I have spoken of, there were other influences at work which tended very much to retard the passing of land from the hands of one class to the hands of another class. The most familiar of these influences is the system of entails or strict settlements, a thing so familiar to every reader of English history, that I will not trouble the Council with pointing out its effects. But there was another influence which has been much less observed upon, but which in all probability has exercised no less effect than the system of entails, and that is the action of the statesmen who presided over our Courts of Equity.

"In his concise and admirable account of the distinctive characteristics of Courts of Equity, Blackstone points out this among the chief; that they construed contracts for securing money in a different way from the way in which the same contracts were construed by Courts of law. In point of fact the Courts of Equity exercised a regulating power over such contracts, and they exercised it in favour of debtors.

"The common form of a penal bond is this: A borrows £100 of B, and he contracts that if he does not pay B within twelve months he shall pay £200. The terms of the contract are as clear as noonday; and yet the Courts of Equity held that the penalty of £200 was a mere fashion of speech, Shylock's merry jest, a sort of playful way of securing principal and interest. And accordingly to principal and interest they confined the creditor, and they prohibited him from suing for the penalty.

"The common form of mortgage is, that the borrower conveys his land to the lender out and out, but with a proviso that if he pays the lender the sum borrowed in the course of a year, the conveyance shall be void; otherwise it remains indefeasible. Again I say the contract is as clear as noonday, but Courts of Equity applied to it the same construction that they applied to penal bonds, and they allowed a debtor to redeem his land after very long periods of time on payment of principal and interest.

"Now that is something like interference with contracts. And indeed there were not wanting eminent persons, principally common lawyers, who denounced the proceedings of the Courts of Equity in language as vigorous as that in which our far milder proceedings are denounced at the present moment. The battle was nearly over by Lord Hale's time, but even he complains that 'by the growth of Equity on Equity the heart of the Common Law is eaten out, and legal settlements are destroyed.' The fact is that these proceedings of the Courts of Equity led to very sharp collisions between them and the Courts of Law. But the Courts of Equity held their ground, because the good sense of the nation was at their back. Their doctrine as to mortgages has long since formed part and parcel of the framework of the Law of England; and their doctrines as to bonds were imported into Common Law Courts by a Statute passed in the reign of Queen Anne.

"Now upon that brief review of English history I think the Council will have observed two things. One is the extreme slowness with which, even in an advancing commercial nation like ours, the *corpus* of the land, as distinguished from its temporary and redeemable possession, was made available to answer general debts. The other is the care which our legislature took, when it was at last giving the creditor full remedies against his debtor's land, to provide that these remedies should be worked with due moderation and caution, and under due control.

"Slow and spontaneous changes such as these are the healthy growth of nations. But some of our critics tell us that we are right, indeed that we are bound, to introduce all these changes, and more than all, at once, without the slightest attempt at mitigation, by foreign rule, into extremely backward communities. Certain abstract principles are brandished in our faces, and

we are told that if we hesitate to transmute money-debts into the ownership of the debtor's land, we are setting ourselves against the experience and wisdom of ages. I answer that the study of history and the study of contemporary phenomena equally convince me that nations do not accept that species of transmutation very readily; and that for us to put it into force without any attempt at mitigation among primitive agricultural communities is not Political Economy; it is not Policy; it is not Economy, nor any combination of the two; but it rather savours of pedantry, and of a disposition to treat matters on some *á priori* theory, instead of dealing with men as we find them.

"Having now as I trust disposed of the assertion that we are setting ourselves against the example of all civilized nations and on principles peculiar to Indian official nature, I proceed to examine the assertion that even in India such a proposal as we have made can only be due to some violent oscillation of official opinion.

"The existing Code of 1859 contains the following provisions: By section 243 it is provided that where the property attached consists of land, it shall be competent to the Court to appoint a manager, and that the manager shall collect the rents and apply them in payment of the debt, and to the term of such management no limit of time is assigned. It is also provided that if the judgment-debtor can satisfy the Court that there is a reasonable ground to believe that the amount of the judgment may be raised by mortgage, lease or private sale, it shall be competent to the Court to postpone the sale for such period as it may think proper to enable the judgment-debtor to raise the amount. And again to that postponement no limit of time is assigned. Now I think that those who followed me in my exposition of Bill No. V, sections 320 to 325, will see that the Court has here given to it powers as wide and large as those which we propose to bestow upon Collectors. It may pay the debt by management, and by gradually applying the rents and profits. It may allow the judgment-debtor to try his hand at making arrangements short of a suit. In point of fact the powers given to the Court are somewhat larger, because we propose to limit the Collector's operations to twenty years, whereas the Code leaves the Court's operation unlimited in point of time; and we propose not to apply our provision to mortgage-debts, whereas this section is so framed as to apply to mortgage-debts.

"By section 248 it is provided that if the property to be sold is land, and the Government shall so direct, the sale shall be conducted by the Collector on the requisition of the Court. And by section 244 it is provided that in such a case as is mentioned in section 248,

'If the Collector shall represent to the Court that a public sale of the land is objectionable, and that satisfaction of the decree may be made within a reasonable period by a temporary alienation of the land, the Court may authorize the Collector, on security for the amount of the decree or for the value of such land being given, to make provision for such satisfaction in the manner recommended by the Collector, instead of proceeding to a public sale of the land.'

"Now what is the object of these sections? To find that, I refer to the debates which took place in Council when the Legislature was engaged in discussing the Code.

"In the first place the Council had before it much evidence of the mischief and embarrassment which was being produced by the rapid transfer of land from one class to another, and they had also before them a despatch from the Secretary of State, Lord Stanley, written in 1857, the terms of which I will proceed to state. He began by saying:—

"'It cannot be doubted that the increased powers in respect of suits relating to real property, which of late years have been conferred upon the Subordinate Civil Courts, have greatly promoted the rapid transfer of such property from old to new hands.'

"Then he goes into some details on the subject, and continues thus:—

"'With reference to the foregoing remarks, the question arises as to the expediency of altering the existing constitution of the Munsifs' Courts, and of reverting to the system under which they were tribunals for the adjudication of suits only for money or other personal property, at the same time enlarging, if thought advisable, their jurisdiction in such cases. A further check might be imposed by providing that no process either for attachment or sale of real property shall be allowed in cases below a fixed amount, and that in suits exceeding that amount the Munsif shall not be competent to issue such a process without the previous sanction of the Judge.'

"That was the proposal made by Bill No. IV which my hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell explained to the Council at Simla. There was another proposal before the Council, that they should put some express prohibition upon sales, in what form I do not exactly know, for the principle was discussed without any definite plan being propounded; but the Council did not see their way to it. Neither did they see their way to the suggestion made by Lord Stanley. Whether they rejected it on account of the practical considerations which have influenced us I cannot find. At all events they did not accept either of those two suggestions, but instead thereof, and with the same object, they enacted these sections which I have been citing.

"Sir Henry Harington moved to insert that section which is now section 243, and the reason he gave is stated as follows:—

"'The addition proposed by him was intended to meet to some extent the objections entertained by many persons to the sale of land in satisfaction of money-decrees. He would not now go into the very important question as to whether such sales should or should not be allowed.'

"He then intimates his opinion that there was some exaggeration in the matter, and that alienation of land could not be prevented.

"Mr. Currie proposed the introduction of the section which, with a difference, is now section 244, and he spoke thus:—

"'He remarked that the present section went a step further than the last section. The Judge of Cawnpore, the Commissioner of Allahabad, and the Agra Sadr Court, objected to the indiscriminate sale of land. Mr. Muir objected to any sale of land at all under civil process. He (Mr. Currie) would not go so far as Mr. Muir. He agreed generally with what had been said on the subject by the Hon'ble Member for the North-Western Provinces. But even if it were admitted that the transfer of the land from the hands of the old proprietors was an unmitigated evil, still in the existing state of things that would be no sufficient reason for a general stoppage of sales.

"'Something however was to be conceded to opinions so strongly expressed and urged by the authorities he had named. The new section which he proposed would enable the revenue authorities to interfere in behalf of old proprietors in all cases in which such interference could be beneficially exercised.'

"Now I will ask what difference is discernible between the policy of 1859 and the policy of 1877. Then, as now, there were differences of opinion on this subject; then, I hope I may say as now, the majority of opinions was, that something should be done to check the indiscriminate sale of land; then, as now, the Council rejected the proposal to confine decrees for the sale of land to District Courts and the proposal to put a direct prohibition on such sales; then, as now, they resorted to the scheme of giving large powers of arrangement to some authority which in the first instance they said should be a Court of Law; and then, as now, they contemplated that these powers should be exercised by the Collector.

"I do not find that anybody then came forward to tell the Council that they were meditating confiscation or interference with contracts. But if we are doing so, most certainly they were. If I am a creditor seeking to sell my debtor's land, and if it is confiscation of my rights to tell me that I must be content with payment out of the rents, it is no consolation whatever to me that the officer who tells me so is called a Judge instead of being called a Collector, or that he is a Collector set to work by a Judge instead of being a Collector set to work by the Government.

"However that was the reasonable policy which our predecessors adopted, to call in some controlling power to make reasonable arrangements, which might be the Court or which might be the Collector. Unfortunately it was suggested by somebody that if the land was in the hands of the Collector, some further security was required for the payment of the debt; though nobody seemed to dream that any further security was required when exactly the same process was going on in the hands of the Court. But in the course of the debate, apparently without any further consideration, that idea was accepted, and the clause I read to the Council about security was put in, which converted section 244 to almost an absolute dead letter. There is the section however and as evidence of the policy of the legislature it and the reasons for it remain; and we ought not to be charged with violent oscillations of opinion and departure from the policy of our predecessors because we are attempting to make a living letter of that which has become almost a dead letter.

"But I have something more to say on this point. The Code of 1859 extended of its own force only to the Regulation Provinces of the three Presidencies. With respect to the rest of India it is extendible by order of the Executive Government. When it came to be extended to Non-Regulation Provinces, it was found that although in other respects it might be suitable to those Provinces, in respect of the sale of land which it authorizes so freely it was not suitable; and accordingly the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal extended it to his Non-Regulation Provinces, or to some of them, with the proviso that the land should not be sold without the consent of some executive authority. Well His Honour had no power to do that. The moment this question came up before the Council they proceeded to alter the Code; and in the month of July 1859 Sir Henry Harington introduced a Bill to enable the Local Governments of the Non-Regulation Provinces to do the thing that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had assumed to do.

"On that occasion he spoke as follows :—

"'Lastly, the Bill proposed an alteration in section 385 of the Code. That section set forth that the Act should not take effect in any part of the territories not subject to the general Regulation of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, until the same should be extended thereto by the Governor General of India in Council, or by the Local Government to which such territory was subordinate, and notified in the Gazette. Hon'ble Members might have observed in a recent number of the *Calcutta Gazette*, that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had extended the Act to certain Non-Regulation districts under his Government; but that in doing so, His Honour had added a proviso that no sale of land should be made without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Province. The Code contained no such provision, and a question might arise as to the competency of the Lieutenant-Governor to pursue this course, and whether, if he extended the Code at all, he was not bound to extend the whole Code. But as it seemed very desirable that the power exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in this instance should exist somewhere, the Bill proposed to authorize the Government of a Non-Regulation Province to which the Act might be extended, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to declare that the Act should take effect therein subject to any restriction, limitation or proviso which it might think proper.'

"The Bill was then passed into Law. It has since been re-enacted, and it stands now as section 39 of Act XXIII of 1861. I have before stated to the Council how very largely that restriction on the sale of land has been used. The modifying power extends as you have heard to the whole of the Code; but it has hardly been used at all, except only for the one purpose of moderating the sale of land; and for that purpose it has been used throughout very large Provinces. I am not prepared to say in how large a portion of the Non-Regulation Provinces of India, but certainly throughout the Panjáb and Oudh and the Central Provinces the Code was only put into operation subject to the restriction that the sale of land in execution of decrees should not take place without the consent of some executive authority.

"Well now we have this result, that for the purpose of preventing the too indiscriminate sales of land which it was found the Code allowed, the Council of that day, the very same men who passed the Code, within four months after they passed it into law, passed an amending Act giving powers to the Executive of an extent and magnitude compared to which the powers we propose to give are the merest flea-bite; not a mere power to say that certain operations may be executed by one hand instead of another, but a power to extend the Code subject to any restriction, limitation or proviso whatever. And it is not right that we should be charged with departing violently from the policy of our predecessors, when we are only following their footsteps at a humble distance.

"Now I hope I have given the Council reason to think that the condemnation of our proceedings, however confidently and boldly pronounced, is founded on erroneous data and on a narrow and partial view of the case. At all events I am anxious to hear the allegations and arguments by which that condemnation is supported in Council. I know that whatever can be said on that subject will be said by my friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore; for in Committee he has supported the views of the objectors with great ability and acuteness, and I must add with equal good feeling and moderation.

"The next question is, whether we have any case for altering the arrangements of the law at all. And here again I find a disposition to assume that

our district officers must all be mistaken in what they think they see; and that if there is any mischief going on, it is all due to other causes, and not to this cause, namely, the state of the law of creditor and debtor. Other causes no doubt there are, but it seems to me impossible to doubt that this cause also exists, unless we are prepared to say that a great number of intelligent gentlemen, knowing the country thoroughly, better than any other men, some of them appointed to enquire into this very matter, are all mistaken in what they think they see and hear. I have told the Council before how much evidence there is on this point, and I will now add one other piece of evidence which has come to my hands since I last spoke on this subject. The Dekkhan Commission say:—

Increase of money-holders and money-lending business.

"'62. Another cause of the increase of indebtedness is the facility with which the money-lending class can command the assistance of the law in the recovery of debt, and consequent upon that facility an expansion of the raiyat's credit, inducing numbers of small capitalists to compete for investments in loans to the Kunbi. We have already quoted Sir G. Wingate's remarks on this point. Although at the present time other causes have combined to impair the raiyat's credit, still one material cause of his present condition must undoubtedly be sought in the state of things described in 1852; and since that date other causes have operated to aggravate immensely the evil which was then discerned. Whatever facilities were afforded by the law to the creditor in 1852 have been greatly enhanced by the introduction of the present procedure in 1859, and by the punctual conduct of judicial duties now exacted from the Subordinate Courts, while the raiyat's credit has been enhanced by the addition of his land and agricultural stock and implements to the security liable for his debts.'

"It is their opinion that the provisions of the law and the much greater swiftness with which the law is executed have aggravated the miserable condition in which they found the peasants of that part of the country. They no doubt are speaking of the law at large and not merely of that part of it which relates to sales of land. As regards sales we have this broad fact, that the complaints which come to us are from those parts of the country where the Code is at work without restriction; and those parts of the country in which it operates subject to restriction are the parts from which complaints do not come. That seems to me a cogent piece of evidence.

"Our case then is this: We have evidence, which seems to us conclusive, that the Code has worked in a harsh, rigid, mechanical way, which leads to the ruin of the debtor, sometimes with benefit to the creditor, sometimes without any such corresponding benefit. We do not assume to regulate the contracts of mankind; we are not reverting to any patriarchal system of government; but we say that Society ought not to be a mere passive instrument in the hands of creditors for the purpose of skinning their debtors, and that the Code, not in its own nature, nor by the intention of its framers, but in its working, has been made too passive an instrument for that purpose. We are not foolish enough to suppose that we can control human nature; but we say that mischief which has been created by foreign and artificial causes may be remedied by modifying those causes; that what procedure has done procedure may undo; and we believe that we are swimming with the stream, and not against the stream, of human nature.

"The next question is, whether the alteration we propose is the best we can make. We have not seen our way to other alterations. One other alteration, namely, to confine sales of land to decrees of District Courts, we did propose, but have abstained from pressing it in the face of practical objections. What we do see our way to is the constitution of some authority which will have the power and the will to make some reasonable arrangements between creditor and debtor in those painful circumstances in which the *ultima ratio* has been applied, which will prevent the Code from being merely the means of carrying out to the bitter end that *summum jus* which is proverbially *summa injuria*, and which may in proper cases answer the old prayer of the debtor, 'have patience with me, and I will pay thee all.'

"We are trying to give life to the intentions of our predecessors which have to a great extent failed of effect; for not only have the provisions of section 244, but also those of section 243, failed to a very great extent. That matter was the subject of inquiry by the Government of the North-Western Prov-

inces in 1873, and they received from their officers some accounts of the working of the sections. They sum up the matter thus :—

Opinion of Government, North-Western Provinces.

"'It will be seen that nearly all the officers consulted by the Court are of opinion that the sections in question are almost inoperative either from the ignorance of the judgment-debtor, or from the difficulties in the way of settlement under them. But His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Hon'ble Judges of the Court and the Board of Revenue in thinking that the sections do a certain amount of good, and work for the benefit both of creditors and debtors.'

"Now of course sections that are almost inoperative cannot do much amount of good. What is meant clearly is, that the sections are good in themselves: that they are right in principle; that where they do work they do good, but unfortunately they are almost inoperative. I believe that these sections will remain inoperative as long as the motive power is confined to Courts of Law. Such operations are not judicial in their character; they are matters of arrangement and discretion and are quite extra-judicial. They are far more likely to be carried into effect by a person who knows the property, knows the place, knows the people, is accustomed to move about and visit his villages, and is in the habit of making administrative arrangements, than by a man who is accustomed to sit in his own Court, and to decide such legal points as are brought before him. This was seen quite clearly by our predecessors when they passed section 244, avowedly as a further step in the same direction with section 243, and with the view (I will quote the words again) 'that the Revenue authorities should be enabled to interfere on behalf of local proprietors in all cases in which such interference may be beneficially exercised.' That view has not been answered because of the reasons which I have mentioned; and we seek now to make that a living letter which remains a dead one. We see no better plan than to follow the same line of policy, and to call on the Collector to exercise a reasonable discretion, not only when a Court of law thinks fit, but when the Government thinks fit.

"We are not proposing any rigid law for the whole of India. It is only when the Executive Government thinks that a part of the country requires these provisions, and also that there are hands to work them, that they will be applied. When that is the case, we wish the Government to have those powers which the Bombay Government desired to exercise in 1875, but were deterred from exercising by the opinion—no doubt a very well founded opinion—of the High Court as to the state of the law. Now I confess that it is at this point that the palsy of doubt begins to affect my mind. I will read a few words from a very valuable paper sent to us by the Advocate General of Bengal, Mr. Paul. He is a gentleman of great experience in Mufassal affairs. He quite approves of what we propose to do for the purpose of softening the law against the debtor; he is only sorry we do not carry some of our provisions a good deal further. He says:—

"'If the Collector who may be charged with the execution of decrees be an officer who has sufficient time in his hands to devote to the new department of jurisdiction intended to be created, I think the exercise of the powers proposed to be given to the Collector will be beneficial to debtors.'

"That is just it; 'if the Collector has time.' It may be that the Collector has not time. It may be that the Collector's hands will require strengthening. It may be that in order to work this provision efficiently, we shall have to go further and do what Sir Richard Temple has recommended us to do, namely, to establish a separate execution department. But practical difficulties of that kind are no reason against giving powers to the Government which are sound in principle and which may be exercised in places where no such practical difficulties exist.

"Now I have finished what I had to say upon sections 320 to 325. I do not propose to say anything now upon section 327 but would prefer to hear the reasons of my hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore for expunging it from the Bill, because I apprehend that what I have said on the other part of the case will with some little addition be sufficient to constitute a good defence.

"But before I close I must call the attention of the Council to section 266, for that also is a part of our work on which we are said to be sentimental, patriarchal, violent, and all the rest of it. I am glad to think no person wishes us quite to go back to the simplicity of the present Code, and to exempt nothing whatever from being taken by the creditor in execution, and that there is no motion on the paper to expunge any of the items which we propose to exempt from execution. In fact I think that members of the Committee were satisfied that we were not being guided by pure sentiment, but that we gave to the matter a fair amount of hard-headed, if not hard-hearted, consideration. I must however tell the Council what alterations have been made. In sub-section (*b*) we have adopted the language of an old Bombay Regulation, the repeal of which by the Code of 1859, as the Dekkhan Commission inform us, has caused much distress. It exempts tools, implements of husbandry and such cattle as are necessary to enable a man to earn his livelihood by agriculture. This latter part accords with the first English Statute which gave powers to the creditor to seize his debtor's goods. Sub-section (*c*) has been modified by the provision that it shall not apply to the execution of decrees for rent. The peculiar relation of landlord and tenant induced us to put in this provision. In sub-section (*h*), which applies to the salaries of public officers or *quasi* public officers, such as Railway-servants, we have, instead of exempting the whole of the salary, applied the principle of the English Mutiny Act, and exempted only a moiety. That is a course suggested by Mr. Justice Turner among the many valuable and careful suggestions which he has made to us for the alteration of the Bill. With these exceptions we have maintained the exemptions which were contained in section 266 of our Bill No. IV. But I should mention that there are two items which appear to be very important ones, those contained in sub-sections (*g*) and (*i*), but they are only an expression of the present law culled from the Pensions Act and from the Indian Articles of War. They are only put in here for convenience sake so as to have the whole of the exemptions in a single list.

"There are some other minor points connected with the law of debtor and creditor as to which some people think us foolishly indulgent to debtors, but they are comparatively trifling, and I do not think that the Council would be grateful to me if I took up further time by discussing them. I must therefore leave them to be opened by any other Hon'ble Member who may feel it desirable to do so."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE moved that section 417 be omitted. He said that after the very able and exhaustive statement made by the hon'ble and learned member in charge of the Bill he had reason to modify his opinions as to sections 320 to 325, regarding which he had given notice of amendment. He gathered that there were certain parts of the country in which the restrictions on the sale of land were absolutely necessary for political purposes; that was a matter respecting which he had nothing to say. He was of opinion that, as regarded Bengal, these sections would be mischievous in their effect, and he therefore desired to oppose them; but supposing that his amendments were accepted, he feared from the explanations given that certain parts of the country would be in a very unsatisfactory condition. He therefore did not desire to press them; the more so as the sections were of a permissive nature, and he had sufficient confidence in the special circumstances of Bengal, and in the judgment of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, to believe that these sections would not be applied to Bengal. He begged leave accordingly to withdraw the amendment which stood in his name with regard to sections 320 to 325. Section 327 was so closely connected with the previous sections, that for the reasons he had already stated, he begged to withdraw his amendment regarding that section also. He next begged to move that section 417 be omitted. Nearly two decades had elapsed since Act VIII of 1859 was passed, and from that time up to the present day the Munsifs had had the power of trying cases in which Government or its officers were concerned. The Principal Sadr Amíns, or subordinate judges as they were now called, had enjoyed this power from a period long anterior even to that; but now it was proposed to make a retro-

grade move. He was not aware that there was anything to show that these officers had deteriorated either in character or competency. On the contrary Hon'ble Members of this Council, such as Sir William Muir and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, had spoken in respect of the provinces which they represented in very high terms of the integrity and efficiency of these judicial officers. Sir Richard Temple in his Administration Report said :—

"Now I have constantly inquired from all sorts of persons likely to know, European and Native, official and non-official, and the universal opinion attests the integrity and probity of the Native judges, that is, the Subordinate Judges and the Munsifs. This is to my mind a striking circumstance, and a cause for thankfulness, inasmuch as corruption used to be one of the traditional evils of India."

The High Court said in one of its reports :—

"The Court has had increasing reason to be satisfied with the performance and promise of the inferior judicial officers under its control, who in point of ability, competency, and attention, are far beyond the Munsifs of former periods. The character of this class of officers has long stood high, but the superior mode in which the business of their Courts is now transacted fully attests the wisdom of the Government in improving their condition in respect of emoluments and prospects."

Mr. Justice Jackson said :—

"I now come to the Munsifs, and I am able to say with confidence that they continue as a class to improve in carefulness and to bear a high character. We are no longer under the necessity of employing very young men, and we are able to insist upon the possession of some experience in addition to that of learning and ability which are indicated by the possession of a degree. Generally speaking therefore the Munsifs, even at the beginning of their career, are well prepared for the performance of their judicial duties; and failure in that respect is of great rarity."

Sir Richard Couch remarked :—

"The appeal from a Munsif is in most cases heard by a Judge who is not superior in knowledge or ability to the Judge whose decision is appealed against; in some instances he is inferior."

Mr. Justice Bayley said :—

"My own later experience here is that a Munsif in the Court of first instance, who has been educated in our colleges and schools, and takes his law degree in our University, not only discharges his duty with ability, but with a faithfulness and care and perspicuity which is certainly not surpassed, if it is equalled (except in cases of promotion from the same style of men), by some of the Subordinate Native Judges who hear the Munsif's appeals."

Mr. Justice Markby said :—

"In discussing the important question now raised it will not be safe to disguise the truth, however unpalatable it may be: and that the Courts of appeal in Lower Bengal are frequently below them, it is I fear impossible to deny. I insert again here the opinions upon which in my former Minute I based this conclusion. None of these opinions have since been withdrawn. No opinion to the contrary has been since expressed. And my own more recent experience has strengthened me in the view that the conclusion I then stated and now repeat was correct."

Now he would not detain the Council by reading any more extracts, but after the testimony of these high authorities, it would be an ill recompense to the Subordinate Judges and Munsifs to put such restrictions on the power which they had so long enjoyed, and which, as far as he was aware, they had never abused. If the Government would not trust these subordinate Courts, the people would naturally hesitate to place any confidence in them, and the effect of this section would be prejudicial to the administration of justice. It had been said that this section had been introduced to prevent unseemly conflicts between the Munsifs and the executive; but he did not understand why there should be any friction between the two classes. Both served the same Government, and both were appointed to administer the law; the members of one class were amenable to the other only when there was an infringement of the law, and even then the officer who tried the case was bound by the Code under which he acted, and he could not go beyond that. Some cases were cited in which it was alleged that the Munsifs were influenced by their bias against the executive. He was not acquainted with the merits of these cases, and he could not therefore say how far those decisions were influenced by *animus* against the officers of Government, or were errors of judgment; but he knew of other cases in which, although it was at first believed that the Munsifs were biased in their decisions, those very deci-

sions were on appeal upheld by the highest tribunal. Mr. Justice Innes of Madras, commenting on this section of the Bill, said:—

"Section 416 appears to be conceived in a similar spirit of distrust. It is certainly a retrograde step, and one much to be deprecated, that at a time when the Native judicial service is in education and integrity so much in advance of what it was before the enactment of the present Procedure Code, the Legislature should revive a restriction of the jurisdiction of these officers, which is certainly, so far as my experience goes, not called for by their mode of dealing with suits of the kind referred to in this section, namely, suits by or against Government or public officers."

Indeed he considered it very inconsistent, in the face of the testimony of so many high authorities, as regards the integrity, conscientiousness, and efficiency of the subordinate judicial officers, to hold that they were likely to be biassed in their judgment against the executive officers or the Government they served. It had also been urged that cases in which the Government or its officers were interested often involved questions of large and important public interest, and that the Munsifs were unable to form any opinion upon them. But in such cases he submitted the remedy was always ready at hand. Section 25 of the new Bill provided that any District Court might, on the application of either of the parties, or of its own motion, withdraw a suit from any Subordinate Court and try it itself, or transfer it to any other Court of competent jurisdiction. The Government therefore could on sufficient ground apply at any time for the transfer of a suit from the Munsif's Court. Further he submitted that it was not conducive to public interests to provide a special tribunal for the trial of suits in which Government or its officers were interested. Sir Richard Garth questioned if it was either necessary or desirable to withdraw all suits against public officers from the jurisdiction of the inferior Courts; and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor said that it seemed to him quite impossible for Government to say, as it did here, that the Courts which it provided for the public were good enough for ordinary suitors, but not good enough for its officers. Under these circumstances he earnestly trusted that the Hon'ble Council in its wisdom would see fit to expunge this section, which would otherwise remain a standing reproach upon a deserving class of officers, and have a most discouraging and disheartening effect upon them.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL thought that the remarks which prefaced the amendment propounded by his hon'ble friend the Mahárájá, would have been more in point if applied to the corresponding provisions of Bill No. IV in relation to the subject of the amendment.

His hon'ble friend had commented on the section which he desired to strike out of the Bill as though its effect was to take away absolutely the existing jurisdiction of the inferior Courts of first instance in respect to suits against the Government and public officers. That statement of the case would more or less correctly apply to the proposals of the former Bill in regard to this matter; but those proposals had undergone material modification, and all that was now desired was that the inferior should obtain the sanction of the superior Courts, ere proceeding to try suits of that class instituted before them.

He would further submit that in treating this matter as a question of the proved competency or otherwise of the inferior Courts, his hon'ble friend had narrowed very considerably the issue upon which the subject-matter of the amendment should be considered and dealt with by the Council. We were not now called upon—as it seemed to him (MR. COCKERELL)—to determine by our action in this matter whether these Courts were or were not competent to deal satisfactorily with this class of suits, but to determine a question of much wider character, and one that should be considered and decided on a much broader basis—namely on the grounds of the general public convenience—the advantage and pecuniary interest of the tax-paying community, and on such grounds he held that the provisions of the Bill before the Council should be maintained and the amendment of his hon'ble friend should not be accepted.

As regards the question of the established efficiency of our lower Civil Courts, and the extent to which they enjoyed the confidence of the people at large, there was no doubt a good deal to be said on both sides; for whilst on the

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA said that it was with extreme diffidence he would venture to offer a few remarks on this Bill. It aimed at consolidating into one law all the enactments passed by the legislature from time to time for regulating the trial of civil suits. If even the legislature had confined itself strictly to the mere embodiment of the provisions of the old laws into one compact form, the opportunity should not have been lost of introducing improvements urgently needed, or of adopting modifications and omissions justified by past experience. But when there was obvious departure from this circumscribed course; when it was proposed to curtail the powers of some judicial officers and to increase those of others; when important changes in Civil Procedure were suggested, surely it behoved them to consider and discuss, not only the new points brought forward, but also to recommend important improvements which might occur to them, inasmuch as such a proceeding would obviate the inevitable necessity of re-discussing the consolidated Bill soon after it passed into law. He would observe in the first place that the terms of the contract between lender and borrower should always be allowed to be settled among themselves by laws based on the sound principles of equity and political economy. The capitalist, when he was forced to go to law to enforce the fulfilment of the terms of the contract, had to encounter difficulties of various sorts, and incur certain unavoidable expenses not recoverable by law, up to the date of the realisation of his money. It would therefore be considered a grievance by the capitalist if the rate of interest contracted for was cut down after the decree at the discretion of the Court; a proceeding which directly tended to over-ride the substantive law on the subject as provided in section 2 of Act XXVIII of 1855. The kind object of the legislature—to protect the helpless borrower—might be defeated by the lender exacting commission and other charges before granting the loan, knowing that the law would only sanction the legal rate of interest. He would therefore recommend that the substantive law in respect of the rate of interest be not interfered with by the present Bill. The Bill threw greater obstacles in the execution of decrees than formerly existed, as by section 230 the decree-holder must apply for its execution on or before three years from the date of a decree; and if in the first execution he failed to realise any benefit therefrom, he would not be allowed a second execution, unless he proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he had exerted himself to give effect to it. This would in effect facilitate the evasion of the payment of a just debt, and would shield a fraudulent debtor. If the decree was kept alive by due measures, the time for its execution should not be barred until after the expiration of twelve years.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that he was unwilling to disturb or interrupt the Hon'ble Member, and had therefore not done so before, as he was under the impression that his hon'ble friend intended to move another amendment; but he would beg to remind him that the Council had now before them the amendment proposed by Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA said that he had been making remarks on the general contents of the Bill. However as His Excellency had stated that it was the amendment only which was at present before the Council for consideration, he begged to state that he gave the amendment his unqualified support, as he failed to see that any evidence had been brought forward to enable the Council to form an opinion that the suits in question should not be tried by subordinate judges. It was a matter of regret that the country would very soon be deprived of the valuable services of the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse; the laws passed which he had the charge of had been generally received by the public with satisfaction. With high legal attainments he combined an earnest regard for the welfare of the sons of the soil, and his approaching departure therefore would be felt by them as a great loss.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that at this late hour he would only say a few words on the amendment which had been proposed. He perfectly agreed with his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell in the view he took, that in placing the ques-

tion before the Council as if it were chiefly one of competency or incompetency of Munsifs or Native Judges generally, the hon'ble mover of the amendment rather placed it on a false issue. When on a former occasion certain remarks were made tending to suggest doubt as to the competency of the Munsifs, he himself spoke up in defence of them as far as regarded his own Presidency; and he should be ready to do the same on any future occasion. But that was not a matter with which they had any concern at present.

His hon'ble friend the Mahárájá, in commencing to justify the amendment, had spoken of the law as it existed in Bengal as if he were under the impression that the same law prevailed all over India; and it would appear that he was under the same sort of misapprehension as he had told the Council he was under in regard to the previous amendment which he had on the notice paper. But the second clause of this section might have reminded his hon'ble friend of his error. For instance, he might mention that the law in the Bombay Presidency was, and had been for a long series of years, that all Subordinate Judges were excluded from the trial of Government suits—and not only was that the case, but provisions to that effect which were inserted in the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill had been passed by the public, and by high official authority, without a single word of comment. His hon'ble friend apprehended that if the trial of these cases should be confined to too narrow limits, the public would hesitate to submit their own private concerns to the determination of the Subordinate Judges, and that it would be a standing blot against them. Now it was well known that none of these consequences had ensued in the Presidency of Bombay, where this restriction was in force; on the contrary, we were frequently told that nothing could be higher than the position the Native judges occupied amongst the people, notwithstanding they were under the disability which was now objected to.

With reference to the remarks which his hon'ble friend also made, that we should not have special tribunals for the trial of public suits. MR. HOPE might point out that Munsifs' Courts might, as it was, be called special tribunals, for they were subject to a money-limit as to jurisdiction; and it appeared to him that there was no reason why they should be allowed to try cases against Government without limit of any kind when they were subjected to a prohibitive limit in another direction.

Moreover, the section of the Code which was under consideration was of a purely permissive nature. It did not prohibit the subordinate Courts from trying cases of the nature to which it referred. But it provided that when a case of this description came before such a Court, a certain time should be allowed during which the Government, if it thought necessary, might come forward and make any objection it might have to the case being so tried, and the decision on such objection would rest with the superior judicial tribunals. With reference to the allusion made to section 25, as giving the Government all the power it could require in this respect, he would state that, so far as his experience went, he believed it would be very much more difficult to bring the provisions of section 25 to bear on a case of this kind than to work section 417. Section 25 was intended to be applied as an exceptional and special remedy; and it would not be considered by the District Courts as a sufficient reason for removing a suit from a Subordinate Court, to state that it was a suit of importance. In such a case the superior Court would hold that the Subordinate Court was empowered to try such cases; and as no special reason for the application could be given, it would decline to remove the suit from the lower Court. He was speaking in this matter from experience, as it had been his fate more than once to apply to a superior Court to have a Government suit withdrawn from a subordinate tribunal and to meet with a refusal. Even if the provision on this subject in Bill No. IV had been passed without alteration, it would have been nothing more than re-enacting the general law of Bombay, which had existed for a long time without any ill effects having been felt. But in the way the provision had now been put, it was merely a provision by which suits of great importance, or in respect to which strong local feeling existed, could be withdrawn from the cognizance of the Subordinate Courts; and not only was the power of withdrawal as now provided less derogatory to the dignity of the presiding officer of the subordinate Court, but it would effect an immense

saving in the matter of time and expense to the parties; because, if the case was a large and important one, it was not to be supposed that the Government would accept the verdict of the lowest Court, unless it were clearly shown that they were wrong: they would carry the case upwards even to the High Court.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said, if the amendment had been brought forward with an object the very opposite of that with which the amendment of the Hon'ble Member was made, and it had been proposed to take away altogether from the subordinate Courts the power of hearing suits against the Secretary of State in Council and the officers of the Government for acts done in their official capacity, he for his part should have given it his support. Amongst civilised nations, such as those which existed in some of the countries of Europe, the best safeguard against arbitrary and illegal acts on the part of the officers of Government was to give the Courts of law authority to decide between the persons who considered themselves aggrieved and the officers of Government. That was true where the Government was the servant and not the master of the people, and where both the people and the Government had perfect confidence in the Courts. But it seemed to him that that was by no means true in a country like India. He believed that through nearly the whole of India the people were quite incapable of understanding the idea that the proper way of giving to a man the means of redress for injury received at the hands of the Government, was to give him the power to bring a suit in a petty Civil Court. SIR JOHN STRACHEY believed that if the man thought at all, which he certainly did not do on such a subject, the only light in which he could look on such a law was that it was another illustration of the strange fancies that his English Governors took into their heads.

He believed the law in regard to this matter to be wrong in principle. He quite admitted that it had done little or no harm in practice. The hon'ble member said that these powers had not been abused. SIR JOHN STRACHEY had no doubt that that was perfectly true. But he thought it would be more correct to say that these powers had been little used, and consequently they had done no harm. Still he thought them wrong in principle, because he believed that the first object essential in this country was a strong executive authority. Giving power to petty Civil Courts to call in question acts of the executive authority gave as a matter of fact the people no means whatever of redress against injuries inflicted upon them. But to give these powers to subordinate Courts had a distinct tendency to weaken that authority which it ought always to be our object to strengthen. This particular little section to which the hon'ble member objected, in SIR JOHN STRACHEY'S opinion, did not go half far enough. Still it was better than nothing, and he accepted it with a certain amount of thankfulness.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT intended to vote in favour of the amendment. He regarded this question, as his hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey regarded it, mainly from a political point of view. But the conclusions at which he arrived from a consideration of the question were, he regretted to say, essentially different from the conclusions at which his hon'ble colleague had arrived. It seemed to be admitted on all hands that no serious practical inconvenience of any sort had resulted from the state of the law as it now stood in the Statute-book. Had the section proposed by the Select Committee been embodied in the existing law; had it been in operation ever since the Code of Civil Procedure had been passed in 1859; had it been merely a re-enactment of a provision already in the Code, he should not have been disposed to advocate its removal. But he thought that the case was essentially different when it was suggested to remove from a body of useful public servants powers and jurisdiction which they had long exercised without apparently any perceptible disadvantage to the State. And when we had before us the evidence of numerous eminent judicial officers—and he thought he might add the evidence and opinion of numerous members of the official class not belonging to the judicial establishments of the country—that the efficiency of the subordinate Courts during the last twenty years had vastly and remarkably increased, he thought that, for the sake of what his hon'ble colleague regarded

as a principle, which he himself regarded as an idea, but about which there might be a good deal of dispute—he thought that it would not be the part of wisdom that this Council should show that mistrust which would be indicated by the passing of this section as it now stood in the Bill, towards the particular class of judicial officers against whom it was directed.

His hon'ble colleague had more than once in the course of his speech designated these Courts as petty Civil Courts. They were of course Courts of inferior jurisdiction, but they were Courts of great importance and deserving of great consideration in connection with the administration of justice. Our policy, our aim, and our desire had been for many years by every possible means in our power to raise and elevate the standard of these Courts. It was not denied that a great deal had been effected in that direction. There might be many difficulties; there probably were some inefficient Judges. But even in other ranks of the judiciary, instances of that sort were not wanting. And he deemed it to be a good and salutary principle that if you wanted to make people trustworthy, you should show them that you trusted them; and when you had indications of real and material improvement, then he thought that it was a mistake to pass any measure calculated to manifest a distrust which was not called for by the most urgent and practical reasons of State policy.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said:—"perhaps it is because I have never been in the painful position in which my hon'ble friend Mr. Hope tells the Council he has often been placed, namely, as defendant to a suit, that I have never been able to satisfy myself that this is a question of very serious importance. Even if the clause stood as it was in Bill No. IV, I do not think it is very important. And that is shown by nobody being able to show any evidence of the ill-working of the law, either in Bengal where the subordinate Courts entertain these suits without restriction, or in Bombay where they are forbidden to entertain them at all. If the clause stood as in Bill No. IV, I confess I should not be able to maintain my ground against such an argument as we have heard from my hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore. I have shown that conviction in the most practical way by succumbing to his arguments in Committee, and voting with him on his proposal to alter Bill No. IV. But it seems to me that the rule now laid down in Bill No. V gives a convenient rule of practice. It is one which will leave all petty suits of this kind to be decided in the Munsif's Courts, and will give time to consider whether the more important suits shall be taken into the District Courts. My hon'ble friends have advanced arguments for this provision which I will not repeat. But there is one argument which seems to me worth consideration, and that is the argument which arises from the course of appeal. If a suit is decided in a Munsif's Court the appeal lies to the District Court, and the case does not reach the High Court excepting in that most unsatisfactory of all shapes, a special appeal. But if a suit is decided in the first instance in the District Court, then the appeal lies direct to the High Court, which has the whole case before it and can decide according to the merits. I believe I am right in saying that my hon'ble friend the Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore and those with whom he acts have the greatest confidence in the High Courts, and would be glad that cases of importance should be decided on their merits by those Courts. It is true that the District Court can call up a case when it thinks fit. But it is not nearly so likely to call up a case in the ordinary course as if there was a provision for a particular class of suits that notice should be given to it upon which it should make up its mind. It seems to me that this is a provision which is likely to operate as intended, namely, that important cases should be decided, as it is desirable they should be decided, by the higher tribunals, and that unimportant cases should continue to be tried, as they are now tried, by the subordinate Courts.

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said he felt ashamed to take up the time of the Council at that late hour, but as his hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore had done him the honour to refer to him, he must say that he entirely agreed with his hon'ble friend in every word that he had said in support of the amendment. HIS HONOUR observed that during this discussion the whole of the arguments which had been used had been directed to the question

of the Munsifs' Courts. But it was not only that class of officers who were placed under an implied ban, but the whole of the Subordinate Judges of the country were by this section to be branded as being unworthy to be trusted with the trial of suits in which Government servants were concerned He thought it was very wrong in principle that the Government should now come forward, on no particular grounds, and state by implication that it considered that its Native Judges were not to be trusted to try cases in which the Government were concerned, although they were perfectly competent to try cases in which other classes were concerned, and claim for itself and its officers exceptional treatment in the Courts.

No doubt the section as it had now been amended was less open to objection than it was in the previous Bill, but it was still so worded as to throw a great slur on the whole of that valuable class of officers, the Subordinate Judicial officers. For his part he thought nothing showed so clearly the good effect education had had in this country as the extraordinary improvement which had taken place of late years in the efficiency and morality of the Subordinate Judges, and our judicial establishments generally; and he thought that no more unfitting time could have been chosen than this to cast such a slur upon a most deserving class of officers. His hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell stated that cases of abuse of authority by Munsifs in trying Government suits, and hostility on their part to the executive officer, had become so frequent as to constitute a public scandal such as he considered would justify the passing of the provision now under discussion. His Honour had called for a return from the records of the Bengal Secretary's office of the number of cases which came before the Local Government, in which there was reason to suppose that officers of this class had abused their power, and he found that only two complaints of any kind had ever come under the notice of Government. One of these cases was the case of a Munsif who, acting with the concurrence of the District Judge, ordered the arrest of a Magistrate who had neglected to obey an injunction of the Court. That, His Honour admitted, was an unfortunate case; but cases of occasional abuse of authority were not confined to Munsifs or Native officers, and in this case Government would have gained nothing by the interference of the Judge, who, though consulted, never attempted to guide the Munsif to do otherwise than he did do, and must therefore be presumed to have thought him right. The case occurred many years ago and the Munsif was punished. The other case to which he referred occurred a short time ago, in which a Munsif gave a decree against an executive officer for interfering with what he believed to be an obstruction on the public highway. The case was appealed to the District Judge, who gave his decision to the same effect as the Munsif; so that there would have been no difference if that case had gone originally to the Judge instead of to the Munsif. From the decision of the Judge the case was appealed to the High Court, who decided that the Native Judge was right and the executive officer wrong. Therefore, the only two cases which His Honour had been able to find were entirely opposed to the assumption of his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell as to the present state of the law leading to judicial scandals. As far as His Honour was aware, there was no such scandal as that which had been alleged. If there was anything of the sort, the records of Government would surely show it.

The only other reason which had been given for introducing this section—at least as far as regards its application to Bengal—was, that some similar section had existed in Bombay for many years. But he submitted that if that was the law in Bombay, the proper method of legislating was to bring Bombay forward to the state of things which was in force and which had worked so successfully here, and not to push Bengal back to the condition of things which existed in Bombay.

He could not altogether agree in what had fallen from his hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey, because, although His Honour agreed with him that it was most important to maintain a strong executive administration in this country, yet there was no way in which an Executive Government could better show its strength and its consciousness that its acts were all founded on a just consideration for the rights of others, than by its willingness to submit its conduct to

the criticism of the Courts, and to stand before these Courts on terms of absolute equality with the humblest suitor.

The question being put,

The Council divided—

Ayes.	Noes.
Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.	Mr. Cockerell.
Mr. Colvin.	Mr. Cowie.
Mr. Bullen Smith.	Mr. Hope.
Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.	Sir E. Johnson.
Sir A. Clarke.	Sir J. Strachey.
Sir A. J. Arbuthnot.	Sir E. C. Bayley.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.	Sir A Hobhouse.
His Excellency the President.	

So the motion was carried.

The Council adjourned till Thursday the 29th March 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th March 1877.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam ...	11 8	11 8	17 7	...	...	...	12 1	11 3	17 8	15 5	16 3	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	14 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	10 2	10 2	14 1	16 2	16 2	25 9	17 8	17 8	24 7
	Godavery ...	12 6	11 7	13 5	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	20 8	9 5	9 7	22 0	14 4	14 8	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	6 8	8 1	14 7	...	...	...	8 1	8 9	19 4	8 5	9 4	20 4	11 4	11 7	18 7	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	7 0	6 3	12 6	...	...	...	7 4	7 7	14 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 1	10 1	23 8	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	7 7	7 3	11 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	8 3	8 3	12 9	9 5	9 5	22 1	9 4	8 7	23 2
	Bellary ...	9 1	9 [illegible]	13 4	...	...	...	7 6	7 5	10 2	8 4	8 1	13 0	9 8	9 3	23 2	10 1	9 9	21 6
	Kurnool ...	6 3	6 9	14 3	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	14 5	6 5	6 8	15 7	8 9	8 9	30 1	8 1	8 4	27 5
	Madras ...	8 1	8 4	11 8	...	...	...	7 4	6 9	10 9	9 5	9 1	12 0	11 5	12 1	18 2	10 2	10 6	17 9
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	9 4	9 1	14 3	10 8	10 1	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot ...	5 1	5 9	9 3	...	...	...	7 8	6 9	12 1	8 5	7 5	13 2	10 9	10 0	20 0	8 2	8 2	19 0
	South Arcot ...	...	...	9 4	...	...	...	10 4	8 7	12 2	10 9	9 2	13 1	...	...	20 2	10 8	10 4	20 0
	Tanjore ...	5 5	5 1	9 5	...	...	...	8 7	8 3	13 7	...	...	...	12 7	11 5	25 8	10 1	9 8	23 6
	Trichinopoly ...	6 6	6 6	9 2	...	...	...	8 3	7 6	14 4	8 7	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 2	19 0
	Madura ...	5 5	4 3	9 7	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	13 4	8 9	9 3	14 4	9 7	8 9	...	11 0	11 0	29 4
	Tinnevelly ...	8 0	8 0	6 5	...	...	...	7 9	7 5	10 5	8 3	7 9	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	22 0
	Coimbatore ...	8 2	8 2	11 9	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 6	8 0	8 1	11 4	10 4	10 4	19 6	11 1	11 1	21 5
	Nilgiris ...	6 4	6 4	8 5	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 8	7 6	7 6	9 6	8 5	10 0	13 9	8 4	9 1	11 2
	Salem ...	5 9	5 9	10 4	...	...	...	7 4	6 6	12 4	7 5	7 5	14 9	8 7	8 7	20 7	8 0	8 0	23 2
	South Canara ...	9 0	9 0	11 2	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	10 2	9 8	9 8	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	10 1	10 1	11 5	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 3	10 5	10 5	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay ...	9 12	9 12	12 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	6 15	6 15	8 7	10 7	10 7	11 13	13 12	13 12	20 7	13 10	13 7	17 3
	Ahmedabad ...	...	11 6	17 0	...	...	30 0	...	7 12	7 4	...	9 0	11 0	...	15 0	25 0	...	13 8	22 0
	Kaira ...	11 14	11 14	13 15	20 0	20 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	9 7	10 0	10 0	11 7	16 0	16 0	...	13 5	13 15	20 0
	Surat ...	12 5	11 6	12 5	11 6	12 5	14 1	7 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	11 15	13 6	12 2	16 6	12 5	11 14	14 13
	Broach ...	13 14½	13 5¼	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 7	10 0	10 0	12 5	16 0	16 0	17 12	13 5¼	13 5¼	16 0
	Tanna ...	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	8 0	8 3	8 0	9 11	10 4	11 0	10 14	11 5	17 0	10 9	10 9	16 0
	Kolaba ...	9 5	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 0	7 10	9 5	8 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	15 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	13 5	12 14	17 10	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	17 8	17 3	29 7	14 7	14 4	23 12
	Násik ...	12 7	12 9	20 1	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	10 6	10 6	13 6	15 [illegible]	15 6	28 0	12 11	12 11	19 12
	Ahmednagar ...	..	11 5	19 15	...	...	..	..	7 0	8 13½	...	8 5	9 13½	...	11 13½	31 15	...	11 11	21 15
	Poona ...	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	11 15	11 15	21 12	8 11	8 18	18 [illegible]
	Sholapur ...	10 14	10 14	19 11	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	11 13	9 7	9 7	12 11	9 15	9 15	29 12	11 8	11 0	24 0
	Kaládgi ...	6 0	6 0	19 2	...	...	...	5 13	5 13	11 11	6 7	6 7	12 15	7 2	7 11	30 15	...	...	28 11
	Satara ...	9 6	9 6	14 11	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	9 9	9 5	9 5	12 3	10 0	11 5	19 15	9 11	10 6	16 13
	Belgaum ...	8 10	8 15	17 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 6	14 8	7 15	8 6	15 8	10 0	10 0	20 12	10 8	10 8	21 11
	Dharwar ...	6 14	7 14	20 6	...	...	...	6 10	6 14	14 0	7 10	8 9	19 0	12 10	8 26	3 10	8 10	8 26	2
	Ratnágiri ...	8 6	9 1	10 5	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	10 12	10 1	10 1	13 10	11 4	11 4	15 [illegible]	11 11	11 11	14 4
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	12 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	11 0	11 0	14 0
	Panch Máháls (Godhra) ...	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	14 8	14 8	23 0
	Aden ...	...	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	7 7	8 0	...	16 0	20 5	...	12 7	12 7
	Asirgarh ...	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	17 0	16 0	...
	Baroda ...	10 2	9 12	12 0	9 2	9 0	18 4	7 12	8 8	8 0	10 14	10 11	11 8	17 11	18 0	20 0	14 0	13 13	20 0
	Disa ...	13 10	13 10	17 13	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	22 8	22 8	30 0	23 0	23 0	33 8
	Nimach ...	15 0	15 0	15 8	21 8	21 8	27 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Nasirabad ...	21 14	22 0	19 8	34 12	35 4½	32 1	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	32 15	35 0	31 6	24 0	24 0	21 14
	Rajkot ...	13 8	14 0	16 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	21 8	21 8	18 4	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	18 8	18 8	21 0	26 0	22 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	30 0
	Karachi ...	13 2	12 9	13 13	20 0	20 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 8
	Hyderabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur ...	17 12	18 0	18 0	21 4	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 14	22 14	20 0	27 8	24 [illegible]	26 [illegible]
	Thur and Parkur ...	No return received			...	...	...	...			...			...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan ...	18 0a	12 12	18 0	30 0	30 0	17 8	18 0	19 0	24 0	21 4	21 0	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	23 0b	20 0	22 8	28 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	17 8 to 20 0	30 0	30 0	20 0 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	16 0c	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	19 8	18 0	22 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	14 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	17 0	13 0	18 0	25 0	22 0	32 0	9 0	9 8	9 12	13 0	14 0	16 4	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	14 8	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea ...	17 4	16 13½	20 0	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	18 5	16 4	16 13½	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	14 0f	13 8	18 12	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	17 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	22 0g	18 0 to 19 0	26 0	35 0	35 0	...	16 0	16 0 to 17 8	20 0	20 0	20 0 to 21 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 21-8 seers, barley 32 to 38 seers, best rice 16 to 23-8 seers, common rice 18 to 25-8 seers, and gram 16 to 28 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 21-8 seers, barley 25 to 44 seers, best rice 20 to 26-8 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers and gram 18 to 21 seers.

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 26 seers, best rice 19 8 to 26-4 seers, common rice 23 to 29 seers, and gram 29 to 33 seers.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of March 1877.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
23 4	23 4	41 0	20 0	20 0	26 6	388 8	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
17 2	17 2	25 2	18 7	18 7	28 1	136 1	136 1	143 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
15 9	15 8	35 9	15 7	14 7	28 9	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	17 7	Godavery ...		
13 7	13 2	32 3	13 7	13 7	28 2	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna ...		
10 7	10 7	27 5	9 7	10 5	25 4	129 6	129 6	79 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
10 5	10 5	24 0	9 0	8 6	25 8	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
10 7	10 2	21 3	11 2	11 2	23 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 7	Bellary ...		
9 0	9 0	23 2	9 0	8 2	28 5	194 4	194 4	233 3	15 2	15 2	16 0	Kurnool ...		
11 3	11 3	19 3	11 6	11 8	19 0	86 3	89 3	93 5	19 0	19 0	18 2	Madras ...		
11 0	11 0	19 9	11 7	11 7	18 7	145 8	145 8	97 2	19 4	19 4	19 4	Chingleput ...		
10 3	9 4	22 2	8 9	8 9	24 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	17 4	North Arcot ...		
11 1	10 7	21 5	11 9	11 9	23 8	230 8	231 8	235 7	19 8	19 8	18 4	South Arcot ...		
11 3	11 3	27 0	11 8	11 4	23 6	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	Tanjore ...		
11 1	10 5	23 6	11 2	11 2	25 4	170 1	170 1	144 9	16 2	16 2	16 2	Trichinopoly ...		
10 5	10 8	27 9	11 6	12 5	25 8	122 5	121 5	109 3	18 2	18 7	18 7	Madura ...		
...	...	21 9	12 5	12 5	18 7	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
9 8	10 7	21 5	11 4	11 4	24 9	145 8	145 8	121 5	12 8	12 8	13 3	Coimbatore ...		
8 6	8 6	14 4	9 1	8 3	14 9	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	10 1	Nilgiris ...		
9 0	8 2	22 5	9 5	9 5	22 1	151 6	151 6	151 6	16 5	14 6	14 6	Salem ...		
11 4	11 4	17 6	11 1	11 1	16 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	16 1* / 15 4†	16 1 / 15 4	15 0	South Canara ...		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
11 7	11 7	18 2	11 8	11 8	20 2	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar ...		
11 9	11 9	15 5	13 13	13 13	20 5	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	...	17 0	24 3	..	80 0	80 0	..	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 13	22 14	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	12 5	12 5	18 8	93 7	93 7	100 8	14 13	14 13	14 13	Surat ...		
...	...	...	13 14½	13 14½	17 12	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
11 5	11 5	18 0	10 15	10 15	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
...	...	...	11 6	11 0	15 0	150 0	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	14 9	14 6	22 0	112 0	112 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	14 4	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
15 8	15 8	27 10	14 13	14 13	25 9	160 0	160 0	142 4	14 3	15 8	15 10	Násik ...		
...	...	...	...	12 6	27 0½	...	106 10½	106 10½	.	13 14	13 1½	Ahmadnagar ...		
...	...	...	12 10	12 10	21 14	76 0	76 0	101 0	15 0	15 0	14 7	Poona		
...	...	...	11 14	11 14	23 8	106 12	106 12	95 0	14 4	14 0	14 4	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	7 11	7 11	18 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 4	11 2	12 13	Kaládgi ...		
12 1	12 1	...	10 6	10 6	19 8	167 3	167 3	145 10	14 9	16 0	16 0	Satara ..		
10 15	11 1	23 0	10 0	9 15	17 7	175 0	175 0	160 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	Belgaum ...		
11 10	11 10	32 0	8 8	8 12	19 0	100 0	100 0	92 12	19 0	19 2	20 0	Dharwar ..		
13 10	13 10	20 12	10 15	12 5	15 0	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls	18 5	18 5	20 14	Ratnágiri ..		
13 0	13 0	21 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Kanara (Karwar) .		
30 0	30 0	36 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Panch Máháls (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	.	65 5	60 4	..	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	13 0	13 0		Asirgarh ..		
...	...	...	17 2	16 5	20 14	91 0	90 0	91 8	16 0	15 12	16 8	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	20 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ..		
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	22 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	39 4	38 4½	30 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 8	60 0	60 0	60 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Rajkot ...		
32 0	32 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	Upper Sind Frontier ..		
9 0	9 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	17 8	114 0	114 0	112 0	53 0	50 0	53 8	Karachi ..		
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	.	No ret	urn rec	eived	Haidarabad ...		
27 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 8	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	35 8	35 8	35 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	.	.		.	No ret	urn rec	eived	Thur and Parkur ..		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	23 8	19 4	29 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Burdwan ..		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 4 to 24 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	22 8	15 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	22 0 to 23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	18 4	19 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	90 0	90 0	120 0	8 14	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	29 1½	24 2	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	9 2½	9 2½	Nuddea ...		
...	...	..	20 0	20 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	32 0	22 18 to 26 10	40 0	120 0 to 130 0	120 0 to 130 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	9 0	Moorshedabad ..		

d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 26 seers, best rice 10 to 11-8 seers, common rice 17-8 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 12-4 seers, barley 25 to 26-8 seers, best rice 8 to 9-4 seers, common rice 12-4 to 22-8 seers, and gram 8-12 to 8-13 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers
g In Jungypore the prices are as follow :—Wheat 21 seers, barley 38 seers, best rice 21 seers, common rice 23-8 seers, bulrush millet 23 seers, and gram 30 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	11 8*h*	11 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	23 0	20 0	18 0	18 8	28 0	29 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye ...	24 12	13 8	18 12 to 22 8	61 0	...	48 12	18 12 to 21 0	16 0 to 20 4	19 4 to 21 0	23 7 to 24 0	23 4 to 24 4	22 8 to 25 5	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	22 8*i*	22 8	27 9	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 12½	...	22 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	16 8	16 10	18 8	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 0	28 6	28 6	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	18 12*j*	18 12	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 8	23 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*k*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	5 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 3*l*	8 0	12 3	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	12 4*m*	12 4	20 0	53 0	53 0	45 8	16 0	17 10	17 10	23 0	23 2	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	33 12*n*	22 8	20 0	35 0	22 0	40 0	8	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ..	...*o*	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh ...	13 0*p*	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	12 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	10 0*q*	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...*r*	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	10 5	10 5	9 5	...	...	...	15 5	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	21 0	16 0	26 0	35 0	34 0	37 8	15 8	16 0	12 0	21 8	21 0	22 0	31 0	30 0	33 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	25 0*s*	18 0	25 0	29 8	29 0	40 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	22 0	22 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	17 0*t*	17 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	20 0 to 21 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	37 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	16 8*u*	15 4	20 12	27 8	24 0	33 0	15 12	15 12	13 0	20 0	20 12	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	18 0*v*	13 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	17 0	13 0	22 0	32 0	...	43 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	18 8	18 0	23 4	35 0	34 0	44 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	16 0*w*	14 0	25 0	44 0	...	37 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	19 9	14 7	28 3	31 5	31 5	36 7	13 6	13 6	16 8	21 0	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	15 2*x*	15 2	21 8	18 15	16 5	35 12	20 3	20 3	18 15	21 7	22 11	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	26 8*y* to 27 10	15 10	20 0	...	...	...	24 0 to 25 0	23 0	17 0	27 0	26 0 to 28 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	20 0	15 0	24 0	45 0	45 0	50 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	23 8	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	32 0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	16 0*z*	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	32 0	40 0	40 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	15 12	14 7	22 5	...	...	...	15 12	13 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	17 1*z1*	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	18 6	17 1	17 1	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	16 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	28 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	16 0*z2*	13 0	21 0	36 0	...	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	22 4	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	22 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	20 0	36 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	24 0	24 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	20 0	16 0	18 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	34 0	34 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	24 8	23 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	11 2	11 6	13 5	16 0	16 0	26 10	20 0	20 0	12 4	22 12	22 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpará ...	26 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	18 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	...	26 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	..	..	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	7 0	11 0	10 8	8 8	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	...	..	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	26 0
	Saháranpur ...	24 2	24 2	22 10	37 10	37 10	28 1	9 10	9 10	10 12	17 2	17 2	14 8	36 6	36 6	29 2	29 0	29 0	23 11
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 3	26 6	25 5	35 3	35 3	33 0	6 9	6 9	5 8	18 10	18 10	17 10	35 3	35 3	30 13	26 6	26 6	24 3
	Meerut ...	25 0	25 0	24 12	40 0	40 0	36 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	18 3	32 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	31 8
	Bulandshahr ...	23 8	23 8	25 8	42 8	42 0	35 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	40 0	39 0	...	35 0	35 0	28 0
	Aligarh ...	25 8	26 0	27 8	36 0	35 0	39 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	33 0	36 0	35 0	29 0	29 0	34 0
	Kumaun ...	12 0	13 0	12 12	16 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

h In Boygunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 25 seers, common rice 28 seers, and gram 18 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 22-8 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
j In the Serajgunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 21 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 25 seers, and gram 16 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 5-8 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 22 seers, lesser millets 14 to 15 seers, maize 16 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 8 to 14 seers, common rice 14-5 to 18 seers, and gram 10 to 13-3 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, and common rice 23 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 15 seers, common rice 20 to 22-8 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 16-12 seers, common rice 16 to 16-12 seers, paddy 30 seers, and gram 12 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 24 to 28 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 16 seers, and common rice 13 to 18 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 16 seers, and common rice 13 to 21 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, barley 35 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, common rice 21-4 to 24 seers, and gram 25 to 29 seers.
In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-8 to 18 seers, barley 22 to 30 seers, best rice 12 to 13 seers, common rice 20 to 20-8 seers, bulrush millet 24 seers, great millet 26 seers, maize 26 seers, and gram 22 to 23 seers.

India for the 2nd half of March 1877—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Milaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	15 0	14 8	27 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	32 0 to 37 8	15 0 to 18 0	24 0 to 35 10	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	10 0	9 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	18 0	14 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna ...		
8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	5 8	4 8	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	13 3	13 0	13 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 0	7 1	Jalpaiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	20 0	16 0	22 14	97 0	97 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	9 0	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	..	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	14 0	16 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	12 8	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 10	9 0	Mymensingh ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0½	...	...	..	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 10	6 10	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	12 6	14 0	11 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	30 0	20 0	39 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
...	...	...	25 0	18 8	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Gya ...		
25 0	28 0	...	22 0	21 0	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Shahabad ...		
33 0	33 0	28 9	20 12	17 8	24 0	176 0	176 0	176 0	8 12	8 12	7 6	Durbhunga ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
30 0	30 0	38 0	22 0	17 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Sarun ...		
38 0	34 0	...	17 0	18 0	26 0	..	...	...	7 8	7 0	8 0	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	31 5	19 9	36 7	126 0	126 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	8 9	Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	18 15	20 3	2/ 12	164 2	157 12	164 2	8 13	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	7 12	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	25 0	15 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	24 0	13 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
28 14	18 6	21 0	19 11	18 6	27 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	105 0	105 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	14 7	Pooree ..		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	90 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
33 0	33 0	38 0	19 0	16 4	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh ...		
40 0	44 0	40 0	22 0	16 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 4	7 12	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
64 0	64 0	64 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	14 0	16 0	19 8	107 0	107 0	107 0	9 0	8 10	8 12	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 3	80 0	80 0	64 0	8 6	8 3	8 10	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpará ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	10 0	12 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 8	9 0	Kámrup ...		
...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Nowgong ...		
...	..	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibsagar ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	5 5	4 8	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	35 8	41 10	28 0	129 0	129 0	149 0	8 9	8 9	8 10	Saharanpur ...		
...	...	...	34 2	38 8	29 13	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	37 8	37 8	28 13	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	42 8	42 0	31 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 8	9 12	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	38 0	36 0	34 0	140 0	14 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	10 8	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 14 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, lesser millets 30 to 32 seers, maize 30 to 32 seers, and gram 19 to 22 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, barley 21 to 40 seers, best rice 17 to 27 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, lesser millets 34 to 45 seers, maize 36 to 45 seers, and gram 20 to 30 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 21-8 seers, lesser millets 32 to 45 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 19 to 30 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 37-8 seers, best rice 20 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, lesser millets 28-8 to 45 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 16 to 2 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 26-8 to 28 seers, best rice 24 to 27 seers, common rice 27 to 31 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 25 seers, best rice 20 to 28 seers, common rice 23-8 to 30 seers, bulrush millet 35 to 60 seers, maize 28 to 40 seers, and gram 18 seers.

z1 In the Khoordah sub-division the prices are as follow:—Best rice 17-1 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 18-8 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 22-8 to 25 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 27 to 32-8 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	25 5	25 14	26 15
	Bijnor ...	19 11	20 4	22 8	36 0	36 0	32 10	14 10	14 10	15 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	32 10	32 10	30 6	28 2	28 2	36 4
	Moradabad ...	21 14	23 2	25 0	35 0	35 0	46 4	11 9	11 9	8 12	18 2	17 8	20 10	31 4	31 4	35 0	20 5½	22 13	33 0
	Budaun ...	21 0	21 0	28 8	37 8	30 0	48 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	16 13	16 13	21 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	20 10	23 12	33 12
	Bareilly ...	22 8	17 13	27 8	37 8	27 8	50 0	6 4	6 14	7 8	17 8	17 8	20 0	22 8	25 0	35 0	...	31 0	45 0
	Sháhjahánpur ...	22 6	21 6	31 0	40 2	37 8	50 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	19 0	19 2	24 0	...	31 0	45 0	...	31 0	45 0
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	17 8	20 10	25 0	28 12	25 0	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 12	17 8	20 0	26 4	26 4	35 0	26 4	26 4	35 0
	Muttra ...	23 8	24 0	26 0	35 0	35 0	33 0	8 0	9 8	8 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	34 0	36 0	30 0	26 0	30 0	30 0
	Agra ...	22 9	22 11½	26 3	31 2	32 3	35 2	6 0	6 8	6 0	13 6	14 0	14 8	31 0	32 5	32 0	21 14	26 4	32 11
	Farukhabad ...	21 4	23 0	28 14½	38 0	35 12	44 10	8 0	8 0	7 10	14 0	15 0	15 8	27 12	29 12	39 2	27 8	29 12	39 12
	Mainpuri ...	23 0	24 8	29 0	27 4	35 0	45 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	29 0	30 0	35 0	20 0	25 0	35 0
	Etáwah ...	22 0	22 8	26 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	19 0	19 0	20 8	30 0	32 0	38 0	26 8	28 8	40 0
	Etah ...	24 8	24 8	33 0	40 0	...	49 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun ...	24 0	23 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	36 0
	Jhánsi ...	21 0	20 6	22 0	30 0	30 2	37 5	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	27 0	27 11	35 4	26 0	27 0	34 0
	Lalitpur ...	22 12	22 8	23 4	33 8	32 0	45 0	13 0	12 0	11 8	17 0	17 0	16 8	29 0	30 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	25 0
	Cawnpore ...	19 0	20 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	42 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	42 8	25 0	30 0	280 0
	Fatehpur ...	22 0	22 8	27 0	36 0	34 8	40 0	15 0	15 0	13 4	20 0	20 0	26 8	...	37 0	42 0	...	30 0	40 0
	Bánda ...	20 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	40 0	9 8	9 0	8 4	22 0	23 0	25 0	31 0	32 0	41 8	31 0	32 0	41 0
	Allahabad ...	20 0	16 13	27 4	33 0	26 8	38 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	20 0	18 0	22 4	28 12	30 8	37 0	27 8	28 8	36 0
	Hamírpur ...	23 1	22 8	25 12	29 4	33 12	33 12	13 8	13 8	15 0	14 10	18 9	20 4	33 12	33 12	45 0	30 6	30 6	45 0
	Jaunpur ...	24 0	24 0	28 4	38 2	31 1	36 11	8 7	8 7	8 7	16 15	16 3	26 13	28 4	26 13	...	28 4	25 6	28 4
	Gorakhpur ...	23 10	21 14	26 4	31 8	26 4	43 12	14 14	14 14	21 0	17 8	17 8	28 0	29 12	29 12	45 8	28 0	28 0	38 8
	Basti ...	22 8	19 6	27 8	33 12	31 4	45 0	18 12	15 0	15 10	16 14	17 8	23 12	...	...	...	25 0	23 12	35 0
	Azamgarh ...	20 10	17 0	25 1	32 7	26 9	36 14	11 13	10 5	13 5	18 7	17 11	23 9	32 7	32 7	39 13	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	19 0	17 0	22 0	32 0	30 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
	Benares ...	17 8	18 8	20 11	25 0	26 1½	32 10	13 0	15 4	13 9½	17 0	18 8	20 11	25 8	27 12	...	23 8	24 11½	30 7
	Ghazipur ...	16 1½	15 7	24 7½	21 14	21 14	30 14	9 0	9 0	8 6	18 10	18 10	23 3	27 0½	27 0	34 12	25 12	25 12	32 3
Panjab.	Delhi ...	25 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	37 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Gurgáon ...	24 0	27 8	20 0	36 0	39 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	32 0	35 0	25 0
	Karnál ...	25 0	25 0	22 0	37 0	37 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	38 0	38 0	33 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
	Hissár ...	25 0	24 0	19 8	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	45 0	41 0	40 0	35 12
	Rohtak ...	22 8	22 0	21 0	40 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	28 0
	Sirsa ...	30 0	32 0	20 8	60 0	60 0	42 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	60 0	60 0	52 0	46 0	45 0	42 0
	Umballa ...	27 0	29 0	25 0	41 0	41 0	35 0	..	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	47 0	47 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	22 0
	Ludhiána ...	31 0	31 0	23 8	54 0	54 0	35 0	...	...	..	12 8	12 8	12 4	49 0	40 0	34 0	38 0	40 0	32 0
	Simlá ...	18 8	21 0	17 0	27 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	20 0	23 0	17 0
	Jullundur ...	29 0	30 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	42 0	46 0	28 0	26 8	30 0	29 0
	Hushiárpúr ...	28 0	27 0	22 0	36 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	38 0	37 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	24 0
	Kángra ...	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	34 0	33 0	21 0	53 0	53 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	50 0	53 0	53 0	24 0	25 0	29 0
	Siálkot ...	30 0	30 0	22 0	52 0	53 0	38 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	39 0	36 0	33 0	33 0	30 0
	Gurdáspúr ...	28 0	27 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Lahore ...	33 0	33 0	21 0	80 0	75 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	30 0
	Ferozepore ...	37 0	36 8	24 0	60 0	63 0	44 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	65 0	64 0	50 0
	Gujránwála ...	34 0	35 0	21 12	60 0	60 0	36 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	37 0	37 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	28 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	40 0	39 0	27 0	45 0	48 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	33 0	35 0	40 0	48 0	46 0	39 0
	Jhelum ...	37 0	34 0	27 8	43 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	37 0	36 0	35 0	41 0	37 0	36 0
	Gujrát ...	34 8	34 0	23 0	51 0	52 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	44 0	46 0	43 0	44 0	43 0	35 0
	Shahpúr ...	32 0	32 0	26 12	42 0	42 0	40 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 8	35 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0
	Mooltan ...	24 0	24 0	17 12	34 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	37 0	36 0	24 0	34 0	30 0	24 0
	Jhang ...	31 0	32 0	23 0	45 0	45 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	36 0	35 0	28 0
	Montgomery ...	35 0	35 0	19 8	50 0	50 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	23 0	23 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	23 0
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	36 4	34 12	32 8	41 4	41 4	42 8	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	41 4	42 4	45 0	41 4	41 4	42 8
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	22 8	23 2	20 0	33 12	33 12	25 10	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	36 4	37 8	28 12	32 8	33 0	27 8
	Bannú ...	48 11	50 0	38 12	71 12	68 10	57 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	68 12	60 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	46 4
	Peshawar ...	29 14	29 4	20 13	58 8	54 9	27 0	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	12 6	38 6	36 6	25 6	31 3	30 9	31 3
	Kohát ...	No return received			...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hazará ...	33 0	35 0	23 0	65 0	70 0	34 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	30 0*	40 0*	30 0*	32 0	40 0	32 0
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	28 8	20 2	27 8	36 8	33 0	42 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	17 8	24 8	29 0	29 0	44 0	25 14	28 0	40 0
	Unao ...	21 0	21 4	28 0	33 0	33 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	41 0	40 0	50 0	28 0	30 0	45 0
	Bára Banki ...	24 0	21 8	32 8	36 0	34 0	48 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	14 0	28 0	36 0	36 0	46 0	20 0	28 0	40 0
	Sítapur ...	22 12	21 6	33 4	35 0	37 2	62 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	16 0	16 12	22 0	...	37 5	...	...	34 0	...
	Hardui ...	21 3	21 13	29 8	42 10	40 0	62 2	7 8	7 8	6 9	17 13	17 14	23 14	32 13	34 11	45 15	..	32 13	45 0
	Kheri ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad ...	22 4	17 8	30 8	38 0	28 8	43 12	11 12	11 0	17 2	17. 12	17 0	24 6	35 0	35 8	47 8	...	...	30 0
	Bharaich ...	20 0	14 0	36 0	48 0	32 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	22 0	44 0	44 0	60 0	20 0	20 0	28 0
	Gonda ...	18 12	17 14	27 14	41 2	31 10	60 0	18 12	18 6	26 8	19 8	18 14	26 12	38 12	37 4	60 8	20 8	23 14	34 0
	Rai Bareli ...	24 10½	27 8	36 4	36 4	37 8	50 0	18 12	20 0	28 0	20 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	31 4	45 0	...	...	...
	Sultanpur ...	24 0	19 8	30 0	38 0	38 0	48 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	46 0	24 0	24 0	40 0
	Pratabgarh ...	24 13	19 5	32 5	41 2	27 2	50 0	15 0	15 0	18 12	20 2	20 5	28 1	...	30 0	...	...	30 0	...

India for the 2nd half of March 1877 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugleel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	240 0		..		Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	27 9	29 4	28 2	113 8	113 8	90 0	.	..	..	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	31 14	31 14	33 12	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	31 8	27 9½	37 8	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	31 4	27 8	36 14	137 8	150 0	125 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	28 0	30 0	39 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...		28 12	26 14	28 12	150 0	150 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	36 0	38 0	31 8	120 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	34 2	34 15½	30 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Agra ...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 4	38 4	165 0	165 0	165 0	8 12	8 12	9 9	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	28 0	32 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	34 0	30 8	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	32 0	33 0	36 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 12	9 8	10 0	Etah ...		
...	...	...	36 0	34 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	.	..	.	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	31 10	28 6	30 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	32 8	32 0	35 4	320 0	240 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	38 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	33 0	34 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 12	9 0	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	41 0	44 1	43 0	165 0	165 0	163 0		...	11 0	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	32 8	29 6	34 8	140 0	120 0	170 0	8 4	8 2	8 2	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	39 6	41 1	43 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	.	.		Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	28 4	28 4	38 0	159 8	159 8	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	17 8	18 6	38 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 2	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	...	..	..	160 0	160 0	175 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Basti ...		
...	...	...	22 2	22 2	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	32 0	130 0	130 0	125 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	22 8	24 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	6 4	7 6	7 3	Benares ...		
...	...	...	23 13½	23 13½	30 14	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	41 0	42 0	34 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Delhi ...	Panjab.	
...	...	...	39 0	40 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Gurgáon ..		
...	...	...	39 0	39 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Karnál ..		
...	...	...	45 0	45 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár .		
...	...	...	41 0	41 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Rohtak .		
...	...	...	60 0	60 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	39 0	40 0	40 0	Sirsa ...		
...	...	...	44 0	47 0	35 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	Umballa ...		
...	...	...	53 0	56 0	32 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána [*a*] ...		
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá ...		
...	...	...	43 0	45 0	32 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Jullundur ...		
...	...	...	42 0	43 0	29 0	100 0	90 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr [*b*] ...		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
...	...	...	58 0	60 0	33 8	100 0	90 0	100 0	10 7	10 7	10 7	Amritsar [*b*] ...		
...	...	...	42 0	41 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	9 12	10 0	Siálkot ...		[*a*] Jowár falling.
...	...	...	44 0	46 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	Gurdáspur ..		[*b*] Firewood falling.
...	...	...	58 0	60 0	33 0	80 0	80 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Lahore [*c*] ...		[*c*] Barley falling.
...	...	...	64 0	64 0	37 0	110 0	100 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore [*b*] ...		[*d*] Firewood rising
...	...	...	48 0	48 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujránwála ...		[*e*] Gram falling.
...	...	...	26 8	28 8	31 0	120 0	130 0	110 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Ráwalpindi [*d*] ...		[*f*] Salt and firewood falling
...	...	...	37 0	35 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum ...		[*g*] Barley bajra, Indian Corn, and gram rising
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	27 0	135 0	135 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrát ..		
...	...	...	40 0	43 0	33 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Mooltan ...		
...	...	...	46 0	47 0	26 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	Jhang ...		
...	...	...	55 0	50 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Montgomery ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	46 4	46 4	36 4	112 0	100 0	100 0	65 0	60 0	48 0	Dera Ismail Khán [*f*] ...		
...	...	...	31 4	35 0	28 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	35 0	35 0	38 12	Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
...	...	...	50 10	46 14	40 10	100 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [*b*] ...		
...	...	...	20 8	19 8	22 1	97 0	97 0	104 0	58 1	54 3	42 14	Peshawar ...		
...	...	...	...	..	.	.			No re	turn re	ceived	Kohát ...		
...	...	...	22 8	32 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára [*g*] .		Maize or Indian Corn
														Description of Lesser Millets.
36 0	38 0	45 0	29 0	28 0	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	Jawar (large).
0 0	31 0	47 0	30 8	30 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	Unao ..		Choti juár.
40 0	40 0	60 0	29 0	29 0	48 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bara Banki ...		Kodon.
50 0	44 14	..	29 0	28 12	52 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	Sítapur ...		
.	34 12	46 0	29 8	33 4	39 10	192 0	192 0	192 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hardui ...		
...	..		...	..	..	..	...	..	No re	turn re	ceived	Kheri ...		
	...	40 0	26 0	25 8	41 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 2	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad ...		Marua
54 0	64 0	80 0	38 0	29 0	46 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich ...		Kodon.
8 14	43 10	50 4	34 2	29 2	42 3	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Gonda ...		Do.
.	..	...	31 0	26 0	47 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Bái Bareli ...		Makai.
50 0	50 0	56 0	28 0	25 0	47 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Sultanpur ...		Sáwan.
8 4	36 4	55 12	24 12	26 5	43 8	200 0	200 0	433 5	8 0	8 0	8 3	Pratábgarh ...		Mash and Pass.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces	Districts	Wheat: Present fortnight.	Wheat: Past fortnight.	Wheat: Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Barley: Present fortnight.	Barley: Past fortnight.	Barley: Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Rice (best sort): Present fortnight	Rice (best sort): Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort): Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Rice (common): Present fortnight.	Rice (common): Past fortnight	Rice (common): Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*: Present fortnight.	Great Millet: Past fortnight	Great Millet: Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*: Present fortnight	Bulrush Millet: Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet: Corresponding fortnight of 1876
		S. Ch.	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S Ch	S Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces	Nagpur	21 0	22 0	25 0	..	...		10 0	11 8	11 0	15 8	16 0	17 4	22 0	22 8	36 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara	25 0	25 0	27 8		..		10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	25 0		...	.
	Chanda	No	return	received			...								..		.	..	...
	Wardha	19 14	19 11	27 11		...		8 0	8 0	9 8	13 0	13 6	15 0	21 12	21 1	41 0		...	.
	Balaghat	21 0	21 0	28 0				16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	...	..			..	...
	Jubbulpore	24 0	28 0	26 8	18 0	17 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	25 0	23 0	36 0	16 0	16 0	24 8
	Saugor	26 0	26 0	28 0						10 0	17 0	16 0	19 0		.			...	...
	Damoh	26 4	24 0	32 0	.			18 0	18 0	21 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	.	...	...	.	..	...
	Seoni	30 0	25 0	29 0			...	13 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	28 0			...	.	...	...
	Mandla	No	return	received													.		
	Betul	17 0	15 0	27 0	.	...		12 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	..	...	.
	Chindwara	No	return	received												...		...	...
	Hoshangabad	18 0	18 0	18 0	...		...	11 4	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	12 12						...
	Narsinghpur	21 0	21 0	27 0				13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	19 0					...	
	Nimar	14 1	13 2	16 0							12 3	12 4	14 0	17 8	16 10	28 2	16 14	16 14	28 2
	Raipur	56 0	52 0	60 0				22 8	23 0	22 0	36 0	40 0	42 0		.	..	.		...
	Sambalpur	26 0	26 0	24 0				21 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	35 0				..	.	.
	Bilaspur	80 0	80 0	72 0	.	.		44 0	40 0	40 0	72 0	72 0	64 0				..	...	...
	Upper Godavery	14 0	14 0	20 0	...			6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	25 0	35 0		..	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	Secunderabad	10 0	11 0	21 3	...	..	..	6 5	6 5	9 1	7 2	7 5	13 4	12 6	13 8	29 1	13 2	12 6	26 7
	Bolarum	10 7	10 7	20 7		...		6 4	6 9	8 8	7 2	7 5	12 2	12 8	13 1	27 0			...
	Chudderghat	9 0	9 0	14 0			..	5 7	5 7	6 2	6 7	6 7	12 0	11 2	11 5	25 0	13 0	11 5	25 0
	Oomraotee	14 0	14 0	24 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	46 0	17 0	17 0	26 0
	Akola	15 0	13 0	23 0				8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	15 0	40 0	[illegible]	16 0	21 0
	Ellichpur	13 0	13 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	44 0	15 0	15 0	26 0
	Buldana	14 0	15 0	22 0							10 0	9 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	42 0	16 0	15 0	35 0
	Woon	16 0	16 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	25 0	27 0	50 0	12 0	12 0	40 0
	Basim	14 5	14 5	26 0		..		8 5	8 5	11 0	10 5	10 0	14 0	22 0	22 5	56 0	15 0	16 0	38 0
Mysore and Coorg	Bangalore — Wholesale	7 0	7 2	10 7	8 0	7 7	11 7	6 7	6 5	10 7	7 5	7 5	12 0	9 7	9 7	24 7		..	...
	Bangalore — Retail	6 7	7 0	10 2	7 5	7 5	11 2	6 5	6 2	10 5	7 2	7 2	11 5	9 5	9 5	23 7	..		
	Kolar — Wholesale				5 8	6 0	9 6	8 6	8 0	13 1	8 3	8 1	12 4	9 7	9 5		..	.	...
	Kolar — Retail				5 5	5 8	9 4	8 3	7 8	2 9	8 1	7 8	12 2	9 5	9 2		...	...	...
	Túmkúr — Wholesale	6 5	7 5	12 0	4 7	5 2	11 0	6 5	6 2	11 0	6 7	6 2	12 0	8 5	8 2	18 0	.	.	.
	Túmkúr — Retail	6 0	7 0	11 0	4 5	5 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	6 0	6 2	11 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	...	...	..
	Mysore — Wholesale	7 3	7 3	9 4				6 2	6 2	10 0	6 5	6 4	10 4	9 1	8 7	21 0	9 6	...	17 7
	Mysore — Retail	7 2	7 1	9 2		.		6 0	6 0	9 6	6 3	6 2	10 2	8 7	8 5	20 0	9 4	.	17 3
	Hassan — Wholesale													.	..	..	.	.	...
	Hassan — Retail	6 2	7 0	10 0	6 7	7 5	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 5	6 2	6 7	12 5	.		..	.	..	...
	Shimoga — Wholesale																	...	
	Shimoga — Retail	5 2	5 2	12 0	6 2	6 2	11 5	5 7	5 7	11 5	6 7	6 7	16 0	7 7	7 7	21 0	...	..	...
	Kadur — Wholesale														.		...	..	.
	Kadur — Retail	4 0	4 0	9 0				6 0	6 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	13 0			.	...	.	..
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	6 0	6 0	12 3	7 0	7 0	13 1	5 5	5 7	11 3	6 0	7 0	12 5	7 0	8 0	24 3	7 0	7 0	24 6
	Chitaldroog — Retail	5 5	5 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	5 1	5 5	10 0	5 6	6 0	11 0	6 9	7 5	20 0	6 8	6 5	16 0
	Coorg — Wholesale	..		.	...				.					.			..		...
	Coorg — Retail	6 6	6 5	8 3	6 5	6 6	8 8	6 2	5 8	9 1	8 2	7 9	12 7	...			...		...
Rajpootana	Jaipur	28 8	19 0	..	28 0	28 0	..	7 0	7 0		10 4	10 4		26 0	28 0		27 8	28 0	..
	Kishengurh	21 8	21 4		33 0	32 8		10 0	11 0		13 0	13 0		37 8	38 0		30 0	28 0	...
	Alwar	26 8	25 8	22 8	38 8	36 8	33 0	8 4	8 4	9 8	12 0	12 0	12 8	37 0	37 0	35 0	34 4	35 8	29 0
	Bhuratpur (City)	22 12	22 0	22 8	32 8	32 0	33 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	22 8	29 0
	Kerowli (City)	20 5	20 5	21 4	28 12	30 0	31 4	15 10	15 10	16 4	16 14	16 14	16 14	27 8	28 2	30 0	23 2	23 2	27 8
	Ajmir	21 11	20 7	16 12	34 10	32 4	26 10	7 1	7 10	7 8	12 8	13 0	12 8	32 1	33 12	26 4	31 0	28 0	21 6
	Deolie Cantonment	No	return	received															
	Erinpura																		
	Sirohi								...			..	...	...	..	..	...		...
	Aboo																		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	17 0	16 0	22 0	18 8	18 0	32 0	..			10 0	11 0	13 0	..	.	.	.	...	...
	Meywar	14 14	15 10	15 10	19 8	20 5	21 14	8 10	9 0	10 15				..	..		..	.	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	16 4	16 0	23 0	..			6 4	8 2	7 8	12 8	12 8	17 8		...	.	.	...	...
	Partabgarh	15 0	13 12					8 2	8 4		10 0	9 6				.	...	...	..
	Marwar	17 8	17 8		25 0	25 0	.	5 10	5 10		8 12	8 2		27 8	31 4	...	26 4	26 4	...
	Bikaneer	No	return	received															
	Bundi																		
	Kota					.	.		..	..	.					...			...
	Tonk																		
	Jhalawar																		
	Shahpoora																		
Central India.	Indore	14 1	14 8	15 0		..		10 0	10 0	10 14	10 14	10 14	12 0	18 7	18 7	24 0	16 8	16 8	24 0
	Gwalior	16 18	16 11	17 7	21 15	24 10	23 5	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 1	10 1	10 1	21 15	21 15	25 5	21 8	21 0	26 1
	Goona	22 0	22 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	12 8	12 6	11 0	13 8	14 8	12 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	20 0	25 0	24 0
	Rutlam	14 0	13 4	16 12		...	.	9 0	9 0	10 4	12 8	12 8	16 8	17 8	17 8	28 0	16 0	14 8	20 0
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	22 0	22 0	24 0	35 0	...		10 0	11 0	10 0	21 0	30 0	27 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	30 0

India for the 2nd half of March 1877—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	22 8	21 8	30 0	150 0	130 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	28 0	22 0	30 0	..	.	.	9 12	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	..	...	..	...		No	return	receiv	ed	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	21 4	21 1	28 0	174 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Wardha ...		
.	...	.	30 0	26 0	30 0	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	Balaghat ...		
53 0	50 0	53 0	26 0	25 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	9 0	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	37 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	40 0	38 12	49 4	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	32 0	28 0	32 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Seoni ...		
	..	...		..	..	.	..	No	return	receiv	ed	Mandla ...		
18 0	17 0	30 0	20 0	16 0	28 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Betul ...		
..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	No	return	receiv	ed	Chindwara ...		
...	..	...	21 6	24 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...		
31 8	35 0	24 8	23 0	23 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	17 10	18 8	30 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4	11 12	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	48 0	40 0	56 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Raipur ...		
	...	...	21 0	22 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur ...		
12 0	12 0	12 0	72 0	72 0	47 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	..	16 0	18 0	28 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Upper Godavery ...		
13 7	15 3	27 1	12 9	13 0	25 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	11 1	11 1	10 9	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
..	...	...	12 3	12 2	24 0	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 7	10 6	10 7	Bolarum ...		
...	...	...	11 5	12 5	25 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 2	10 0	Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	26 0	..	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee ...		
11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	16 0	14 0	28 0	...	...	..	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	30 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...		
11 5	11 5	22 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	160 0	131 0	90 0	9 5	9 5	9 0	Bassim ...		
9 5	10 0	24 0	8 5	8 5	19 7	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 7	Bangalore Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
9 2	9 5	23 0	8 2	8 2	19 2	84 0	84 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 2	Bangalore Retail ..		
8 8	8 5	22 9	8 0	8 3	23 1	..	..	...	14 6	15 7	14 6	Kolar ... Wholesale		
8 5	8 2	22 6	7 7	8 0	22 8	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	15 4	14 3	Kolar ... Retail ...		
8 2	8 2	35 0	7 5	7 0	22 0	122 0	126 0	190 0	11 0	12 0	13 5	Túmkúr ... Wholesale		
8 0	8 0	32 0	7 0	6 7	21 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	10 5	11 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... Retail ..		
9 3	8 7	18 7	7 6	8 5	20 0	75 0	75 0	84 0	9 0	9 6	10 4	Mysore ... Wholesale		
9 2	8 5	18 3	7 5	8 3	19 5	72 0	72 0	78 0	8 7	9 4	10 2	Mysore ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	Hassan ... Wholesale		
7 7	8 5	24 2	6 2	6 5	15 7	130 0	125 0	150 0	8 2	8 0	10 5	Hassan ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	.	...	Shimoga... Wholesale		
8 5	8 7	25 0	7 2	7 2	17 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 5	8 2	11 0	Shimoga... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...		Kadur ... Wholesale		
7 0	7 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Kadur ... Retail ...		
7 8	8 7	27 4	6 7	6 0	18 5	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	Chitaldroog. Wholesale		
7 5	8 0	20 0	5 8	5 5	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Chitaldroog. Retail ..		
...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... Wholesale		
10 2	10 2	18 9	7 8	7 3	16 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 3	9 1	10 8	Coorg ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	26 8	28 8	...	..	..	...	19 0	18 0		Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	38 0	37 8	...	..	..	...	41 0	40 0	..	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	38 8	38 0	36 0	...	..	..	26 0	25 8	26 0	Alwar ...		
33 8	33 2	32 8	34 8	34 4	31 8	160 0	180 0	110 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	Bharatpur (City) ...		
28 12	30 0	32 12	29 2	30 10	33 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	37 8	40 0	33 12	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	38 15	36 12	23 8	90 0	85 0	80 0	45 0	45 0	37 8	Ajmir ...		
												Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Erinpura ...		
												Sirohi ...		
												Aboo ...		
...	..	...	22 0	18 0	28 0	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	8 Pie*	10 0	11 0	14 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load
...	...	..	21 2	21 2	21 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	23 8	23 8	28 5	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	21 4	21 0	30 0		...	...	10 0	11 8	12 8	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	21 4	20 0	. ...	..	...	.	23 2	21 4	...	Partabgarh „		
...	...	...	27 8	28 12	.	70 0	...	..	50 0	...	...	Marwar ...		
												Bikaneer ...		
												Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	No	return	receiv	ed	Kota ...		
												Tonk ...		
												Jhallawar ...		
												Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	20 0	18 13	24 8	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 14	10 14	9 3	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	..	...	23 5	24 0	23 10	100 6	100 6	100 6	12 13	12 9	13 11	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	30 0	32 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	30 12	20 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 0	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

HYDERABAD AS-

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF MARCH 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 892, 893, 894, 895, 898 AND 899 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 7TH APRIL 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

	Districts.	Wheat			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Milleta, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
MADRAS.	Ganjam ...	11 8	11 8	17 7	..	..	...	11 3	12 1	17 8	16 3	16 3	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 4	23 4	41 0	20 0	20 0	26 6	388 8	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	
	Coimbatore ...	8 2	8 2	10 4	.	...	...	7 6	7 2	10 6	8 1	7 7	11 4	10 4	11 3	18 8	11 1	11 1	21 5	10 7	9 8	20 7	11 4	11 4	24 9	145 8	145 8	121 5	12 7	12 7	14 2	
	South Canara ...	9 0	8 6	12 0	.	.	...	8 7	8 5	10 7	9 8	9 3	13 7	...	...	...	...	..	...	11 4	10 6	20 2	11 1	11 1	16 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	16 1* / 15 4†	16 1 / 15 4	15 0	
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	6 0	16 0	15 0	16 10	16 0	14 0	23 8	23 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	16 0	16 0	19 8	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 10	8 10	8 12	
	Cachar ...	11 6	11 6	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	10 10	22 12	22 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13 5	13 5	19 0	80 0	80 0	64 0	8 3	8 3	8 10	
	Goalpara ...	25 0	25 0	16 0	..	..		15 0	14 0	14 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	
	Garo Hills ...	..	...	..	.	.	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0		5 5	5 5	5 5	
	Kamrup ...	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	..	8 8	8 0	8 0	
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	..	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	6 14	6 14	6 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 0	
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	..	7 8	7 8	7 0	
	Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
	Khasi Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	7 0	10 8	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	8 0	10 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	5 5	5 5	4 0	
	Naga Hills ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	5 0	8 0	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur ...	22 0	20 4	25 0	...	..	...	11 8	10 0	10 8	16 0	15 0	17 8	22 8	25 0	37 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	27 8	130 0	120 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	
	Bhandara ...	25 0	24 0	25 0	...	..	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	...	..	...	...	..	...	22 0	20 0	30 0	...		...	9 8	9 8	9 8	
	Chanda ...	21 0	19 5	24 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	16 4	27 5	27 5	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 2	25 0	25 0	440 0	440 0	340 0	9 5	9 5	9 5	
	Wardha ...	19 11	20 0	26 12	...	.	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	13 6	13 0	15 0	21 1	22 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	21 1	22 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 13	
	Balaghat ...	21 0	20 0	28 0	..	...	..	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	480 0	480 0	400 0	8 4	8 0	8 12	
	Jubbulpore ...	23 0	24 8	27 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 8	17 0	18 0	18 8	21 0	23 0	24 0	37 0	16 0	18 0	25 0	50 0	55 0	55 0	25 0	28 0	41 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	
	Saugor ...	26 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	.	.	10 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	24 0	...	.	..	...	..	...	35 0	31 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	
	Damoh ...	24 0	24 8	27 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 8	20 0	21 4	23 0	...	30 0	...	...	30 0	...	...	50 0	...	38 12	33 0	50 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	
	Seoni ...	25 0	25 0	29 0	..	..		14 0	13 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	.	.	...	...		...		...	...	28 0	26 0	32 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	
	Mandla ...	25 0	21 0	30 0	..	...	..	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	25 0	.		..		...	...	40 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Betul ...	5 0	15 0	24 0	..	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	.	...	...	17 0	15 8	31 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Chhindwara ...	21 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	.		...	20 0	20 0	25 0	28 0	26 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Hoshangabad ...	18 0	17 8	17 8	...		...	11 4	11 4	12 0	12 6	12 6	13 0	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	24 0	24 12	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
	Narsinghpur ...	21 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	..	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	..	...		...	.	...	35 0	35 0	24 8	23 0	22 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	
	Nimar ...	13 2	12 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	14 0	16 10	17 8	28 2	16 14	16 14	28 2	...		.	18 8	17 8	28 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 12	11 11	
	Raipur ...	52 0	56 0	64 0	.	...	...	23 0	22 0	25 8	40 0	44 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	44 0	48 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 12	9 0	
	Sambalpur ...	26 0	24 0	40 0	...	...	...	30 0	20 0	28 0	32 0	28 0	35 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	22 0	19 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	180 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Bilaspur ...	80 0	80 0	72 0	...	.	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	72 0	72 0	64 0		...	...	..	..	...	120 0	120 0	125 0	72 0	72 0	47 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Upp. Godavari ...	14 0	13 0	20 0	..	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	18 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	28 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	
H. A. DISTRICT.	Secunderabad ...	11 0	11 9	20 8	...	...	...	6 5	6 6	9 3	7 5	7 5	13 4	13 8	12 5	25 8	12 6	11 9	25 7	15 3	14 3	29 3	13 0	12 6	26 2	150 0	150 0	140 0	11 1	11 1	10 9	
	Bolarum ...	10 7	10 8	20 9	..	...	...	6 9	6 7	8 8	7 5	7 6	12 2	13 1	11 9	27 0	..		...	..	...	...	12 2	12 2	26 1	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 6	10 2	10 7	
	Chadarghat ...	9 0	8 5	14 0	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	6 7	7 2	12 0	11 5	11 5	25 0	11 5	11 2	25 0	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	25 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 2	10 0	

* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES 1876-77, UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1877.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during February 1877. Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet: Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second: Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of irrigation during current fasl	Total of the corresponding period of last Rabi season, 1875-76.
Ganges Canal — Northern ...	10·00	5 58	740	39	27,096	21,507
Meerut ...	8·30	4·40	969	515	73,990	55,883
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	...	34,756	29,024
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	4·95	972	88	67,463	59,540
Aligarh ...	5·50	3·57	994	247	99,260	104,191
Etáwah ...	4·80	2 2	771	396	128,637	131,906
Cawnpore ...	6·20	4·1	958	450	100,652	91,228
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	.	6,104	1,735	531,854	493,279
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	1·50	1,250	220	94,017	90,144
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	29	5,238	4,463
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	...	36,171	48,461
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	1,402	2,144
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	6 15	...	253	8,627	6,307
2nd Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	..	...	18,332	11,367
Grand Total ...	...	.	...	...	695,641	656,165

Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds	Up. No	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat ...	200	...	59.523	...	59,723	...
Gram ...	678	...	343	...	1.021	...
Rice .	865	...	...	...	865	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	1,951	...	87	...	2.038	...
Bejhar (or mixed grain)...	6.351	...	...	.	6,351	...
Dál ...	225	...	107	..	332	...
Juár ..	18	. .	...	...	18	...
Bájra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	2,320	...	...	...	2,320	...
Total ...	12,608	.	60,060	...	72,668	...
Cotton ...	...	...	9,301	...	9.301	...
Oil-seeds ...	...	...	759	...	759	...
Salts ...	...	...	1,547	...	1,547	...
Metals ...	2,345	...	418	...	2,763	...
Building Materials ...	4,629	...	1,653	.	6.282	...
Firewood ...	300	...	26,413		26,713	.
Bamboos ...	...	1,800	...	63.740	...	65,540
Timber ...	..	266		2,430	...	2,696
Miscellaneous	5,363	...	6,574	48	11,397	48
Live-stock .	...	...	...	1	...	1
Grand Total	25,245	2,066	1,06,725	66,219	1,31,970	68,285
Total during corresponding period of last year	70,865	99	73,478	169,3 7	1,44,343	169,470
Increase ...	...	1,967	33,247	...	...	..
Decrease ...	45,620	...	..	103,152	12,373	101,185

Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Total from 1st November 1876 to 28th February 1877.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	32,115	5·9	4·1
Muzaffarnagar ...	74,205	6 0	2·3
Meerut ..	127,597	5·0	1·7
Bulandshahr ...	67,415	2 4	1·2
Aligarh ...	62,279	1·7	1·8
Muttra ...	8,642	·5	·9
Agra ...	25.336	·1	1·2
Etah ...	9,712	1·4	·8
Mainpuri ...	51,764	·8	1·8
Fatehgarh ..	24.374	1·5	1·1
Etáwah ...	65,976	1 2	1·1
Cawnpore ...	94,684	2·1	1·3
Dehra Dún ..	5,238	5·6	4·1
Bijnor ...	1,296	4·2	3·8
Tarái ..	2 188	4·3	3·7
Bareilly ...	32,687	3·9	2·0
Jhánsi ...	1,015	·5	·7
Hamírpur ...	387	·3	·9
Delhi ...	23	* 2·1	...
Gurgáon ...	8,708	* 1·5	...
Total ...	695,641	...	...
Total for the same period last year.	656,165	...	...
Increase ...	39,476	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal—Mean volume of water passing through Solíni Aqueduct ... . C. ft. per sec. 2,753

Volumes discharged:—

	C. ft. per sec.
Etáwah Division Tail	13
" " Escapes	352
Cawnpore Division Tail	317
Cawnpore Division Escapes	336
	1,018
Balance expended ...	1,735

Meerut division reports "no demand for water during the month," and in the Cawnpore division it is reported that there was "a demand towards the end of the month, chiefly for poppy."

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Reports "no demand to speak of."—

Traffic.—"Owing to the low supply in canal during February, the total quantity of traffic carried by canal boats shows a heavy decrease."

ALLAHABAD,
The 28th March 1877.

* Rainfall to *end* of February 1877.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D, Irrigation Branch.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **MARCH** *1877, and the Total Exports from each Province for the six months, 1st October 1876 to 31st March 1877, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1875-76, 1874-75 and 1873-74.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		Quantities and value of cotton exported to: United Kingdom		Austria		France		Italy		Russia		Ceylon		China		Straits Settlements		Other Countries		Total	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal	Calcutta	29,223	7,04,233	1,788	40,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,254	10,35,225	...	...	..	...	67,265	17,79,514
	Other Ports	.	.		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...
	Total, March 1877 .. .	29,223	7,04,233	1,788	40,056	...	..	.	.	...	...		...	36,254	10,35,225	..	..	...	...	67,265	17,79,514
	Total from 1st October 1876 to 31st March 1877 .	129,599	29,71,732	7,996	1,76,586	2,946	72,857	268	5,893	.	...	...	..	75,749	21,75,560	..	...	16	146	216,574	54,02,774
	Total for corresponding period of previous years: 1875-76	31,029	6 23,220	.	.	.		67	1,672	..	...	.	...	151,697	42,75,432	854	20,874	4	86	183,651	49,21,284
	1874-75	95,306	20,84,58.	18,347	3,19,018	12,009	2,61,669	15,087	3,15,210	...	..	4	25	47,095	13,06,345		...	113	2,787	187,961	42,80,639
	1873-74 ..	6,948	1,38,602		...	2,091	40,228	203	4,594	...	...	3	65	31,083	8,60,402	...	...	57	1,303	40,385	10,65,194
Bombay and Sind	Bombay	220,267	62,75,731	23,684	6,60,075	103,596	29,98,109	53,224	14,35,635	10,059	2,87,400	..	.	2,389	65,360	..	.	525	12,000	413,734	1,17,34,310
	Kurrachee	6 986	1,39,600	567	16,200		.	..	...	...	...	..	.	13,650	3,80,225	..		12,967	3,70,500	34,170	9,56,525
	Carwar	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.		...	.	..	..	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	.	.	.	.	..	.	...	..	.	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Total, March 1877	227,253	64,65,331	24,251	6,76,275	103,586	29,98,109	53,224	14,35,635	10,059	2,87,4.0	...	...	16,039	4,45,585	...	...	13,492	3,82,500	447,904	1,26,90,835
	Total from 1st October 1876 to 31st March 1877	621,491	1,72,24,086	189,974	50,75,445	207,482	61,66,640	146,324	39,69,917	10,059	2,87,400	17,010	4,82,510	16,039	4,45,585	...	...	18,454	5,12,443	1,226,833	3,41,64,026
	Total for corresponding period of previous years: 1875-76 ...	552,516	1,33,42,964	160,108	41,38,822	108,664	27,69,789	112,614	29,89,206	63,767	16,33,395	...	...	102,886	27,61,057	...	...	5,574	1,43,994	1,106,129	2,77,79,217
	1874-75 ...	1,166,043	3,27,87,202	207,050	55,65,936	255,628	72,16,259	89,016	24,49,524	34,470	9,85,800	...	...	11,326	3,09,415	...	...	3,106	54,950	1,766,639	4,93,69,186
	1873-74 .	958,710	2,77,86,805	140,986	41,11,637	191,981	54,70,828	127,525	37,44,908	14,988	4,29,092	...	...	29,544	8,12,301	...	...	51,469	13,87,430	1,515,103	4,37,43,001

MADRAS.	Madras	477	10,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	3,540	...	...	..	...	635	14,220
	Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	201	4,905	...	...	2	46	203	4,956
	Other Ports	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, March 1877...	477	10,680	.	..	...		...	.	...	...	...	5	359	8,445	...	...	2	46	838	19,176
	TOTAL FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1876 TO 31ST MARCH 1877	47,315	10,69,217	938	21,000	9,726	2,00,886	750	18,540	...	..	3,736	89,872	4,994	1,16,485	...	...	2	46	67,461	15,16,046
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS — 1875-76 ...	170,160	37,81,194	8,277	1,93,390	34,001	7,09,219	9,163	1,61,520	...	.	1,998	45,175	24,026	5,47,769	...	...	.	..	247,625	54,38,267
	1874-75 ...	175,638	39,48,883	.	...	31,544	6,84,517	28,429	6,42,276	...	...	18,051	4,05,105	1,449	32,936	...	...	66	1,381	255,177	57,14,998
	1873-74 ...	177,354	41,35,138	2,679	65,503	1,740	39,000	5,893	1,44,365	...	...	1,753	41,920	2,450	59,184	...	...	...	...	191,969	44,85,110
BRITISH BURMA.	Rangoon	18,814	3,86,426	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	1,038	19,299	2,500	43,151	22,352	4,48,876
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Total, March 1877	18,814	3,86,426	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,038	19,299	2,500	43,151	22,352	4,48,876
	TOTAL FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1876 TO 31ST MARCH 1877	50,530	9,37,004		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,199	58,042	3,036	53,013	56,765	10,48,059
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. — 1875-76 ...	3,163	54,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	48,730	10,42,432	...	...	51,893	10,96,798
	1874-75 ...	19,811	3,47,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	20,692	3,61,870
	1873-74 ...	1,493	25,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 996	32,987	...	...	3,489	58,465
GRAND TOTAL.	Total, March 1877...	275,767	75,66,670	26,039	7,16,331	103,586	29,98,109	53,224	14,35,635	10,059	287,400	...	5	52.652	14,89,255	1,038	19,299	15,994	425,697	538,359	1,49,38,401
	TOTAL FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1876 TO 31ST MARCH 1877	848,935	2,22,02,039	198,908	52,73,031	220,154	64,40,383	147,342	39,94,350	10,059	287,400	20,746	5,72,382	96,782	27,37,630	3,199	58,042	21,508	565,648	1,567,633	4,21,30,905
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. — 1875-76 ...	756,868	1,78,01,744	168,385	43,32,212	142,665	34,79,008	121,844	31,52,398	63,767	16,33,395	1,998	45,175	278,609	75,84,258	49,584	10,63,306	5,578	144,070	1,589,298	3,92,35,566
	1874-75 ...	1,456,798	3,91,69,046	225,397	58,94,954	299,191	81,63,445	132,532	34,07,010	34,470	9,85,900	18,055	4,05,130	59,970	16,48,596	881	14,494	3,285	59,118	2,230,469	5,97,35,693
	1873-74 ...	1,144,505	3,20,96,023	143,565	41,77,146	195,812	55,50,056	133,621	38,93,867	14,988	4,29,092	1,756	41,965	63,077	17,51,887	1,996	32,967	51,526	13,88,733	1,750,946	4,93,51,770

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE;
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 26th April 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th APRIL 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice ...	...	...	83.229	4,04,131	5,860	29,516	15	70	89,104	4.33.717
" Paddy ...	...	...	..	...	39,270	1,33,558	...	...	39.270	1,33,558
" Other Grains ...	...	...	24,071	1,01,999	1,169	6,647	.	..	25,240	1,08,646
Bimlipatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...
Negapatam—Rice ...	...	...	12,291	65,256	.	..	...	...	12,291	65.256
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	15,692	43,077	...	..	15,692	43,077
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice ...	517	2.585	14,749	2.11,371	...	...	...	...	15.266	2,13,956
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	1,800	7,200	...	...	1,800	7.200
" Other Grains ...	...	...	74	245	...	..	...	..	74	245
Cochin—Rice ...	..	...	30,496	1,47,974	1,830	8.800	63	254	32,389	1,57,028
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	7,233	49,469	2,478	13,438	9,711	62.907
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12	56	12	56
Tellicherry—Rice ...	...	...	7,340	37,875	...	...	3	20	7,343	37,895
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	177	847	...	...	55	259	232	1,106

Calicut—Rice ...	...	...	59,875	2,90,246	...	...	662	2,625	60,537	2,92,871
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,968	12,291	2,968	12,291
" Other Grains ...	15,450	73,149	...	...	...	...	24,940	1,14,643	40,390	1,87,792
* Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	9,855	46,558	...	...	12	80	9,867	46,638
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	6,800	21,548	...	...	6,800	21,548
" Other Grains ...	...	...	669	2,660	...	...	524	2,697	1,193	5,357
Mangalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	1,997	345	1,997
* Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice ..	517	2,585	217,835	12,03,411	7,690	38,316	755	3,049	226,797	12,47,361
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	70,795	2,54,852	5 446	25,729	76,241	2,80,581
" Other Grains ...	15,450	73,149	24,991	1,05,751	1,169	6,647	25,876	1,19,652	67,486	3,05,199
TOTAL ...	15,967	75,734	242,826	13,09,162	79,654	2,99,815	32,077	1,48,430	370,524	18,33,141
Imports in previous week ... Rice ...									273,474	14,10,672
Imports in previous week ... Paddy ...									91,178	3,10,045
Imports in previous week ... Other Grains ..									33,671	1,41,406
TOTAL ...									398,323	18,62,123

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th APRIL 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyoukphyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	133,801	4,61,650	...	...	...	...	22,381	75,049	514	1,400	156,696	5,38,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,322	1,800	1,322	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	3,983	16,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,983	16,296	3,938	14,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,938	14,550
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,096	54,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,096	54,544
Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	54,897	2,03,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,422	33,816	67,319	2,37,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	587	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	587	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	5,294	20,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,294	20,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	71,436	2,60,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,436	2,60,924	1,473	5,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,473	5,040
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,797	15,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,797	15,193
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	18,880	63,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,880	63,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	2,365	8,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,632	48,000	19,997	56,658	8,535	30,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,535	30,444
Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,085	65,732	...	...	18,262	†	95	178	...	..	52,442	65,910
Total ...	291,243	10,37,132	...	...	...	...	22,381	75,049	31,890	85,016	345,514	11,97,197	77,924	1,85,503	...	...	18,262	†	95	178	...	..	96,281	1,86,61
Exports in previous week ...											276,861	9,79,087	Exports in previous week ...										110,442	2,17,008

* No return received. † Value not stated.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

By the Madras Railway, during the week ending 14th April 1877.

Forwarded from	To											
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Co-door and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	South Indian Railway.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	500	3,000	550	375	...	400	1,300	520	1,075	50	...	7,770
Beypore	...	300	625	1,875	125	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,925
Raichore... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	70	800	640	...	1,570
Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,730	1,730
Tanjore District ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,240	1,240
Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920	920
Total ...	500	3,300	1,175	2,250	125	400	1,360	590	1,875	690	3,890	16,155

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 13,490.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 21st April 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	587
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations	2,981
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to Raichore	1,274
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	3,094
Total Tons ...	7,936

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Weekly Relief Report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 14th April 1877.

Road Relief Reports for the week ending 31st March 1877, from the Collector of South Arcot, dated 6th April 1877; from Kistna, dated 3rd April 1877; from Kurnool, dated 4th April 1877; from Coimbatore, dated 6th April 1877; and from Malabar, dated 10th April 1877.

THE detailed relief reports for the Kistna, Kurnool and South Arcot districts, a supplemental statement relating to the Erode taluk of Coimbatore, and a blank relief report from the Malabar district for the week ending 31st March will be submitted for the information of Government. The Collector of Malabar will be good enough to report why he has not found it necessary to commence relief operations which were represented to be urgently needed in Wynaad.

2. Good rainfall throughout the Kistna district, and as much as 5·15 inches were registered at Guntoor. Prices nevertheless show tendency to rise, though there is no very marked change to call for special notice. Rain also fell in all taluks of Kurnool except Pattikonda and Koilkuntla; 1·5 inches were received at Nandial and 1·43 inches at Cumbum. The district average prices of dry grain were stationary, but there were considerable changes in the taluk prices. Ragi and cumbu rose smartly in Ramalkota, but cholum and rice fell. All dry grains rose in Markapur, and cumbu and cholum in Cumbum. Ragi and rice fell in Nandial and Sirwell. In South Arcot distressed taluks there was no rain, but prices fell in Villapuram.

3. In Kistna, report was received only from the Commameer Canal extension works, on which 1,875 coolies were employed, and Rs. 5,076 were expended in the week; work seemed to have ceased in the Tindivanum taluq of South Arcot; in the Trinamalai and Villapuram taluks 874 coolies were employed on minor works, and Rs. 308 were spent within the week. Wages are correctly adjusted under the sliding scale.

4. The taluk details of the numbers on relief works in Kurnool are as follows:—

	24th March.	31st March	
Ramalkota ...	39,434	41,915	+ 2,481
Nandikotkur ...	8,975	9,720	+ 745
Nundial ...	28,973	28,887	— 86
Sirwell ...	13,960	14,667	+ 707
Koilkuntla ...	31,725	30,974	— 751
Pattikonda ...	19,292	23,340	+ 4,048
Cumbum ...	34,533	42,933	+ 8,400
Markapur ...	8,551	9,706	+ 1,155
Total ...	185,443	202,142	16,699

In Ramalkota and Pattikonda the increase is nominal, and is due to wrong return in the previous week; and in Cumbum the large increase is ascribed to the same cause, the numbers on two works on 24th having been estimated. The Markapur increase is due to the return of coolies who had temporarily left the works on concentration.

5. The wages paid in the two eastern sections are the same as commented on by the Board in last week. They have not been raised since first fixed in February, and prices have since fallen. In Cumbum no less than 5 different sets of rates are paid, notwithstanding the Collector's repeated orders.

6. Gratuitous relief is very small in Kistna and South Arcot. In Kurnool the village relief return is incomplete, but 36,252 persons were relieved in camps and relief houses. Of these, 30,214 were children, most of whom were drawing 3 pies a day each. The concession seems to have been introduced in all taluks except Nandikotkur and Markapur. The Board suspect fraud in Ramalkota, where the number of children on gratuitous relief is 25 per cent. of those on the works. The Collector should call the attention of the Sectional Officer to this excessive proportion.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 31st March 1877.

District	Taluks	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief of works up to 31st March 1877	Probable cost of works or summer sanctioned for their execution	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week			
				In the week	To the end of the week	On relief works	Gratuitous relief		Men	Women	Children	Total	Men.	Women.	Children	Total
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs								
Kurnool	Ramalkota		..	25 815	9,33,105	9,3[illegible] 105	4 [illegible]18	1,494	14 946	20,344	6,625	41 915	185	280	11,442	11,907
	Nandikotkur	..	.	6 083	1,41,373	1,41,373	7,314	1,361	3 027	4,910	1,783	9 720	363	553	928	1,844
	Nundial		.	16 573	4,30 456	4,26 456	4,694	1,078	9,626	13,977	5,284	28 887	347	588	3 133	4,068
	Sirwell	.	.	9 061	2 29,597	2 29 597	1,753	279	4 757	7,689	2,221	14 667	74	131	1 904	2 190
	Koilkuntla			17,167	4 35 268	4,35 268	3 713	706	10 179	15 221	5,574	30,974	174	228	5 659	6 061
	Pattikonda			11,766	2 44,889	2 44 889	2 397	912	8 018	11 981	3,341	23 340	410	500	3 674	4 574
	Cumbum	.	.	32,340	5,02 646	5 02 646	4 446	417	17 999	19 519	5,415	42 933	275	280	2,019	2,574
	Markapur		.	4,985	1 48,657	1,48,657	3,869	400	3,646	4 102	1,958	9,706	150	170	206	526
	Total	30,21,000	..	1,24,290	30,71,991	30,71,991	32 904	6,737	72,198	97,743	32,201	202,142	1,968	2,730	29 055	33,753
Kistna	Bapatla	..	65 000	5,076	33,778	34,098 / 8,332	993	112	1,109	721	45	1,875	54	108	90	252
	Bezwada	.	30,655	Not reported	14,648	14 648 / 6,433	580	Not reported			..	..	..		.	..
	Repalli	..	.	..			91				.	.	1			1
	Guntur	.					316	37				.	87	65	122	274
	Palnad	..	..		..		1					.			.	
	Nandigama	.	..				7		.					.		
	Nuzvid			.	.		4	2					1		2	3
	Total	95,000	95,655	5,076	48,426	63,511	1,992	151	1 109	271	45	1,875	143	173	214	530
South Arcot	Trinomalay	..	3,079	117	1,913	1,913 / 5	109	19	76	190	23	289	7	21	65	93
	Tindivanam		..	.		144	..	.						.	.	..
	Villapuram		790	191	629	1,329		..	285	253	47	585				..
	Total	15,000	[illegible]	308	2,542	3,391	109	19	361	443	70	874	7	21	65	93
Coimbatore	Erode	...	59,120	1,344	16,127	31 489 / 2,040	200	100	1,373	1,149	163	2,685	76	175	140	391

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 14th April 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.

Statement No. XXII regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 13th April 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' Reports by telegram, dated 10th and 11th April 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.	Average rainfall, *i.e.*, the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the Talukas.
										Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Slight importations of grain. Small-pox in some Talukas.	Roads .. Tanks .. Miscellaneous *	3,725	4,736	·46	2,46,733	1,51,195	Jowari ...56 Bajri .. 54	32¾ 28½	32¾ 28½	24·94	14·4
Nasik ..	8,113	2,000	7,29.252	2,50,000	No change	Ditto ..	15,600	17,650	2·42	4,39,931	1,98,090	Jowari .. 54 Bajri .. 47	31 25	31 25	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar	6,617	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	Grain imports enough. 20 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ..	22,260	25,781	3·33	5,56,601	3,76,462	Jowari ...76 Bajri ...66	25½ 24	26 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ..	5,099	2,500	9.07,235	3,18,601	Grain supply abundant. A few cases of cholera. Cattle disease in Haveli and Sirur Talukas.	Ditto ..	33,600	33,600	3·7	10,50,509	6,11,232	Jowari .. 65 Bajri .. 51	24 23	23 22	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply ample	Ditto ..	47,144	48,099	6·69	15,43,976	10,42,308	Jowari ...66 Bajri ...60	21 ...	20¼ ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4.61,000	Grain supply sufficient. 173 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	30,212	31,676	2 97	5,87,442	3,60,128	Jowari .. 39 Bajri ...35	18½ 19	19 19	54·60	25·43
Kaladgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain importation continues; supply sufficient in 6 Talukas, decreasing in 2 Talukas. Cholera increasing. 369 deaths.	Ditto ...	31,849	39.250	4·8	8,26,614	4,58,828	Jowari .. 56 Bajri ...76	16½ 16½	16 16½	22·43	6 13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful. Great scarcity of water in Athni. 296 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	27,586	28,706	3·05	6,10,846	3,41,174	Jowari ...43 Bajri ...54	18 18	18 17	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9.88,037	6,30,000	Grain market fairly supplied. Prices rising owing to diminished imports consequent upon rise of cart-hire. 332 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	41,294	37,193	3·76	9,68,239	4,09,520	Jowari ...43	16¼	15¾	26·39	13·81
TOTAL ...	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992			2,53,270	2,66,691	3 34	68,30,891	39,48,937					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

No rain has fallen during the week.

2. The average price of jowari throughout the nine affected districts is nearly the same as last week, but it appears to have a tendency to rise in Kaladgi and Dharwar.

3. The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 266,691 against 253,270 last week, and there are also 3,624 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The increase is very general, and in Kaladgi it is considerable.

4. Government have given orders for special assistance being given to immigrants into Kanara and Dharwar returning to their homes.

5. The Sanitary Commissioner has visited the Ashti tank, in the Sholapur District, upon which 14,000, and the Nira Canal in the Poona district, upon which 5,000, labourers are employed, and reports favourably upon the condition of the people.

6. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that, during the week ending 7th April, the number of people upon Civil Works was 25,890, the number upon works under Public Works Department agency being 236,187. About one-tenth of the relief labourers are, therefore, upon the former description of works, and this proportion does not appear likely to be materially reduced.

7. As the season has arrived when it is probable that the greatest amount of pressure will be felt in the famine districts, Government have drawn the attention of all their officers employed within the famine area to the main points which require the most watchful attention. These are :—

The organization for village inspection, in order that the amount of distress which exists or is imminent, may be accurately ascertained.

The immediate relief of destitute persons temporarily unable to earn their livelihood.

The providing of relief-houses or kitchens for the old and infirm poor.

The supporting the young children of labourers employed upon relief works, whether under Public Works Department or Civil agency.

The arrangements for informing those able to labour where work is to be had, with the various subsidiary provisions of treating them when sick, and meeting the many exceptional cases which arise in practice.

The providing them with a subsistence while in transit to a relief work.

8. Maps accompany this summary. They do not differ materially from those previously sent, and Government hope that it may not prove necessary to open any more considerable works.

9. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 31st March, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works: the amount of expenditure on this class of relief in the Kanarese Districts is still noticeably low :—

Districts.	Collector's discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	*	*	* 804	* 955	* 91	* 813
Nasik	6	3	206	5,282	739	5,888
Ahmednagar	1,645	571	7,536	3,666	377	3,517
Poona	2,999	1,185	14,679	12,697	1,345	20,229
Sholapur	1,368	673	17,720	14.292	1,443	9,510
Satara	318	176	5,666	10,258	1,168	6.234
Kaladgi	491	227	1,935	3,048	412	2,726
Belgaum	1,035	601	4,246	3,073	323	2,013
Dharwar	1,199	893	5,528	3,971	564	2,822
TOTAL ..	9,061	4,329	58,320	57,242	6,462	53,752

* Collector's returns not received.

10. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works employing 1,000 people or more. It will be seen that 214,811, or fully four-fifths of the labourers, are now employed upon the works enumerated :—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	Remarks.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,135	2,266	
	Dhulia-Pimpulnair Road ...	1,075		
Nasik ...	Sinnar-Ghoti Road ..	7,077	17,384	
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road ...	5,872		
	Road from Yeola to Nizam's Frontier.	2,095		
	Bawarbari-Sattana Road ...	1,346		
	Niphar-Deopur Road ...	1,030		
Ahmednagar ...	Oojhar Canal ...	3,090	23,913	
	Dhond-Munmad Railway ..	18,500		
	Ahmednagar-Siroor Road ...	2,323		
Poona ..	Nira Canal ...	5,288	28,004	
	Mutha Canal ...	10,618		
	Matoba Tank ..	6,119		
	Shirsophal Tank ...	4,617		
	Paud-Pimpri Ghaut Road ...	1,362		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank ...	14,541	40,851	
	Motibagh Tank ...	3,672		
	Sholapur-Barsi Road ...	4,978		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road ...	3,993		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road to British Frontier.	3,788		
	Pandharpur-Wangi Road ...	2,619		
	Sholapur-Takli Road ...	2,606		
	Poona-Hyderabad Road ...	2,116		
	Pandharpur-Janoni Road ...	1,492		
	Road from Barsi Station to Barsi	1,016		
Satara ...	Mhaswad Tank ...	10,041	30,033	
	Pingli Tank ...	8,338		
	Nehr Tank ...	6,775		
	Islampur Tank ...	3,523		
	Karad-Nagaz Road ...	1,356		
Kaladgi ...	Begum Tank ...	3,173	30,953	
	Sholapur-Hubli Road ...	11,742		
	Indi-Horti Road ...	5,115		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	3,887		
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	3,812		
	Indi-Bijapur ...	3,224		
Belgaum .	Gokak Canal ...	4,299	23,110	
	Gaddikeri Tank ...	1,230		
	Belgaum-Panchgaum Road ...	9,540		
	Arbhavi-Nargund Road ...	3,503		
	Murgundi-Telsang Road ...	1,605		
	Metalling the Mail Road ..	1,558		
	Sankeshwar-Lokapa Road ...	1,375		
Dharwar ...	Hubli-Kaladgi Road ...	6,347	18,297	
	Gadag-Dambal Road ...	3,863		
	Hubli to Sungutticope Road ...	3,398		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road ...	3,208		
	Karwar-Bellary Road ...	1,481		
	Grand Total ...	...	214,811	

11. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

12. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 4,158 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 7th April, and during the same week 3,849 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 8,007 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 7th April to the Southern Mahratta ports and the Railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 7th April was 227,757 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March 1877.	In April up to 7th.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports.	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	16,798	4,158	94,705
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur.	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,477	13,760	2,972	111,875
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal.	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	3,234	877	21,177
TOTAL ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,174	33,792	8,007	227,757

13. On the whole, the grain supply continues to be sufficient, and, with the exception of the cholera in the south of the Presidency, the condition of the people is satisfactory. It is noticeable that the health of the people employed on relief works has been generally very good, and compares favourably in this respect with the health of the general population.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General*, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.
										Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Grain is slightly dearer. Cholera is prevalent, and out of 490 cases, 250 proved fatal during the week.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*..	20,047	17,084	1·24	4,13,685	2,90,983	Jowari ... 51 Bajri ... 44	19⅔ 19½	18 10/11 18¾
Akalkot	498	373	78,222	58,000	Grain is slightly cheaper; otherwise no change.	Ditto ...	2,298	2,488	3·18	40,298	32,476	Jowari ... 61	20¾	21½
Jath	884	879	64,000	63,628	Grain importations continue. 3 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	929	1,430	2 23	28,401	23,458	Jowari ... 63	17⅝	17⅝
Phaltan	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change	Ditto ...	422	657	1·11	17,400	8,440	Jowari ... 54	29⅜	29⅜
Sawant Wari	904	...	1,90,814	...	Grain worth Rs. 979 imported. Exportation none. Cholera slightly increasing.	Ditto ...	184	130	·06	1,148	697	Nachani ... 55	28½	28½
Savanur	70	18	15,757	2,020	Report not received	Ditto ...	186	471	2·98	10,000	579	Jowari ... 61½	†	†
Total ...	8,161	4,666	17,81,855	8,03,254			24,066	22,260	1·3	5,10,932	3,56,633			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

A.

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relief

(*Accompaniment to*

Districts.	For the week ending 30th December 1876.		For the week ending 6th January 1877.		For the week ending 13th January 1877.		For the week ending 20th January 1877.		For the week ending 27th January 1877.		For the week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the week ending 10th February 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012
Nasik ...	...	16,932	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320
Ahmednagar	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095
Poona ...	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363
Sholapur ...	62,779	23,504	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813
Satara ...	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363
Kaladgi ...	9,038	31,054	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470
Belgaum ...	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370
Dharwar ...	1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,239
Total ...	1,20,809	1,72,284	1,20,024	1,84,437	1,36,629	1,94,818	1,30,645	2,02,612	1,00,661	1,79,347	79,577	1,84,051	63,659	1,83,045
Grand Total	2,93,093		3,04,461		3,31,447		3,33,257		2,80,008		2,63,628		2,46,704	
Ratnagiri ...	996	497	1,829	512	1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599
Kanara ...	1,781	219	1,976	301	2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236
	2,777	716	3,805	813	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835
Total ...	3,493		4,618		4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	2,96,586		3,09,079		3,36,386		3,39,439		2,86,849		2,69,773		2,48,695	

* Collector's Return for 7th April not received:
† Return from the Executive Engineer, Nira Canal.

works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

Statement No. XXII).

For the week ending 17th February 1877.		For the week ending 24th February 1877.		For the week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the week ending 10th March 1877.		For the week ending 17th March 1877.		For the week ending 24th March 1877.		For the week ending 31st March 1877.		For the week ending 7th April 1877.	
Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency	Public Works Agency.
322	3,932	222	4,262	70	2,233	90	3,128	33	3,331	26	3,289	11	2,930	33	4,204
...	16,022	...	16,891	...	10,986	...	11,597	...	14,015	...	15,571	...	15,759	...	17,648
1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912	10,861	686	16,413	411	17,495	698	19,213	981	21,493	1,128	24,066
16,331	22,371	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,787	7,638	23,801	3,393	23,911	4,981	25,811	4,876	27,702	4,979	†25,279
19,581	32,139	11,537	36,151	12,115	36,301	8,973	40,262	3,589	38,864	4,020	42,532	4,293	42,926	4,521	43,405
125	23,424	316	21,396	377	20,272	297	27,086	79	27,047	474	28,727	42	29,566	343	31,131
3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361	6,242	22,582	5,280	21,615	6,754	22,994	7,672	21,513	*7,672	32,945
4,091	14,461	1,901	15,876	3,451	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	17,426	4,305	21,865	5,279	22,316	4,482	24,227
1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143	2,328	26,215	2,064	29,516	2,860	30,921	2,732	35,768	*2,732	33,282
47,613	1,76,549	39,680	1,84,318	37,060	1,74,415	29,526	1,92,335	19,106	1,93,223	24,118	2,10,926	25,892	2,22,973	25,890	2,36,187
2,24,162		2,23,998		2,11,475		2,21,861		2,12,329		2,35,044		2,48,865		2,62,077	
363	1,323	668	1,416	150	503	465	1,260	457	1,161	593	1,407	828	882	765	1,202
1,041	194	1,280	196	1,126	85	1,100	181	1,074	127	1,017	127	1,012	131	1,551	103
1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,276	588	1,565	1,441	1,531	1,291	1,610	1,534	1,870	1,019	2,319	1,305
2,924		3,560		1,864		3,006		2,822		3,144		2,883		3,624	
2,27,086		2,27,558		2,13,339		2,24,867		2,15,151		2,38,188		2,51,748		2,65,701	

week's figures have been entered.
h April not received.

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on rel ef works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(*Accompaniment to Statement No. XXII*).

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand Total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women	Children	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
30th December	5,78,813	52,388	50,039	18,396	1,20,899	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	27,838	1,72,284	14,77,348	1,23,429	1,23,389	46,234	2,93,093
6th January 1877	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	1,20,024	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	27,548	1,84,437	16,86,037	1,26,130	1,28,952	47,550	3,04,461
13th January	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	1,36,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	1,94,818	18,43,802	1,38,937	1,41,903	50,477	3,31,447
20th January	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	1,30,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	2,02,612	21,51,052	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,343	3,33,257
27th January	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	1,00,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,354	1,79,347	23,20,955	1,16,032	1,20,724	43,252	2,80,008
3rd February	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	74,536	80,093	29,422	1,84,051	24,81,077	1,07,509	1,15,120	41,072	2,63,628
10th February	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704
17th February	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162
24th February	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	1,84,318	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998
3rd March	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	1,74,415	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	2,11,475
10th March	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	21,51,479	76,987	85,094	30,254	1,92,335	33,09,939	89,058	98,402	34,401	2,21,861
17th March	11,77,975	6,456	5,317	2,053	19,106	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,369	1,93,223	34,41,482	85,226	90,401	31,422	2,12,329
24th March	11,95,669	10,299	10,373	3,446	24,118	23,93,652	83,667	94,393	32,866	2,10,926	35,89,321	93,966	1,04,766	36,312	2,35,044
31st March	12,23,688	10,675	11,529	3,688	25,892	25,47,559	88,086	1,00,604	34,283	2,22,973	37,71,247	98,761	1,12,133	37,971	2,48,865
7th April	12,38,502	10,356	11,610	3,924	25,870	27,10,435	92,223	1,07,644	36,320	2,36,187	39,48,937	1,02,579	1,19,254	40,244	2,62,077

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered. figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

Weekly Condition Report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 9.)

Condition Report for week ending 7th April 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets moderately supplied. With the exception of the downpour that fell at Bangalore on the morning of the 1st (of which a note has already been made in return No. 8) and a drizzle (5 cents) in the Devanhalli Taluk, there was no rain during the week, nor was there any improvement in the condition of the crops. The prospects of the season continue to be bad, and people and cattle suffer from the drought. The public health is as in last week; cholera and small-pox being very prevalent, as well as fever and small-pox in the Nelamangala Taluk.

Kolar District.—Markets fairly supplied. There was no rain except in three taluks, where light showers fell, which enabled a small supply of water to be stored in some of the tanks. Two of the millet tribe and superior til seed are being sown in some places. The standing sugarcane and irrigated ragi crops are in good condition, except in the Gumnayakanpalya Taluk where they suffer from the drought. The prospects of the season are said to be unfavourable; the weather is warm during nights with cloudy mornings and clear days. Cholera, small-pox, fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery are still prevalent.

Tumkur District.—Markets fairly supplied and prices steady. There was a good fall of rain in the Koratagere Taluk in which four tanks received from 1 to 1½ months' supply of water; in the Maddagiri Taluk it was moderate, one tank receiving 10 days' supply; 65 cents were registered in Honnavalli, and there were slight showers throughout the Tumkur Taluk. The prospects of the season are somewhat improving. Javari crops in the Tumkur, Koratagere and Maddagiri Taluks have been reaped. Bengal-gram sown in beds of tanks is thriving, and the palm gardens have recovered a little. Cholera and small-pox still prevail, the number of deaths from the former cause being 70 more than in last week. Coolies from the coffee estates are returning.

Mysore District.—Markets fairly supplied, and prices steady on the whole. With the exception of the Chamrajnagar, Gundlupet and Talkad Taluks, rain fell throughout the district generally, and some tanks received a small supply of water. Javari and oil-seeds were fresh sown in the Mysore, Mandya and Gundlupet Taluks; javari and oil-seeds sown in the Ashtagram Taluk have germinated, and are doing well, but in Gundlupet they are affected by the drought. The crops below channels, rabi-paddy and Bengal-gram in Chamrajnagar, and javari in Mysore, are in good condition; but in Malvalli and Chamrajnagar sugarcane and javari, respectively, are withering, Cholera still prevails more or less in all the taluks of the district, as also fever in Periyapatna. Cattle also suffer from murrain in the Chamrajnagar, Ashtagram and Mandya Taluks. Emigrants are returning to their homes from the coffee districts and are now engaged in home agriculture.

Hassan District.—Markets sufficiently supplied, but prices fluctuate slightly. With the exception of the two taluks of Manjarabad ane Belur, rain fell throughout the district, and 22½, 2, and 20 cents were registered at Arakalgud, Attikuppa and Narsipur, respectively. The Bengal-gram crop in the bed of the Channaraypatna tank is being reaped. The recent rains have been beneficial to the sugarcane crops in the Hassan Taluk. Maize, oil-seeds, and pulses which had germinated during the last week in the Attikuppa Taluk are withering in same places for want of rain. Maize and green and black gram, sown under channels in the Narsipur Taluk, are thriving. The prospects of the season remain unaltered. Cholera continues to prevail more or less in all the taluks, as also fever in those of Channaraypatna and Narsipur; the number of deaths from the former cause in the town of Hassan was more than in the last week. Cattle in the Attikuppa Taluk suffer from murrain, and generally from want of forage and water.

Shimoga District.—With the exception of a few villages in the Shikarpur and Honnali Taluks, where cholera prevailed, the markets were generally fairly supplied, and price of food-grains was stationary. There was no rain in any of the taluks, although in the corresponding week of last year 12½ cents were registered at Shimoga. Rabi-paddy in the Channagiri Taluk is in fair condition, but it is suffering from drought in some parts of Naggar and Sagar. The young sugarcane recently planted in the Sorab Taluk is thriving. The prospects of season remain the same as in last week. Cholera prevails in Sorab and Channagiri, and small-pox in the latter and Nagar Taluks.

Kadur District.—Markets fairly supplied and prices steady. There was no rain except at Chikmagalur where 55 cents were gauged. Sugarcane recently transplanted in the Lakvalli Taluk is doing generally well. Prospects continue to be unfavourable. Cholera prevails throughout the district, as also fever, small-pox and dysentery in Lakvalli, Tarikere and Kobba. Cattle suffer from want of forage and water.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets sufficiently supplied, except in some scattered villages where importation was checked by cholera, and, with the exception of Budihal, Kankuppá and Chitaldroog, where there was a slight fall, the price of food-grains was steady. There was rain

on the 1st and 2nd in some of the villages of the Chitaldroog Taluk, and three tanks received a 15 days' supply of water. There are no crops in the Davangere, Hiryur, and Budihal Taluks. Javari was harvested in the Chitaldroog, Kankuppa, and Doderi, as also Bengal-gram, and Navane in Pavagada. The paddy crops in some parts of the Doderi and Husdurga are withering. Prospects remain unaltered. Cholera prevails in all the taluks, as also small-pox, fever and ague.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The condition of the Province has not improved since last report. The rain that fell on the 1st April was fairly general, but since then the expectations that were raised have not been realized. All the taluks, with the exception of 4 in the Mysore and 2 in the Hassan Districts, have, however, since that date, received partial showers, but in the Nundydroog Division it was not so, 3 taluks each in Bangalore and Kolar Districts and 4 in Tumkur being all that registered any rainfall. In Shimoga there was none, and in Kadur and Chitaldroog, only the head-quarter taluks received any supply. The weather continues hot and oppressive, but the rain has kept off except as above, and Colonel Campbell writes somewhat anxiously about his Division. Notwithstanding these rather gloomy reports, agricultural operations are reported to be in active progress. Young plants are generally doing well, and fresh sowings have been made in the taluks mentioned below, and should rain fall shortly (and the indications of its possibility still continue) the prospects would be much improved.

Devanhalli ...	Maize and sugarcane.	Channarayapatna	Javari and castor-oil seeds.
Gumnayakanpalya	Sugarcane.	Narsipur ...	Javari, green gram, and gingelly oil-seeds.
Koratagere ...	Irrigated ragi.	Mysore ...	Javari and oil-seeds.
Hassan ...	Paddy.	Mandya ..	Javari.
Attikuppa ...	Javari.		

Cholera and small-pox still prevail generally thoughout the Province. The number of deaths from the former during the week ending 5th April was 3,290, or 430 more than in the previous, but 214 less than in the penultimate week, *viz.*:—

Bangalore	360	Hassan	366
Kolar	853	Shimoga	200
Tumkur	561	Kadur	176
Mysore...	311	Chitaldroog	463
		Total ...	3,290

In Kadur, Kolar and Bangalore Districts, there was comparatively a decrease, while the reverse was the case in the other districts.

To prevent the spread of these diseases by the burial or burning of dead bodies close to tanks, rivers and villages, the Chief Commissioner has since issued stringent orders for the observance of due sanitary precautions, the patels and the taluk police officers generally being held responsible that such are duly carried out.

The condition of the cattle remains much the same, forage being still scarce, though young grass is making its welcome appearance. The use of prickly-pear as a substitute in times of scarcity has been made known throughout the Province, and in some taluks of the Chitaldroog District and elsewhere experiments in accordance with the accounts given by Messrs. Harvey and Sabhapati, have been carefully made with a view to its utilization.

The Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog states that the Amildar of Pavagada Taluk has been successful in his attempts to introduce it, and that he has fed his own cattle with it, with this result, that if it is carefully burned so as to remove all the speculæ, and well washed afterwards, the animals eat it greedily and thrive fairly on it. Mr. Saunders, however, thinks it can only be used as an alternative in times like the present, and has directed a list to be prepared of all the indigenous and acclimatized grasses of which there are so many in Mysore, with a view to their being more extensively cultivated for grazing purposes and for hay. With regard to the statement that the Amrut Mahal cattle at Hunsur were suffering from diseases, the spread of which was encouraged by affected private cattle being let loose over the country, enquiries are being carefully made, and the Madras Government has been asked to furnish more particulars on the subject.

The Commissioners of Divisions have been also asked to report on the condition of the sheep, indigenous as well as the half-breed Merino kind, resulting from the importation some years ago of fresh blood from England and Australia, and how the want of forage has affected them.

The weight of grain received was —

at the terminal station	3,111 tons.
at Kolar Road „	311 „
Total ...	3,422 tons.

or 533 more than in last week, the daily average receipts amounting to 489 tons, as against 413. Of this quantity, 2,972 were received from Madras, 285 from Beypore, 18 from Negapatam

and Boodalore (past week 49) by the South Indian Railway, and the remainder from the neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency. Immediately after the rainfall on the 1st, merchants countermanded supplies, and for a day or two there was a great decline in the importations. As the rain held off, a recovery took place, and at the end of the week the daily average was as above. The merchants are keenly alive to their interests in this matter; they are besides contented with a small margin of profit, and employ the railway in a manner that does not at first appear credible. The Agent, however, assured the Chief Commissioner that green hides were brought to Bangalore from Delhi and Cawnpore, to be tanned, and then exported in that state from Madras, and that green cocoanuts had been sent from near Beypore to Sholapore, &c.

The cause of the small imports by the alternative route from Negapatam is attributed, (1) to the fact that the reduced rates sanctioned by the Madras Government in their order dated 7th March were not brought into force until the 24th idem; (2) that the Bangalore dealers who had been assured that the reduced rates would be in force on and after the 8th, had to pay the old rates for all consignments received between that date and the 24th, which discouraged them. On the recommendation of Captain Bisset, however, the Madras Government has, it is understood, the matter under consideration, with a view to a refund being made, which will have a beneficial effect.

No reliable statistics are yet forthcoming as regards the quantity of imported grain consumed within the Province and exported beyond the frontier, nor has the information called for with reference to Sir R. Temple's Minute on the necessity of forecasting the requirements of the Province for the next three months been received. Advices, however, from Coorg state that that Principality will not require to indent on railway-borne grain, as the merchants have made arrangements to get what was required from Mangalore and Tellicherry, where heavy consignments have been received, and that they were fully alive to the necessity of storing it in Coorg before the 15th June. The Superintendent, after careful review of the surroundings of the case and a calculation as to the requirements of the people, is of opinion that, with the agency of private trade, the stored home growth, and the fair prospects of the season, the wants of Coorg are duly cared for.

Owing to the completion of some of the works under the Revenue Officers before the close of the official year, there is a decrease of 263 in the number of works, and of 23,640 persons employed thereon. The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur reports a large demand for labour for harvesting the javari crops, and the same may be said of other parts of the Province. Under the rules of the Department Public Works, sanctions lapse if not fully utilized before the close of the official year; but to prevent this operating adversely to the interests of the relief labourers, Commissioners of Divisions have been directed to apply for the necessary re-appropriations of unexpended grants, and to proceed with the works pending sanction.

The daily average number gratuitously fed at the camps and kitchens was 59,444, or 1,470 more than in the week before; but stringent orders to prevent anything like wasteful expenditure have been issued on the subject, which have already borne good fruit, and have been lately repeated. Some mistakes must here and there occur, but Mr. Saunders is resolved that this necessary form of relief shall be uniformly administered according to the rules provided therefor. Sensational writing on the subject is not infrequent, and must be expected; for instance, it was reported that great destitution prevailed among the more respectable people in the Pete and Cantonment, who could not be prevailed upon to seek relief at the kitchens. In last week's return the proceedings of the General Famine Relief Committee in reference to this point was noted, and since then the most careful enquiries have been, and still are being, carried on, with house-to-house visitation, the result of which, so far as it has gone, has been to prove that the statements were not only much exaggerated, but that few such cases exist. At one of the camps an experiment has been successfully tried as follows:—Men and women who cannot find work, or earn sufficient at light work, are provided with work under arrangement with the Department Public Works officers near. They are fed from the kitchen on ¾ths of a seer of rice per day, and 6 and 3 pies respectively are given to them in addition, the value of their labour on piece-work being received from the Department Public Works and credited to the accounts to recoup the outlay. Others who are less able-bodied are fed at the roadside chattrams, and employed to collect bones, which are sold in convenient lots as manure for coffee plantations, &c., and the sale amounts credited against the expenditure.

During the crisis destitute children have occasionally been rescued, and orders have been recently issued that such should be maintained at the cost of the State for the present, lists being made of the foundlings, with full particulars as to the circumstances under which they were rescued, so that they may be eventually identified, or otherwise disposed of.

J. PUCKLE,

On Special Duty.

PROVINCE

(No. 9.) *Condition Statement for*

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Number and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works	Total present week.	Total last week	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog.															
Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,351	384,968	59	130	253	412	454	18,807	13,604	7,589	7,589	2,21,813	1,22,119
Kolar ..	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	36	192	122	350	420	8,499	4,150	3,316	3,316	1,57,025	1,14,565
Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	65	230	54	349	361	8,434	5,651	2,573	2,573	1,92,329	1,41,427
Ashtagram.															
Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	913,187	118,032	7	6	5	18	67	2,306	220	7,947	7,947	59,720	51,929
Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	23	25	23	71	168	4,733	1,468	3,286	3,286	77,784	67,986
Nagar.															
Shimoga ..	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	20	18	61	99	97	854	510	2,913	2,913	50,807	38,075
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	11	34	94	139	138	2,175	1,643	2,038	2,038	45,210	29,036
Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	17	42	190	249	271	8,709	4,139	2,053	2,053	1,68,160	1,00,580
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	60	66	66	979	536	...	...	19,152	16,506
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	6	10	191	123	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	238	683	868	1,789	2,052	55,687	32,047	31,715	31,715	9,92,000	6,82,223

Note—1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed
2. The figures entered in columns 14, 17 and 18 are based on the latest
a. According to Taluk Reports.

OF MYSORE.

the week ending 7th April 1877.

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief. Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps. During last week.	During present week.	Grants for gratuitous relief. Amount of private subscriptions up to date	Amount of Government grant	Total.	Total expenditure up to date.	Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee. Average in ordinary years. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	During last week. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	During present week. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 31st March 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
19,11,634	14,96,760	16,753	19,315	936	24,190	25,126	23,487	26	60	14	18	15	18	35·	18·38	...	
		6,805	7,199	3,998	14,520	18,518	16,062	32	80	15	17	15	17	25·4	16·9	...	
		16,092	13,678	849	38,061	38,910	36,312	28	106	13	16	14	17	27·4	17·22	...	
		2,800	2,639	1,984	1,383	3,367	2,710	24	70	13	18	12	18	24·3	21·79	*a* 1·20	
		2,122	1,997	8	1,955	1,963	1,847	32	76	13	16	13	16	34·4	15·85	...	
		490	533	475	650	1,125	712	30	76	12	16	12	16	38·4	18·3	...	
		1,572	1,352	1,604	1,637	3,241	2,516	30	64	13	15	13	15	35·7	20·67	*a* ·55	
		2,803	4,005	3,211	4,065	7,276	3,163	24	88	12	15	13	15	23·5	9·5	...	
...	...	6,330	6,470	16,938	22,860	39,798	37,976	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2,207	2,256	10,846	9,825	20,671	11,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,11,634	14,96,760	57,974	59,444	40,849	1,19,146	1,59,995	1,36,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

by private subscriptions, as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
accounts received from the Public Works Department.

J. PUCKLE,
On Special Duty.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents.										Remarks for 1877.
		Average of* 1871, 1872 & 1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		
1st	Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*The average in this column is due to one exceptional year. Ordinarily no rain falls from 1st January to 31st March.
2nd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	
5th	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th		...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March	...	9	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	
10th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	..	
11th		...	...	...	...	...	86	●	7	.	65	
12th		...	...	...	...	1	56	...	47	...	...	
13th	April	...	...	...	...	..	31	...	...	...	..	
14th		...	41	..	..	..	...	...	47	2	20	Week ending 7th April. This rain fell between 3 and 5 A. M. on the 1st; none since.
15th		...	20	...	14	...			5			
16th		...	40	...	...	...	15	.	...			
17th		...	2	...	45	...	...	1	37			
18th	May	1	86	...	13	...	85	1	93			
19th		...	19	6	20	..	39	...	34			
20th		...	24	1	12	2	35	...	93			
21st		...	36	3	88	...	48	...	3			
22nd		1	9	4	28	..	69	...	1			
23rd	June	...	39	...	20	1	43	1	42			
24th		...	10	...	83	1	7	...	21			
25th		...	88	..	28	...	14	...	67			
26th		1	15	...	30	..	73	..	75			
27th	July	...	14	..	11	1	3	...	45			
28th		1	11	...	48	...	39	..	2			
29th		...	71	3	44		19	.	23			
30th		...	19	2	42	...	63	1	66			
31st		1	8	...	28	...	24	...	20			
32nd	August	2	42	2	74	1	59	1	60			
33rd		1	98	1	51	...	86	...	58			
34th		1	97	1	96	...	59	...	50			
35th		...	54	1	45	1	...	1	7			
36th	Sept.	2	30	4	65	...	6	...	3			
37th		3	24	4	63	...	19	...	..			
38th		1	5	3	8	1	54	...	45			
39th		1	56	2	31	...	27	..	72			
40th		3	12	2	20	...	..	...	.			
41st	Oct.	1	11	...	59	...	45	...	...			
42nd		1	76	1	30	...	39	...	..			
43rd		...	48	2	56	1	..	...	...			
44th		...	5	1	75	...	26	..	52			
45th	Nov.	...	33	...	82	...	34	.	...			
46th		...	47	...	...	...	.	...				
47th		...	10	...	...	..	...	...	9			
48th		...	49	...	35	...	...	...	...			
49th	Dec.	...	42	...	9	.	3	...	...			
50th		...	8	...	1	...	...	..	...			
51st		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...						
		34	66	56	54	22	6	17	34			

Mean Meteorological Results from the Bangalore Observatory Register.	For the week ending 24th March 1877.	For the week ending 31st March 1877.	For the week ending 7th April 1877.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	26·954	26·939	26·970
Mean temperature of air	77·2	82·0	77·5
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	155·0	159·5	153·4
Maximum in shade	90·5	93·9	89·9
Minimum in shade	61·0	69·4	67·3
Depth of rain in inches	...	...	2·20

J. PUCKLE.

Scarcity in Western and Southern India.

No. 26, dated India Office, London, 22nd March 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 2nd February, No. 6 of 1877, relative to the scarcity in Western and Southern India, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I have read with great interest the reports of Sir R. Temple, which give a clear and vigorous sketch of the condition of the effected districts in the Madras Presidency. I note, with satisfaction, that the Madras Government has been able to accede substantially to all the proposals made by Sir R. Temple, and that orders on the subject will at once be issued.

3. There appears to be no material change in the condition of the distressed districts in either Presidency. The worst feature is the prevalence of cholera in the Madras districts.

4. I shall hope soon to receive the reports alluded to in the last paragraph of the despatch of Your Lordship in Council.

No. 22, dated Simla, the 26th April 1877.

From—The Government of India,
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE enclose a Minute by Sir Richard Temple regarding the condition of the upland taluks in the district of Salem, which he describes as being among the most distressed tracts in the whole of the Madras Presidency. Some parts of these taluks have not had crops for two years. One of them, Utangiri, was one of the taluks which suffered most severely in the scarcity of 1866. The relief operations appear to be conducted with care and judgment.

2. Yesterday we received the following telegram from Sir Richard Temple:—

"Since last weekly telegram I have visited South Arcot, re-visited districts North Arcot, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary. In Southern India situation changed slightly for worse contrary to expectation, because showers ceased middle April; any moment rain might alter whole case; otherwise distress must gradually increase. Near Madras, on East Coast, no rain at all; country there quite parched. Northwards, above Ghâts, in Bellary and Kurnool, situation worse, according to previous expectation. Season of trouble approaching. Agricultural and able-bodied classes still sustain themselves; but famine beginning to seize lower classes. Numbers on gratuitous relief rising. Many come to relief works in reduced state. Village inspection and relief being better developed, but still not complete everywhere; I have again urged its full development. Those who cannot work becoming badly distressed; in relief gangs able-bodied still healthy, but weaker ones sometimes fall into low condition. A sort of scurvy appearing; many think reduced wage should be raised. I deprecate raising wages for able-bodied, fearing influx of persons to work who could otherwise support themselves; but I have recommended special allowance for all who are found reduced, also concession Sunday wage. Efforts with some success to send labourers to Nellore canal; but earth-work slowly and feebly begun on railway from Bellary towards Dharwar. Active markets supplied. Draught cattle sustained. Inferior animals languishing or perishing in large numbers. Imports to Madras steady, but from Bombay direction increasing. No actual want of drinking water. I have just quitted Madras Presidency."

From the facts stated in this telegram it is evident that, unless rain falls within the next week or so, there will be a very great increase in the numbers of persons needing relief, and also in the loss of cattle, already, it is to be feared, very grievous. Your Lordship will have learnt from our telegram of the 21st instant that the number in receipt of relief in the Madras Presidency had then reached very nearly a million, which, however, is still considerably below the estimate for April submitted by the Madras Board of Revenue in December last, according to which the numbers likely to require relief in April were put down at 1,405,000. The greatest increase is perceptible in the number in receipt of gratuitous relief, which amounted to 241,000 persons; and from Sir Richard Temple's allusion in his present telegram to the insufficient development of the system of village inspection, we may look for a still further increase in the numbers requiring State relief in this form.

3. The situation is serious and critical; but the trade in grain is active, and there is, we trust, no reason for apprehending any deficiency in the supply in any of the districts. Sir Richard Temple, who is now on his way to Bombay to assume the Government of that Presidency, is about to furnish us with a

comprehensive report on his mission, which will doubtless embody his latest impressions on the present aspect of the famine, and which we shall lose no time in forwarding to Your Lordship.

4. The following is an extract from our telegram of the 21st instant regarding the numbers on the relief works and in the receipt of charitable relief according to the latest returns:—

"In Madras seven hundred twenty-six thousand on relief works, and two hundred forty-one thousand charitably relieved. In Bombay two hundred seventy thousand on works, and sixty-six thousand charitably relieved. In Mysore sixty-four thousand on works, and fifty-nine thousand charitably relieved."

5. Since the above was written we have received the following supplementary telegram from Sir Richard Temple, despatched yesterday from Dhond in the Poona district, the point from which the railway starts which is to connect the Northern and Southern sections of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and which has been commenced as a relief work:—

"I have seen some local officers, districts Sholapur, Poona and Ahmednagar, have inspected 3,500 relief labourers, person by person, on Dhond and Munmar Railway, found them doing well on new wage. General situation of Bombay Deccan appears thus: Pressure becoming harder everywhere, numbers on relief works slightly increasing, system steady. Vast majority of relief labourers under professional officers, task works well enforced, numbers on gratuitous relief increasing fast, village inspection developed. Prices slightly rising. Trade active. Markets well supplied. Draught cattle sustained, but numbers of other cattle perishing. Fate of animals sent to Ghât mountains for grazing uncertain. Many dying there. Anxiety about bullocks for future ploughing. Showers have fallen, but do not effect material good. I found water in rivers Tungabadra and Kri-hna increased in volume since last visit. Drinking water scarce occasionally, but failure averted by excavating wells."

No. 186, dated Ranecpet, the 17th April 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., *Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—*The Hon'ble* T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., *Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, together with a memorandum regarding relief operations in the most distressed parts of the Salem district.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Ranecpet, the 17th April* 1877.

IN forwarding the accompanying memorandum regarding the most distressed parts of the Salem district, I have a few remarks to record.

2. The taluks above the Ghât range adjoining the Mysore plateau are among the most distressed tracts in the whole of the Madras Presidency. Some parts of these taluks have not had crops for two years. The endurance of the inhabitants and the relieving zeal of the officers are being tasked to the utmost.

3. On further examination the system of relief works in this district is found to merit all the praise bestowed upon it in my Minute of the 12th March. As regards strict tasking by the civil officers, utilizing of the public works establishments, discharging relief labourers wherever showers enable the people to plough, preserving the relief labourers in sufficiently good condition without offering any undue temptation, selecting useful and beneficial works for the employment of relief labour, there is little left to be desired. And the management of the whole affair by the Collector, Mr. Longley, is entirely worthy of confidence.

4. The relief camp at Dhurumpooree, in the midst of the scene of the greatest distress, is comparatively popular. The camp at Salem is not unpopular, or at least is fairly well attended. There is some light suitable work afforded, or about to be afforded, to the weavers of the finer fabrics in that city.

5. The system of village relief and visitation is being carried out all over the district, and nowhere is it more needed than here. In some of the worst tracts it was probably not commenced soon enough in full force. I trust that it is now going on rightly. At first there was some difference of opinion between the Collector and the Board of Revenue. The Board seem to have rightly deemed the Collector's proposals too large for the commencement, as indeed they were. But although the Collector could not carry out his own proposals in their integrity, he could fall back upon the general orders of Government to collect in large camps all those destitute persons who could be collected, and to sustain in the villages those who could not be so collected; and he doubtless did so. This plan is being carried out fully, as I understand, in the worst tracts.

6. There is one tract however where the system was not being carried out at the time of my visit, the 7th and 8th April, and where it is much wanted, namely, the low hills, and valleys and jungly places in and about the Shevaroy hills inhabited by various Malayali tribes Many wretched persons were met with going up to Yercaud (the settlement on the Shevaroy hills), and

some equally miserable were on a relief work at Yercand. Information reached me to the effect that others, in equally bad case, might be lingering in the huts and hamlets among these hills. I was glad to see that the subject was attracting the attention of the authorities on the spot. It certainly seemed to me that some special official ought to be deputed to examine immediately all the inhabitants of that group of hills. And I have been glad to hear that the Collector has since taken steps to effect such examination.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Relief affairs in the worst part of the Salem district during the middle of April 1877.

THE total population of the district is in round numbers two millions. On the 9th April the district had—

	No.
On relief works—	
Under Civil officers	24,527
„ Public Works Department officers ...	26,861
Total ...	51,388
On gratuitous relief	17,249

During the last fortnight there have been partial showers, nowhere exceeding 1¼ inches, and in most places much less. The people have ploughed a good deal of land where the rain has exceeded half an inch. As yet the rain has not sufficed to raise fodder for the cattle.

2. The relief labourers are for the most part paid by piece-work; and the rates are from 50 to 100 per cent. dearer (that is more favourable to the workman) than in ordinary years. Some weeks ago the rates were harder, but they were lightened by the Collector, who considered that the people were becoming reduced in condition. An adult male labourer earns at piece-work from 2½ to 2 annas a day: women and children make proportionate earnings. Some few light labour gangs in every taluk are on a daily wage of 1½ annas a day for men, and 1¼ annas for women. Infants who cannot work get 3 pie a day, whether their parents belong to piece-work or light labour gangs.

3. Though the whole district is distressed, yet some parts are much worse than others. The Dhurumpooree taluk (population 186,000) is the worst of all; next comes the Ootengiri taluk (population 170,000); and there is some severe distress in and around the town of Salem, and in the taluk of Trichurgode.

4. It is ascertained from Mr. Dawes, Deputy Collector, that in his two taluks, Ootengiri and Tripettore, there were—

8,100 on relief works under Public Works Department officers.
2,800 on relief works under Civil officers.
1,000 on gratuitous relief in three relief camps and at villages.

The village relief system established by the Collector in January, but stopped by the Board's orders after a few weeks' trial, is now being revived. Under this system a list of the helpless poor in every village is made out and checked, and then a cash allowance, 12 to 15 pie a day, is made to each one of these destitute people through the village headman; children get only 10 pie. The success of this system depends entirely on the supervising staff; and the Collector has 8 to 14 circles in each taluk with a sufficiently paid inspector over each. These inspectors, acting under the Tahsildar and Relief Officer, see that the gratuitous allowance really reaches the needy people.

5. Nearly all the relief labourers in these two taluks are employed on piece-work at rates which are double (that is twice as dear as) the rates of ordinary years. All the work done is useful work, and most of it is on tanks. No public works undertakings are going on, or ever have gone on in the Salem district, side by side with, and in competition with the relief works. Both Mr. Dawes and the Tahsildar of Ootengiri were confident that deaths do not now occur in these two taluks from starvation, unless in the case of some of the wanderers whom it is so difficult to control. Cholera keeps constantly appearing here and there among the villages. Cattle are dying in great numbers; to this fact the enormous number of hides constantly brought to market testifies. People have driven their cattle down off the Shevaroy and other hills because of the want of water there. In the low lands there is no absolute dearth of water either for man or beast.

6. At Dhurumpooree 2,300 labourers were inspected, of whom about 200 were on daily wages at the 1½ anna rate; and the rest were on piece-work, earning about 2 annas for each male adult. Most of these people had been employed for 3 or 4 months. About two-fifths of them belonged to Pariah, and three-fifths to other castes. Among them were some 400 men and women, who were remarkably stout and strong; these sturdy gangs have to do 20 per cent. more work for the rupee than the other gangs, and they are going to be drafted on to tank-work elsewhere. The rest of these workpeople were in fair (but not first-rate) physical condition; some few were below par. There was only one really emaciated person, and he had been at work for three months; *but* he had been supporting two sick relations at home out of his wage. The children were, as a rule, in very fair condition. The Tahsildar and a pensioned Rajpoot Subadar, who lives in Dhurumpooree, considered that the people in these gangs were decidedly below the physical condition of such people in ordinary years, but if we could, by our

relief operations, keep the suffering poor up to the standard of these gangs till the end of the famine, we should be very successful.

7. Some 400 applicants for work were inspected. Most of these people have till very lately been on other relief works, and their condition was on the whole fair.

8. On enquiry into the causes of the depressed condition of the labourers as reported by the Relief Officer and Collector several weeks ago, it appeared that the relief wage had been kept at 1 anna 6 pie for adults, even when food was selling at 11 and 12 lbs per rupee. Under the Madras Government orders of the 30th January, the man's wage ought to have been about 1 anna 10 pie or 1 anna 11 pie when the price of food was so dear. Prices in Dhurumpooree are now much cheaper, ranging at 16 or 17 lbs. per rupee for rice in the Dhurumpooree bazaar, and 15 or 15½ lbs. in the outlying villages.

9. The aspect of the relief camp made it clear that we have not succeeded in keeping the condition of all the suffering poor of this taluk nearly up to the standard of the labour gangs of the Dhurumpooree Fort. There were 930 inmates, and among the children there were many, nearly 10 per cent., very emaciated little creatures. Most of these little things had been two or three months in the relief camp, and they had not picked up at all Side by side with them were fat, happy little creatures, who got no larger allowance than the thin ones. The explanation given by the Relief Officer and the Native Doctor is that some of the children came into the camp in very bad condition, and that they cannot assimilate the rice and rice broth. The Native Doctor said that these poor little things passed their food in an undigested state, they had been tried with ragi, with rice and with cholum, and some of them had been treated in hospital with sago, but nothing would bring them round. Among the adults, too, were some people who had been in the camp for months, and yet were still very emaciated. The death-rate was for weeks 6 per diem in this camp.

10. The ration of rice in the camp has recently been raised from 16 ounces to 20 ounces per diem for adults, and the results of this change remain to be seen. But when the greater number of inmates, adults and children, flourish on the ration, the circumstance that a percentage fail to recover condition does not by itself prove the ration to be insufficient. Probably the only way of getting these poor creatures into good condition will be to send them back gradually to their homes, with sufficient care for their maintenance on the road, and then to bring them upon the village relief now organised by the Collector. The change home, with assured hope of food while the trouble lasts, would give these poor people a chance of recovering. There seems to be something in the air or circumstances of the camp that prevents some of the people from picking up strength. Not that the camp is badly organised,—much otherwise,—the sheds are well ventilated and clean; and the camp is locally more popular than any other of the relief camps yet visited in the interior of the Presidency.

11. It may not be possible to send some of the famine babies and their mothers home just yet; and for them the Relief Officer is, under the Collector's instructions, arranging some kind of nursery apart from the camp for the children which do not recover under present circumstances.

12. On some of the roads round Dhurumpooree and in the town were to be seen a certain number of emaciated people, women and young men, whose physical condition showed them to be in real need of relief. The village relief now being organised will, it is to be hoped, suffice to save such people from the risk in which they are now. In and round Dhurumpooree indeed are now to be seen more pronounced signs of famine than have been noticed anywhere outside the Madras camps.

MORAPORE; 16*th April* 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secy. to Sir Richard Temple.

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country

STATEMENT No. XXIII regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 20th April 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' Reports by telegram, dated 17th and 18th April 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of Staple Grain. During the past week.	Prices of Staple Grain. During the present week.	Average rainfall, *i.e.*, the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
										Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ..	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	No rain. Slight exportation and importation of grain continue.	Roads ... Tanks . Miscellaneous*	4,736	4,451	·43	2,46,733	1,55,072	Jowari ... 56 Bajri ... 54	32¾ 28½	31 28½	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	No rain. Grain supply abundant ...	Ditto ...	17,650	17,340	2·37	4,84,101	2,07,036	Jowari ... 54 Bajri ... 47	31 25	31 25	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	15 cents of rain. Grain importations enough. 22 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	25,781	26,780	3·46	5,56,601	3,86,537	Jowari ... 76 Bajri ... 66	26 24	25½ 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ..	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	80 cents of rain in the Indapur taluka. Large importations of grain. A few cases of cholera.	Ditto ...	33,600	34,900	3·84	10,50,509	6,36,632	Jowari ... 65 Bajri ... 51	23 22	20¾ 21¾	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	45 cents of rain. Grain supply ample, but prices rising. 2 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	48,099	51,260	7·13	15,43,976	10,77,093	Jowari ... 6· Bajri ... 60	20¼ ...	19½ ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	An inch and a half of rain at Koregaum, and 20 cents in Walwa and Khanapur talukas. Grain supply abundant. 284 deaths from cholera, 4 on the Pingli and 5 on the Islampur tank.	Ditto ...	31,676	33,699	3·16	5,87,542	3,83,048	Jowari ... 39 Bajri ... 35	19 19	18 19	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	From two inches to half an inch of rain in 4 talukas. Grain imporation continues, but is decreasing in the Bagewari taluka. 350 deaths from cholera, and 50 from small-pox. Scarcity of fodder much felt.	Ditto ...	39,250	44,185	5·41	8,32,875	4,82,032	Jowari ... 56 Bajri ... 76	16 16½	14¾ 15	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	An inch and a half of rain has fallen in 4 talukas. Grain supply plentiful, except in Athni where it is getting scarce and dear. 229 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	28,706	31,340	3·33	6,11,854	3,60,427	Jowari ... 43 Bajri ... 54	18 17	16 15	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Heavy rain throughout the district, averaging an inch and three-quarters. Grain market fairly supplied. 343 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	37,193	43,805	4·43	9,89,662	4,24,617	Jowari ... 43	15¾	15½	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992			2,66,691	2,87,760	3·61	69,03,853	41,12,494					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

There has been a considerable fall of rain during the week in the southern and eastern parts of the Presidency. In Dharwar and Belgaum the showers have been heavy and general; also in a portion of Kaládgi and Satara.

These showers will, no doubt, prove of great benefit to the water-supply, both that available for drinking purposes and irrigation, and will, where they have been heavy, assist the growth of grass for the cattle. They will also enable those cultivators whose cattle are on the spot, to commence preparing the ground for sowing, but they are too early in the season materially to affect the prospects of the next crops.

2. There is a marked rise in the price of grain. With the exception of Nasik, the price of jowari has risen more or less in every Collectorate, and now averages only 21⅓ lbs. per rupee for the nine affected districts. This rise is due partly to the enhanced value of food-grains in the Bombay market, partly to the increase in the rates for freight to the Southern Mahratta ports, and partly to the increase in cartage rates due to the dearness of fodder. This rise in prices is met, so far as the people upon relief works are concerned, by the operation of the sliding scale of wages, but it must be a serious matter to a large proportion of the rest of the population, and Government hope that the recent rain, which seems to have been very general, may, by affording promise of a good monsoon, tend to cause a fall in the prices of food-grains. It is satisfactory to note the large importations (10,116 tons) into the famine districts which took place during the last week.

3. The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 287,760 against 266,691 last week, and there are also 4,734 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The increase in Kaládgi and Dharwar is very marked.

4. There has been a severe outbreak of cholera in the Satara district, but it is satisfactory to note that, of the 284 deaths which took place, only 9 were those of persons upon relief works.

5. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that during the week ending 14th April the number of people upon Civil works was 28,118, the number upon works under Public Works Department agency being 259,057. Less than a tenth of the relief labourers are, therefore, upon the former description of works.

6. The Sanitary Commissioner has visited a portion of the large works on the embankment of the proposed railway between Dhond and Munmar, upon which upwards of 17,000 people are employed, and reports that the condition of the people is fair.

7. Owing to the increasing pressure in the Sholapur district, due partly to the return of people who had migrated early in the season, Government have ordered the immediate commencement of the Pangaon tank, the heavy earth-work of which can afford immediate employment to 10,000 labourers. Government have also been compelled to order the commencement of the Amba Ghat for relief purposes, the cost of which will, however, be met by the Ratnagiri Local Funds and the Kolhapur State.

8. The Collector of Ratnagiri reports the continued return, through his district to the Deccan, of people who, according to their annual custom, had migrated to Bombay in search of work. They seem to have been very successful in obtaining employment in Bombay, as they are in possession of considerable savings. There is, however, a good deal of sickness among them, though it is doubtful whether there is more than is usual among Deccan labourers returning from Bombay at this season of the year.

The people, who had migrated with their cattle into Dharwar and Kanara, are evincing a tendency to return to their homes, and, as mentioned in the last Summary, arrangements are being made to assist them. As, however, the movement is premature, the local officers have been instructed, as far as possible, to detain them near where grazing is procurable for a short time longer.

9. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works employing 1,000 people or more. It will be seen that 220,711, or more than

three-fourths of the labourers are now employed upon the works enumerated :—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	REMARKS.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,282	1,282	
Nasik ...	Sinnar-Goti Road	6,902	16,195	
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road... ...	5,943		
	Road from Yeola to Nizam's Frontier	2,188		
	Bawarbari-Sattana Road	1,462		
Ahmednagar..	Oojhar Canal	2,608	22,573	
	Dhond-Manmad Railway ...	17,340		
	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	2,625		
Poona ...	Nira Canal	6,237	29,365	
	Mutha Canal	10,911		
	Matoba Tank	6,111		
	Shirsophal Tank	4,768		
	Paud-Pimpri Ghaut Road ...	1,338		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank	14,584	40,011	
	Motibagh Tank	3,522		
	Sholapur-Barsi Road	4,848		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road	4,510		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road to British Frontier	3,916		
	Pandharpur-Wangi Road ...	2,608		
	Sholapur-Takli Road	2,395		
	Poona-Hyderabad Road ...	2,054		
	Pandharpur-Janoni Road ...	1,574		
Satara ...	Mhaswad Tank	10,212	32,379	
	Pingli Tank	9,718		
	Nehr Tank	7,009		
	Islampur Tank	4,328		
	Karad-Nagaz Road	1,112		
Kaladgi ...	Begum Tank	3,331	33,786	
	Sholapur-Hubli Road	11,911		
	Indi-Horti Road	4,767		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	4,893		
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	4,349		
	Indi-Bijapur Road	4,535		
Belgaum ...	Gokak Canal	5,166	24,254	
	Gaddikeri Tank	1,183		
	Belgaum-Punchgaum Road ...	10,759		
	Arbhavi-Nargund Road ...	1,504		
	Murgundi-Telsank Road ...	1,581		
	Metalling the Mail Road ..	1,538		
	Sankeshwar-Lokapa Road ...	2,523		
Dharwar ...	Haveri Tank	1,818	20,566	
	Hubli-Kaladgi Road	3,595		
	Gadag-Dambal Road	4,302		
	Hubli to Sungutticope Road ...	4,886		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road... ...	4,330		
	Karwar-Bellary Road	1,635		
	Grand Total ...	...	220,711	

10. A map accompanies this Summary, showing the large works enumerated above. This is in substitution of that formerly submitted, which from the number of works delineated upon it, had a confused appearance.

11. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 7th April, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works. Comparing it with

the table which accompanied the last Summary, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 9,061 to 9,495, and the number of children under 7 years of age from 57,242 to 62,290 :—

Districts.	Collector's discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	*	*	*804	*1,004	*94	*909
Nasik	†	†	†206	6,282	863	6,751
Ahmednagar	1,529	506	8,042	8,307	889	5,236
Poona	3,848	1,499	15,376	13,375	1,416	20,645
Sholapur	1,059	1,099	18,819	14,259	1,444	10,954
Satara	408	178	5,844	11,519	1,384	7,628
Kaládgi	460	318	2,253	5,308	702	3,387
Belgaum	1,148	627	4,873	3,338	359	2,372
Dharwar	1,043	545	6,073	4,813	601	3,423
Total ...	9,495	4,772	62,290	68,205	7,752	61,305

* Collector's returns not received.

† No expenditure has been incurred by the Collector.

12. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

13. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 5,372 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 14th April, and during the same week 4,744 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 10,116 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 14th April to the Southern Mahratta ports and the Railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 14th April was 237,873 tons :—

Food-grains sent to	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March 1877.	In April up to 14th.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	16,798	9,530	100,077
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur ...	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,477	13,760	7,107	116,010
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal ..	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	3,234	1,486	21,786
Total ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,174	33,792	18,123	237,873

14. On the whole, the food-supply continues to be sufficient, though rising in price, and the condition of the people, particularly those upon the relief works, is satisfactory. The general distress is probably now at its worst. Emigrants are slowly working backwards towards their homes, many of those who have as yet been able to keep a way from the relief works and relief houses, are now being driven to seek aid, and the heat is very great. Great vigilance is needed in watching every part of the famine tract, and such vigilance is, as far as possible, now being exercised, and measures are immediately taken to meet any exceptional cases as they arise. The recent rain has, however, given heart to the people, and if, during the coming month, seasonable showers should generally prevail, much cause for anxiety will be removed. Cholera is not on the increase, and the type of the disease has throughout been mild.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of District.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.
										Rs.	Rs			
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Grain slightly dearer. Cholera continues and out of 623 cases 289 proved fatal during the week. Partial rain throughout the country.	Roads ... Tanks .. Miscellaneous*...	17,084	16,891	1 23	4,37 710	3,04,609	Jowari .. 51 Bajri ... 44	$18\frac{10}{11}$ $18\frac{3}{4}$	$17\frac{10}{11}$ $18\frac{1}{8}$
Akalkot	498	373	78,222	58,000	An inch of rain has fallen. Grain dearer.	Ditto ...	2,488	2,578	3 29	40,298	34,111	Jowari ... 61	$21\frac{1}{8}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$
Jath	884	879	64,000	63,628	A little cholera and small-pox prevalent. Grain supply slightly diminished	Ditto ...	1,430	1,817	2·83	29,460	24,416	Jowari ... 63	$17\frac{5}{8}$	$17\frac{5}{8}$
Phaltan	397	397	59,124	59,124	Report not received.	Ditto ...	657	†	†	17,400	8,440	Jowari ... 54	$29\frac{3}{8}$	†
Pant Pratinidhi ...	213	138	68,335	44.594	Report not received.	Ditto ...	807	807	1·18	17,200	8,052	Jowari ... $58\frac{1}{2}$	18	17
Sawant Wari	904	...	1,90,814	...	Grain worth Rs 1,734 imported, but prices rising. Exportation none. Cholera continues.	Ditto ...	130	134	·07	1,317	759	Nachani ... 55	$28\frac{1}{2}$	$26\frac{3}{4}$
Savanur	70	18	15,757	2,020	Report not received ...	Ditto	471	746	4·73	10,000	692	Jowari ... $61\frac{1}{2}$	†	†
Total ...	8,374	4,804	18,50,190	8,47,848			23,067	...	..	5,53,385	3,81,079			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

A.

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relief

(*Accompaniment to*

Districts	For the week ending 6th January. 1877.		For the week ending 13th January 1877		For the week ending 20th January 1877.		For the week ending 27th January 1877		For the week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the week ending 10th February 1877.		For the week ending 17th February 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandeish ...	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,816	536	2,981	322	3,012	322	3,932
Nasik ..	.	16,614		17,139	...	16,309		15,883	. .	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022
Ahmednagar	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847
Poona ..	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,619	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,331	22,374
Sholapur ...	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139
Satara ...	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,931	2,713	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424
Kaládgi ...	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562
Belgaum ...	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461
Dharwar	708	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788
Total ...	1,20,024	1,84,437	1,36,629	1,94,818	1,30,645	2,02,612	1,00,661	1,79,347	79,577	1,84,051	63,659	1,83,045	47,613	1,76,549
Grand total...	3,04,461		3,31,447		3,33,257		2,80,008		2,63,628		2,46,704		2,24,162	
Ratnagri ...	1,829	512	1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323
Kanara ..	1,976	301	2,165	392	2,461	352	2,281	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194
	3,805	813	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517
Total ..	4,618		4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	3,09,079		3,36,386		3,39,439		2,86,849		2,69,773		2,48,695		2,27,086	

* Collector's Returns or 13th April not received; telegram

works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

Statement No. XXIII.)

For the week ending 24th February 1877.		For the week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the week ending 10th March 1877.		For the week ending 17th March 1877.		For the week ending 24th March 1877.		For the week ending 31st March 1877.		For the week ending 7th April 1877.		For the week ending 14th April 1877.	
Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
222	4,262	70	2,233	90	3,128	33	3,331	26	3,289	14	2,930	33	4,204	36	4,346
...	16,891	...	10,986	..	11,597	...	14,015	...	15,574	...	15,759	...	17,648	...	17,178
997	9,837	912	10,861	686	16,443	411	17,495	698	19,213	984	21,493	1,128	24,066	1,418	24,901
15,299	26,365	12,213	31,787	7,638	23,801	3,393	23,914	4,981	25,811	4,876	27,702	4,979	30,111	4,768	30,977
14,537	36,451	12,115	36,304	8,973	40,262	3,589	38,864	4,020	42,532	4,293	42,926	4,521	43,405	5,103	45,554
316	24,396	377	20,272	297	27,086	79	27,047	474	28,727	514	29,566	570	31,131	* 508	33,191
4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361	6,242	22,582	5,280	21,615	6,754	22,994	7,672	24,513	4,917	32,945	*7,967	36,201
1,901	15,876	3,454	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	17,426	4,305	21,865	5,279	22,316	5,416	24,227	6,080	25,924
1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143	2,328	26,215	2,064	29,516	2,860	30,921	2,737	35,768	3,198	33,282	*2,238	40,785
39,680	1,84,318	37,060	1,74,415	29,526	1,92,335	19,106	1,93,223	24,118	2,10,926	26,369	2,22,973	21,762	2,41,019	28,118	2,59,057
2,23,998		2,11,475		2,21,861		2,12,329		2,35,044		2,49,342		2,65,781		2,87,175	
668	1,416	150	503	465	1,260	457	1,164	593	1,407	828	882	765	1,202	1,017	1,495
1,280	196	1,126	85	1,100	181	1,074	127	1,017	127	1,042	131	1,554	103	2,094	128
1,948	1,612	1,276	588	1,565	1,441	1,531	1,291	1,610	1,534	1,870	1,013	2,319	1,305	3,111	1,623
3,560		1,864		3,006		2,822		3,144		2,883		3,624		4,734	
2,27,558		2,13,339		2,24,867		2,15,151		2,38,188		2,52,175		2,69,405		2,91,909	

and last week's figures have been entered.

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.
(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXIII.)

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
6th January 1877	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	1,20,024	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	27,548	1,84,437	16,86,037	1,26,130	1,28,952	47,550	3,04,461
13th January	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	1,36,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	1,94,818	18,43,802	1,38,937	1,41,903	50,477	3,31,447
20th January	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	1,30,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	2,02,612	21,51,052	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,343	3,33,257
27th January	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	1,00,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,354	1,79,347	23,20,955	1,16,032	1,20,724	43,252	2,80,008
3rd February	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	74,530	80,093	29,422	1,84,051	24,81,077	1,07,509	1,15,120	41,072	2,63,628
10th February	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704
17th February	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162
24th February	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	1,84,318	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998
3rd March	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	1,74,415	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	2,11,475
10th March	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	21,51,479	76,987	85,094	30,254	1,92,335	33,09,939	89,058	98,402	34,401	2,21,861
17th March	11,77,975	6,456	5,317	2,053	19,106	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,369	1,93,223	34,41,482	85,226	90,401	31,422	2,12,329
24th March	11,95,669	10,299	10,373	3,446	24,118	23,93,652	83,667	94,393	32,866	2,10,926	35,89,321	93,966	1,04,766	36,312	2,35,044
31st March	12,23,844	10,776	11,769	3,824	26,369	25,47,352	88,086	1,00,604	34,283	2,22,973	37,71,196	98,862	1,12,373	38,107	2,49,342
7th April	12,43,930	9,779	11,332	3,651	24,762	27,13,353	94,049	1,09,892	37,078	2,41,019	39,57,283	1,03,828	1,21,224	40,749	2,65,781
14th April	12,55,347	6,797	7,770	2,838	28,118	28,57,147	1,01,859	1,18,447	38,751	2,59,057	41,12,494	1,08,656	1,26,217	41,589	2,87,175

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women, and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26TH APRIL 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras good rain has fallen in parts of Bellary, Madura Tinnevelly and Malabar, and showers are reported from Kurnool, Tanjore, Coimbatore and Salem; the numbers on relief works are 702,923, a decrease on last week of 22,223: the decreases are in Cuddapah 20,400, Chingleput 12,000, Madura 2,500, Salem 1,800, Coimbatore 1,780: there is an increase of 8,600 in Kurnool, 5,300 in Bellary, and 1,400 in Nellore; numbers receiving gratuitous relief 291,293: increase on last week 57,178: the increase is general except in Cuddapah, where the numbers are 3,000 less; general prospects are reported to show no improvement. In Bombay there have been showers in Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kaládgi: also in parts of Guzerat and in Sind. In Mysore rain has fallen in all districts except Bangalore, Kolar and Túmkúr; the numbers on relief works including those on public works are 59,701: gratuitously relieved 68,641. In the Central Provinces showers are reported from Chhindwára, Chánda, and a few other districts; prospects on the whole continue good. No rain is reported from Berar: ploughing is progressing. There have been light showers in many parts of Central India and Rajputana; prospects are good. In Bengal showers are reported from a few districts: the prospects of the standing crops are good, and the *rabi* harvest is almost complete. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the only rain reported is from Meerut, Almora and Lucknow: the harvest is progressing. In the Punjab showers have fallen in all districts except Delhi, but they have been heavy only in Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar; there is still prospect of a good harvest notwithstanding some damage due to rain and hail. Rain has fallen in Assam. None is reported from Burma.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(April 24th)	*Nil*	All crops harvested, except *raggi* and *jorra* under wells in places; prices slightly fallen in 5 taluks, stationary elsewhere; seers of Rs. 80 weight, rice 8·41, *cholum* 11·28, *raggi* 14·21, *cumboo* 10·93; on transit from Godavery *viâ* Guntur to Nellore and thereabouts, rice 42·97 tons, *cholum* 39·06, *cumboo* 3·13; number on relief works 2,314, number fed gratuitously by Government 415, by people 1,266; cholera in 5 taluks, seizures 103, deaths 36; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; markets fairly supplied.
Nellore	(„ „)	*Nil*	Average prices, second sort rice 8·05, *cholum* 9·71, *raggi* 12·46, *cumboo* 10·14; imports by sea on behalf of Government none, on behalf of merchants, rice 1,276 tons, *cumboo* 1 ton; imports by land by merchants, rice 106 tons, *raggi* 12 tons; number on relief works including canal coolies, 67,501, the increase is due to the large number employed on the canal; number fed gratuitously during the whole week 58,235; the increase is due partly to increasing distress, but chiefly to increased efficiency of village inspection; 15 deaths from cholera; several deaths from other diseases; cholera of a virulent type has broken out in the jail; small-pox, fever, and dysentery prevailing in some taluks; water-supply insufficient over the greater part of the district, most so in the south; prospects of surviving cattle slightly improved.
Cuddapah	(„ „)	*Nil*	Average prices per rupee, second sort of rice 9·05, *cholum* 9·79, *raggi* 11·04, *cumboo* 9·45; people on relief works 60,106; gratuitously fed 27,390; 279 deaths from cholera; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 400.
Bellary	(„ „)	4·5 at Hoodlighi; 2·5 at Hospett; ·1 at Hadgalli.	Average price, second sort of rice 7·7, boiled rice at Bellary 9·72, *cholum* or great millet 8·53, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 9·79, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·73, *cumboo* 8·11 seers of 80 tolas; import, tons 4,529; accounts from three railway stations only; 223,571 persons on relief works, increase as compared with return for previous week 5,291, this is owing to the increasing pressure of the famine and to more coolies having therefore come to the relief works, also to opening of new works in Harpanhally and Alur, and to some persons from Hyderabad and Dharwar having been temporarily admitted in Hadgalli; there is a decrease of 9·071 in Bellary taluk, due to the removal of able-bodied coolies for the purpose of sending to Nellore and to Hooblee Railway, and the rejection of others who refused to go to these works; 94,138 gratuitously fed, increase as compared with return for previous week 14,694, this is chiefly due to the payment of 3 pies to the children of coolies employed on relief works, but also to the opening of relief houses in several villages and to the relief granted to *gosha* women; 4,476 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera decreasing, but still in all taluks; small-pox and fever prevalent, but the former decreasing; cattle still perishing in some places from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing except where rain has fallen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Kurnool (April 24th)	·3 in Nandikotkur taluk; *nil* elsewhere.	Second crop of paddy, *raggi* and *cholum* under wells and spring channels in fair condition and partly harvested; cholera, small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle reported to be dying from want of fodder; cholera seizures 221, deaths 135; second sort of rice per rupee in Imperial seers 7·23, *cholum* 8·51, *raggi* 10·32, *cumboo* 9·47; number on relief works 213,172; gratuitously relieved 48,927, including children under 7 years of age and excluding 14,404 mostly wrongly relieved by village headmen under recent orders of Government; import Government grain 51 tons in the district, private import 24 tons; so far as returns are received, the slight rise and fall in the price of grain call for no remark; there was an increase of 8,668 in the number of coolies in the taluks of Ramalkota, Nandikotkur, Pattikonda and Nandial; this is chiefly due to the coolies who dispersed last week having collected on the main roads under repair; nothing new reported about the physique of coolies.
North Arcot („ „)	*Nil*	For week ending 20th April, average prices in Government seers, second sort rice per rupee 8·9, *cholum* 10·4, *raggi* 11·3, *cumboo* 9·1; relief works' coolies 40,279; persons gratuitously fed 3,115; cholera still prevalent, fever and small-pox in some places; pasture scarce, cattle still dying of starvation in some parts.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Prices, rice second sort 9·58, *raggi* 11·43, *cholum* 10·90, *cumboo* 10·78; imports, rice 161 tons, *raggi* 38; cholera in all taluks, small-pox in several, fever and dysentery in some; condition of cattle poor; pasturage *nil*; water very scarce and dry fodder very expensive; on relief works 5,995, gratuitously fed 7,378.
South Arcot („ „)	*Nil*	Average price, rice second sort $10\frac{1}{10}$ seers, *cumboo* $13\frac{6}{16}$, *raggi* $13\frac{9}{16}$, *cholum* $12\frac{1}{4}$; no grains imported by sea; number employed last day of week 1,054, gratuitously fed in relief house in Chengam last day 312, in relief camp in Merkanum and village relief whole week 4,075; people generally healthy; cholera deaths reported 163 out of 190 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture deficient.
Tanjore („ „)	Slight rain on 18th in Nannilam and in few villages of Puttukottai taluks.	Prices, rice $9\frac{1}{8}$ seers, *raggi* $12\frac{9}{16}$, *cumboo* 11, *cholum* $13\frac{9}{16}$; imports by sea, rice 1,184 tons, dry grains 34, relief works none; deaths from cholera 71; cattle disease in Tanjore, Cumbaconum and Mayaveram taluks with some loss of life; fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ „)	*Nil*	Prices same as last week; import for week ending Saturday 102 tons; no relief work; gratuitously fed on 21st instant by public subscription 1,390, in villages by Government during the week 211; cholera 155 seizures, 109 deaths; small-pox 433 seizures, 30 deaths; pasture and condition of cattle unchanged.
Madura („ „)	2·18 in Ramnad; 1·12 in Periacolum; ·5 in Polany.	Average price, rice second sort $8\frac{7}{10}$ seers per rupee, *cholum* $9\frac{9}{10}$; *raggi* $10\frac{8}{8}$, *cumboo* $10\frac{7}{10}$; import, rice 2,380 tons, other grain 22; number on relief works on the last day of the week 11,015; charitable relief 7,572; public health generally good; cholera, small-pox and fever continue in places, total deaths 118; pasture scarce, except in Periacolum and Shevagunga zemindary; water scarce in many parts; condition of cattle unaltered.
Tinnevelly („ „)	Showers throughout district, and heavy rains in Tenkasi and Satur.	Crops in good condition; cholera somewhat abated; slight fall in prices; cattle disease in 3 taluks with small loss; average prices per rupee, second sort rice 9 seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 11, *cumboo* $11\frac{1}{4}$, *raggi* 12; import of grain, rice 2,135, *cholum* 24, and *cumboo* 39 tons; number on relief works 1,193; number gratuitously fed 1,843; decrease in number on relief works owing to coolies finding employment in sinking wells and in ploughing operations at higher rates of wages.
Coimbatore („ „)	·21	Prices nearly stationary; rice (slight fall) second sort 7·94, *cholum* (slight rise) 9·29, *raggi* 9·65, *cumboo* 9·63; imports estimated, rice 728 tons, other grains 434; cholera in 9 taluks, attacks 643, deaths 433; fever in Collegal, small-pox in Palladum, fever and small-pox in Erode; rain in northern parts of Bhowany a good fall on the 18th, in parts of Palladum a moderate fall, in Pollachy, Cusbah and adjacent villages on 17th ·55, on 18th ·38, on 21st ·90, in Oodoomalpetta ·30, in villages 4 miles west good fall; cultivation to a small extent on *punjah* lands visited by rain; cattle poor, losses in Suttiamangalum, Collegal, Bhowany, Palladum, fodder and water scarce; on relief works 22,358, decrease 1,802 owing to the completion of some works and the transfer of coolies to others; a few engaged in ploughing since late showers; no favourable report respecting the physique of work people; gratuitously fed 7,464.
Salem („ „)	·25	Prices of grains, seers of 80 tolas, rice $8\frac{7}{16}$, *raggi* $9\frac{9}{16}$, *cumboo* $9\frac{1}{16}$, *cholum* $9\frac{1}{8}$; import of all grains 850 tons; number on relief works 51,200; number gratuitously fed 30,500; number fed by private charity 900; cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number rising 23 per cent., due to extensive villagewar relief and partly to larger numbers fed in relief camps.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*concluded.*		
Malabar (April 26th)	1·24	Markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 5,812, *raggi* 230, *cholum* 1,353 tons; exports, rice 1,312, *raggi* 579 tons; prices of rice slightly risen in Cherakal and Kotteyam, fallen in Kurumbranad and Ponany, stationary elsewhere, highest 7⅞ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 11 in Kotteyam, average 9½ Indian seers per rupee, *raggi* 10⅞ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 13⅛; small-pox and cholera in 8 taluks; deaths from latter 267, cattle healthy; pasture good in Cochin and improving everywhere; 3,135 coolies on Kolathur roads; no relief works opened in Wynaad.
		General Remarks.—General prospects not improved; 8,465½ tons exported by rail from Madras during the week ending the 21st April.
Bombay— (April 26th)		
Sind—(April 25th)		
Kurrachee ...	·17 in Kurrachee; ·16 in Keti; 1·13 in Tatta with hail-storm.	Thunder-storm in Kurrachee on 23rd; 5 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee; river at Kotri on 23rd 10 feet 1 inch against 8 feet 3 inches on same date last year; freshes in Gáj on 14th.
Shikárpur ...	....	Rain fell throughout district, bad for oil-seed harvest, river unusually high.
Hyderabad ...	...	Dust-storm on Monday; fever in 4, small-pox in 5, cattle disease in 2 talukas; rain in 8 talukas on 16th and 19th; blight in wheat in Kandiáro and Moro, and worm in grain in Moro taluka; rain damaged *rabi* crops in Naushahro taluka.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cloudy, dust-storms with light rain; *rabi* harvesting actively progressing; average outturn for 3 talukas, wheat 14 annas in the rupee, oil-seed 13½, barley 12, gram 13, *muttur* 12.
Guzerat—(April 25th)		
Ahmedabad ...	·05	Weather cloudy and warm.
Kaira ...	·39	Weather hot; public health good.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik.—(April 25th)		
Khandesh ...	...	Weather unsettled, thunder-storm with a few drops of rain on the evening of 24th; small-pox decreasing.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan—(April 25th)		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera has appeard in town of Tanna; small-pox in 5 talukas.
Deccan—(April 25th)		
Poona ...	...	No cholera in Junnar; cattle disease in Sirur only.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in 4 talukas, cases 56, deaths 19.
Sholapur ...	1·0	Storms throughout district; 22 deaths from cholera.
Satara ...	...	Slight rain in 4 talukas; only 30 deaths from cholera on Islámpur tank and 2 on Pingli tank, total number of deaths in the district 503.
Southern Mahratta Country—(April 25th)		
Belgaum ...	...	Weather warm, sometimes cloudy; light showers throughout district; deaths from cholera 155; small-pox in some villages of Chikóri.
Dharwar ...	...	Rain in every taluka except Ránibennur, Kod and Ron; cholera prevalent, deaths 407.
Kanara ..	...	Cholera prevalent, 89 deaths.
Kaládgi ..	·35	Cholera cases 642, deaths 408.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—(April 25th)		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cloudy; general health good.
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather and health same as before.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Showers of rain in Sind, parts of Guzerat, Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; cholera increasing in Dharwar, Kaládgi and Satara, small-pox decreasing in Sind and elsewhere.
Bengal— (April 26th)		
Chittagong ...	1·09	Cholera in some thánás; small-pox in Sudder station.
Noakholly ...	·07	Stray cases of cholera still in Begumgunge, Bamni, and Dalál bazaar.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	*Nil*	
Hill Tipperah	·66	
Backergunge ...	·57	Fever and sporadic cholera all over the district; cattle everywhere healthy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Furreedpore ...	·20; ·59 in Madarepore.	No recent reports of cholera.
Dacca ...	·18	Cholera bad in thánú Nawabganj.
Tipperah ...	2·25; 2·68 in Bráhmanbaria	
Mymensingh ...	·11	
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	·04	
Nuddea ...	·63	Cholera in several parts.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera still prevails more or less throughout.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Cholera in and near Shahzadpore.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	A few cases of cholera daily, though the outbreak is by no means a severe one.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox somewhat prevalent.
Malda ...	*Nil*	Cholera still increasing, 144 deaths all over the district.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	
Rungpore ...	·18 in Gaibanda; ·9 in Kurigram.	Cholera said to be bad in Chilmári.
Cooch Behar ...	1·12; 2·14 in Mátabhánga; 2·28 in Dinháta; 4·72 in Mekhaliganj.	Public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil.*	
Darjeeling ...	·03	
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	
Howrah ...	*Nil*	
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Cholera bad in Boinchee; it exists in a sporadic form all over the district.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*; ·33 in Jehanabad; ·08 in Raneegunge.	Slight cholera in Raneegunge.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Among children measles followed by dysentery rather bad in Moheshpore.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	A good deal of cholera still in the town.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	
Purneah ...	*Nil*	
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Some cases of small-pox in Belsund.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	General health good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	
Patna ...	*Nil*	Stray cases of cholera and small-pox throughout.
Gya ...	·14	
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera in Sasseram; a special native docter appointed.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Lohardugga ...	·25	No reports of either small-pox or cholera.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Singhbhoom ...	·46	
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cholera still causes mortality, but is not increasing.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	
Pooree ...	*Nil*; ·69 in Khoordah.	Cholera diminished.
		General Remarks.—The weather is now seasonably hot, but some insignificant showers are reported from a few districts. The state and prospects of the standing crops are good and the *rabi* harvest is almost complete. The mango and *mohwa* crops this year will be indifferent on account of the late heavy rains and hail-storms.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (April 25th) ...	...	*Rabi* cut and being threshed.
Allahabad („ „) ...	...	Harvesting of *rabi* progressing.
Jhansi („ 26th) ...	...	No change.
Agra („ 25th) ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* being reaped; sugarcane getting watered; weather unseasonable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P & Oudh—*concld.*		
Meerut (April 25th) ..	Rain on 23rd	Crops all cut.
Bareilly („ „) ..	...	Ditto ditto.
Almora („ 23rd) ..	...	Two storms during week, weather now settled; crops where not attacked by rust good.
Lucknow („ 25th) ...	...	Hail-storm on 19th in tahsil Lucknow; prospects fair.
Sitapur („ „) ..	*Nil*	Harvesting going on; wheat much lighter than was hoped.
Fyzabad („ „) ..	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; export of grain lively.
Punjab—		
Delhi (April 25th)	*Nil*	Health good; crops being harvested.
Hissar („ „)	·1	Crops good; harvesting still in progress and early *kharif* sowings commenced; health generally good.
Umballa („ „)	·6	Health and crops good in each district.
Jullundur („ „)	·2	
Lahore („ „)	2	
Ráwalpindi („ „)	2·0	Crops partially injured by heavy rain; health good.
Mooltan („ „)	·4	Crops suffering from continued rain; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „)	·4	Health and harvest good.
Pesháwar („ „)	1·6	Agricultural prospects good, except where damaged by hail; health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good, and there is still the prospect of a good harvest throughout the province.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Apl 21st)	·34	Stormy; harvest over; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ..	...	Cloudy and close; ploughing continues; cholera disappearing; prices easy.
Biláspur ..	...	Sugarcane crop good; prices slightly risen.
Raipur ..	·30	Gram on threshing floors injured; prices rising.
Bálághát ..	·10	Cloudy and stormy; threshing of *rabi* continues; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Chhindwára ...	1·13	*Rabi* damaged by rain in some parts; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (April 22nd)	·10	Cloudy; threshing *rabi* nearly finished; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 23rd)	...	Cloudy and close; *rabi* threshing; cattle disease in places; prices rising.
Bhandára („ 24th)	Slight showers	Threshing of *rabi* and *kharif* ploughings continue; fever and cholera prevalent; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 25th)	...	Cloudy; *rabi* threshing continues; health good; prices unchanged
Wardha ..	...	Cloudy; small-pox slightly prevalent.
Nimár ...	...	Cloudy and warm; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy; few cases of small-pox; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* completed; threshing continues; measles prevalent prices slightly fallen.
Jubbulpore ..	·17	Heavy hail-storm on 20th; threshing continues; health good.
Saugor ..	·08	Reaping completed; threshing commenced.
Seoni ..	·05	*Rabi* threshing continues; health good.
Mandla ...	...	Harvest injured to certain extent by late rain; threshing continues; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Damoh ..	...	Prices steady.
		General Remarks—There has been slight rain in some districts accompanied with hail-storms; prospects on the whole continue good.
British Burma—		
(April 26th)		
Arrakan Division ...	...	Thirty-four deaths from cholera in Akyab town; slight cholera and cattle disease in 3 townships of Akyab district; otherwise public health good.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good; cattle disease in Hmawwoon circle.
Bassein ..	...	Six deaths from cholera in town; health of district good.
Henzada ...	...	One death from small-pox; public health fairly good.
Prome ..	...	Ten deaths from cholera in Prome, 11 in Padoung, and 4 in Mahathaman; 4 cases of small-pox in Prome.
Thonkwa ...	...	Reports not received.
Thayetmyo ...	...	
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health fair; slight cholera in Moulmein, and small-pox at outstations.
Assam—		
Gauháti (April 26th) ...	·15	Weather becoming hot, occasionally heavy storms; *asu* cultivation and tea manufacture in progress; public health indifferent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (April 26th)	Some rain has fallen in the districts excepting Bangalore, Kolar and Túmkúr.	Ordinary rice selling at Bangalore at 17 lbs. per rupee; deaths by cholera in Mysore province 1,277, in Coorg 48; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved according to condition statement last tabulated, is in— Bangalore District including town ... 8,025 and 31,878; Kolar ... 4,040 „ 7,561; Túmkúr ... 5,773 „ 13,204; Mysore ... 145 „ 6,047; Hassan ... 1,111 „ 2,158; Shimoga ... 779 „ 1,134; Kudur ... 1,860 „ 1,140; Chitaldroog ... 7,426 „ 5,519; Total ... 29,159 „ 68,641 exclusive of those employed by the Professional Department, daily average of which is 30.542; the number gratuitously relieved has been largely increased by the previous omission from the Bangalore district return of those fed at certain kitchens.
Coorg („ „)	1·76	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráotí (April 26th)	...	Ploughing progressing; small-pox prevalent; cholera in a few places.
Central India— (April 25th)		
Indore ..	...	Public health good.
Gwalior ...	·50	
Neemuch ...	...	
Rutlam ...	Slight rain	
Sutna ...	·05	
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (April 22nd)	...	Crops cut; health good; seasonable.
Meywar („ 20th)	...	Crops good; small-pox decreasing in city; seasonable.
Marwar („ 21st)	·004 Tolerably heavy showers on night of 17th.	Weather cool for the season; crops and health good.
Jhallawar („ „)	...	Health good; weather sultry.
Harowtee („ „)	...	
Tonk ...	0·1	
Shahpura ...	0 15	Health prospects good.
Ajmere (April 26th)	...	Weather seasonable; prospects good.
Jeypore („ „)	Drops of rain	Crops harvested; small-pox disappearing.
Bhurtpore ...	...	Dry weather; nights cool.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1877.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE—FAMINE.

Simla, the 30th April 1877.

THE Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., being about to assume the office of Governor of Bombay, to which he has been appointed by Her Majesty, and being in consequence under the necessity of closing the special mission on which he has been employed since the beginning of January in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council desires to give public expression to the high sense which the Government of India entertain of Sir Richard Temple's services on this occasion.

When in January last it was deemed expedient that a high officer fully acquainted with the views of the Government of India should visit the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay for the purpose of inspecting the districts afflicted with scarcity, and communicating personally with the two Governments regarding the measures which were being carried out for the relief of distress, the choice of the Government of India at once fell upon Sir Richard Temple as the officer whose experience, ability, and energy pointed him out to be specially qualified for the duty. At a considerable sacrifice of personal comfort and convenience, Sir Richard Temple promptly responded to the call made upon him, and has conducted his arduous and delicate mission with signal ability and success.

The energy and devotion which have enabled him to undergo an amount of physical exertion which few could have accomplished are not more remarkable than the thoroughness of his enquiries and the judgment and tact which have characterized his communications with the Local Governments and their officers. To the Government of India Sir Richard Temple has rendered invaluable assistance at this trying juncture, in enabling it by his clear and lucid reports to appreciate the actual facts of the situation; and His Excellency in Council is persuaded that the Government to which he was accredited must recognize the advantage of his practical suggestions for the relief of distress and for promoting a judicious economy in the heavy expenditure which is being necessarily incurred.

The Governor General in Council has no doubt that if life and health be spared to him in the high office which he is about to assume, Sir Richard Temple will add fresh and important services to those which he has already rendered to the State during his long and distinguished career. In entering upon his new duties he carries with him the best wishes of the Government of India.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

T. C. HOPE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 18.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877. [Register No. 33

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General. *(Nothing for publication).*

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22. *(Nothing for publication.)*

SUPPLEMENT No. 18.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CORRIGENDA.—In the Code of Civil Procedure (published in the *Gazette of India*, Part IV, of 31st March, 7th and 14th April 1877), section 688, clause (*f*), *for* "102" *read* "103"; clause (*i*), *for* "176" *read* "177"; section 636, line 8, *for* "65" *read* "64."

Simla, the 30th April 1877.

No. 17.—Mr. J. E. Howard, Barrister-at-law, is appointed to officiate as Reporter in the High Court, North-Western Provinces, for the Indian Law Reports, *vice* Mr. G. T. Spankie.

The 4th May 1877.

No. 18.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the sixteenth day of March 1871, the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, chapter three, section one, were declared applicable to Ajmer and Mairwára;

and whereas the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

and whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent;

in pursuance of the directions contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION No. I OF 1877.

THE AJMER COURTS' REGULATION, 1877.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal.
   Saving.
3. Pending civil cases how to be disposed of.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

A.—General.

4. Ajmer and Mairwára a single district.
   Grades of Courts in such district.
5. Appointment of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs.

SECTIONS.

B.—Of Original Jurisdiction.

6. Court of Commissioner.
7. Court of Subordinate Judge of first class.
8. Court of Subordinate Judge of second class.
9. Court of Munsif.
10. Subordinate Judge of first class may be invested with powers of District Court.
11. Any Subordinate Judge may be invested with powers of Small Cause Court.
12. Act XI of 1865 to apply.
13. Benches of Judges.
Their powers may be confined to specified classes of cases.

C.—Of Appeals and References.

14. Appeals from Courts of original jurisdiction.
15. When Commissioner and Chief Commissioner may receive second appeal.
16. When decision of first Appellate Court to be final.
17. Application to first Appellate Court to refer case.
18. Procedure on such application.
19. Procedure on reference being made.
20. Costs of reference.
21. Any Appellate Court may make reference of its own motion.
22. Period of limitation.
23. Court of Chief Commissioner to be deemed highest Court of Appeal.
Reference under Act XI of 1865.

D.—Miscellaneous.

24. Control over subordinate Courts.
25. Power to distribute judicial business.
26. Chief Commissioner or Commissioner may withdraw suit from subordinate Court, and try it himself, or refer it to other competent Court.
Delegation of similar power to Subordinate Judge.
27. Pleaders and Mukhtárs.
28. Recognized agents.
29. Mode of recording evidence.
30. Exemption of certain property from sale in execution of decree.
31. Imprisonment in execution of decree.
32. Code of Civil Procedure to apply.
33. Section 21 of Act XI of 1865 amended.

E.—Special Provisions for the hearing of Suits involving questions regarding Succession to the Estates of Taluqdárs, Thákurs and Jágírdárs.

34. Suits not to be heard in Court of lower grade than that of first class Subordinate Judge.
35. Chief Commissioner not bound to refer points to High Court.
36. Commissioner to refer points to Chief Commissioner instead of to High Court.
37. Procedure on reference to Chief Commissioner.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

38. Chief Commissioner to discharge functions of High Court.
39. Power to appoint one Magistrate of the district for several districts.
40. Powers under section 36 of Criminal Procedure Code.
41. Power to transfer cases from one district to another.

THE SCHEDULE.

A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in Ajmer and Mairwára.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the administration of Civil and Criminal justice in Ajmer and Mairwára; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Ajmer Courts' Regulation, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer, and to which the provisions of the 33 Vic., cap. 3, section 1, have been applied;

Commencement.

And it shall come into operation on such date as the said Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by a notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct.

Repeal.

2. On and from such date, the Acts and Regulations mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule;

Saving.

but not so as to affect anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings commenced, before the said date.

Pending civil cases how to be disposed of.

3. All suits, appeals, applications and other proceedings of a civil nature pending in any Court in the said territories on the said date shall be disposed of by such of the Courts constituted under this Regulation as the Chief Commissioner may by written order direct:

Provided that no Court in the disposal of any such suit, appeal, application or other proceeding, shall exercise any powers beyond those conferred on it by or under this Regulation, or some other enactment for the time being in force.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

A.—General.

Ajmer and Mairwára a single district.

4. For the purposes of the administration of civil justice the said territories shall form a single district, and

Grades of Courts in such district.

there shall be five grades of Civil Courts in such district (namely),—

1st, the Court of the Chief Commissioner,
2nd, the Court of the Commissioner,
3rd, the Courts of Subordinate Judges of the first class,
4th, the Courts of Subordinate Judges of the second class,
5th, the Courts of Munsifs.

Appointment of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs.

5. The Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may appoint as many persons as he thinks fit either by name or office to be in such district Subordinate Judges of the first, or of the second class or Munsifs.

B.—Of Original Jurisdiction.

Court of Commissioner.

6. The Court of the Commissioner shall be deemed for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force to be the District Court or principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for such district.

In original suits cognizable under the Code of Civil Procedure the jurisdiction of the Commissioner shall, as regards the amount or value of the subject-matter, be without limit.

Court of Subordinate Judge of first class.

7. The jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge of the first class shall extend to all such suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed ten thousand rupees, or where such Subordinate Judge is invested by the Commissioner with additional powers in this behalf, to all such suits without limit of such amount or value.

Court of Subordinate Judge of second class.

8. The jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge of the second class shall extend to all such suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed five hundred rupees.

Court of Munsif.

9. The jurisdiction of a Munsif shall extend to all such suits when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed one hundred rupees.

Subordinate Judge of first class may be invested with powers of District Court.

10. In addition to the jurisdiction specified in section seven, a Subordinate Judge of the first class may exercise such powers conferred by any enactment for the time being in force on a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction as may be delegated to him by the Commissioner.

Any Subordinate Judge may be invested with powers of Small Cause Court.

11. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, invest any Subordinate Judge with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, and may, with like sanction, from time to time determine the local limits within which such powers shall be exercised.

A Subordinate Judge invested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under this section may, in addition to such powers, exercise any other civil jurisdiction conferred on him by or under this Regulation, or any other enactment for the time being in force.

Act XI of 1865 to apply.

12. The Court of a Subordinate Judge exercising the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, shall be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes constituted under Act XI of 1865, and, except as hereinbefore provided and as provided in sections twenty-three and thirty-three of this Regulation, shall be subject to all the provisions of that Act in so far as they may be found applicable.

Benches of Judges.

13. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct that any of the powers hereinbefore conferred on any Court of the two lowest grades shall be exercised by any three persons sitting together as a Bench.

Their powers may be confined to specified classes of cases.

The Chief Commissioner may direct that any powers conferred under this section shall be exercised only in reference to some specified class of cases.

Where three such persons sit together as a Bench, the decision of the majority of such persons shall be deemed the decision of the Bench.

A Bench vested with the powers of a Court of any grade under this section, shall be deemed to be a Court of such grade for all the purposes of this Regulation.

C.—Of Appeals and References.

Appeals from Courts of original jurisdiction.

14. When by any law for the time being in force, an appeal is allowed from any decree or order passed or made by a Civil Court of original jurisdiction, and no provision applicable to the territories to which this Regulation extends is made by such law for determining the Court to which such appeal shall lie, such appeal shall lie as follows, that is to say—

(*a*) when such decree or order is passed or made by a Munsif or Subordinate Judge of the second class, to a Subordinate Judge of the first class specially empowered by the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council to hear such appeals;

(*b*) when such decree or order is passed or made by a Subordinate Judge of the first class, to the Commissioner;

(*c*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Commissioner, to the Chief Commissioner.

When Commissioner and Chief Commissioner may receive second appeal.

15. When the decision of a Subordinate Judge or of the Commissioner passed in appeal, reverses or modifies the decision of the Court of original jurisdiction on a point material to the merits of the case, and is not declared by any law for the time being in force to be final, the Commissioner or Chief Commissioner, as the case may be, may receive a second appeal, if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the subordinate Courts, a further consideration of the case appears to him to be requisite for the ends of justice.

When decision of first Appellate Court to be final.

16. When the Court of first appeal confirms the decision of the Court of original jurisdiction on a matter of fact, such decision shall be final.

Application to first Appellate Court to refer case.

17. When the Court of first appeal confirms the decision of the Court of original jurisdiction on a question of law, or usage having the force of law, or the construction of any document, or the admissibility of any evidence affecting the merits of the case, no further appeal shall lie, but the party aggrieved by such decision may apply to such Court of first appeal to draw up a statement of such question and to submit it,

if such Court of first appeal be that of a Subordinate Judge, to the Commissioner;

if such Court be that of the Commissioner or Chief Commissioner, to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

Every application under this section shall, for the purposes of the Court Fees Act, 1870, be deemed to be a memorandum of appeal to the Court of the Commissioner or to the High Court, as the case may be.

Procedure on such application.

18. If the Court to which such application is made, after perusing such application and hearing the applicant if he claim to be heard, consider that there is a question of the nature specified in section seventeen, it shall draw up a statement of the same, and of such facts only of the case as are necessary to explain it, and shall submit such statement, together with the record of the case and its own opinion on such question, to the Commissioner or to the said High Court, as the case may be.

Procedure on reference being made.

19. The Commissioner or the said High Court, as the case may be, shall, with as little delay as possible, proceed to hear the case referred as if it were an appeal instituted in the Court of the said Commissioner or in the said High Court (except that it shall not be necessary for the parties to be present), and shall send a copy of the judgment passed thereon to the Court submitting the point, which shall dispose of the case in conformity therewith.

Costs of reference.

20. The costs, if any, consequent on the reference of the case to the Commissioner or High Court, shall be costs in the appeal out of which the reference arose.

Any Appellate Court may make reference of its own motion.

21. When any Appellate Court in the trial of a civil appeal entertains a doubt in respect of a question of the nature specified in section seventeen, such Court may refer such question in manner provided by section eighteen.

References under this section, when made by a Subordinate Judge, shall be made to the Commissioner, and when made by the Commissioner or Chief Commissioner, to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

All such references shall be dealt with in manner provided by sections nineteen and twenty.

Period of limitation.

22 The period of limitation for an appeal under section fourteen or section fifteen shall run from the date of the decree, order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say—

(*a*) when such appeal lies to a Subordinate Judge, thirty days;

(*b*) when such appeal lies to the Commissioner or Chief Commissioner, sixty days.

The period of limitation for an application under section seventeen shall be thirty days, reckoned from the date of the decree or order of the Appellate Court.

In other respects the limitation of such appeals and applications shall be governed by the provisions of "The Indian Limitation Act, 1871."

Court of Chief Commissioner to be deemed highest Court of Appeal.

23. The Court of the Chief Commissioner shall be deemed for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force to be the highest Civil Court of Appeal in the said territories:

Reference under Act XI of 1865.

Provided that references under sections twenty-two and thirty-two of Act XI of 1865, shall be made, not to the Chief Commissioner, but to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

D.—Miscellaneous.

Control over subordinate Courts.

24. The general control over all the Courts of the three lowest grades shall be vested in the Commissioner, subject to the superintendence of the Chief Commissioner.

The general control over the Court of the Commissioner shall be vested in the Chief Commissioner.

Power to distribute judicial business.

25. Subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner may direct the civil judicial business to be distributed among the Courts of the three lowest grades in such way as he thinks fit: provided that no Court shall exercise any powers beyond those conferred on it by or under this Regulation or some other enactment for the time being in force.

The Commissioner may delegate the power conferred on him by this section, wholly or in part, and subject to any limitations he deems fit, to any Subordinate Judge of the first class.

Chief Commissioner or Commissioner may withdraw suit from subordinate Court, and try it himself, or refer it to other competent Court.

26. The Chief Commissioner or Commissioner shall have power to withdraw any suit or appeal pending in any Court subject to his control or superintendence, and try such suit or appeal himself, or refer it for trial to any other such Court competent to try the same.

Delegation of similar power to Subordinate Judge.

The Commissioner may empower any Subordinate Judge of the first class to exercise a like power in respect of suits pending in the Court of any other Subordinate Judge or of any Munsif.

Pleaders and Mukhtárs.

27. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents Act, 1865, no person shall be admitted or enrolled as a Pleader or Mukhtár under that Act after the passing of this Regulation.

Recognized agents.

28. In addition to the persons mentioned in section seventeen of the Civil Procedure Code, the following shall be deemed to be "recognized agents" for the purposes of the said Code:—

(*a*) A party's relation, partner, servant or friend specially empowered to act and permitted by the Court to act as such agent;

(*b*) A person specially empowered to act as such agent by any of the Istimrárdárs and Jágírdárs whose names are included in the schedule attached to the Ajmer Taluqdárs Relief Regulation of 1872;

(*c*) A vakíl or other person authorized by any Prince or Chief to act for or represent him;

(*d*) An advocate, vakíl or attorney enrolled on the roll of any High Court established by Letters Patent, when the Court before which the case is pending is of opinion, for reasons to be recorded by it, that it is essential for the proper conduct of such case to permit such advocate, vakíl or attorney to act therein.

Mode of recording evidence.

29. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct that in any class of suits between landlord and tenant in agricultural villages, the evidence may be taken in the form prescribed by section 172 of Act VIII of 1859, for cases in which an appeal does not lie to a higher tribunal.

Exemption of certain property from sale in execution of decree.

30. The following property is exempted from attachment and sale in execution of decrees of the Civil Courts:—

land and wells not being situated within the inhabited limits of a town or village,

dwelling-houses belonging to agriculturists and occupied by their owners,

implements and materials used in husbandry and animals kept for agricultural purposes,

implements of trade or of domestic industry, and the necessary wearing apparel of the debtor and his family.

Where the debtor is an agriculturist, it shall be in the discretion of the Court executing the decree, subject to any restrictions which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, impose, to exempt from attachment or sale, besides the property hereinbefore mentioned, any agricultural produce which such Court may be satisfied, on such enquiry as it deems fit to make, is intended by such debtor to be used and is required for the subsistence of such debtor and the members of his family dependent on him, or as seed for the land cultivated by him, or as fodder for the animals kept by him for agricultural purposes.

Imprisonment in execution of decree.

31. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, it shall be in the discretion of any Court to refuse any application of a decree-holder for the imprisonment of his judgment-debtor; but nothing herein contained shall prevent a decree-holder from appealing against an order refusing such an application.

Code of Civil Procedure to apply.

32. Except as otherwise provided in this Regulation or in any other enactment for the time being in force, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, so far as the same may be applicable, shall apply to all suits, appeals and other proceedings in the Civil Courts.

Section 21 of Act XI of 1865 amended.

33. The concluding portion of section twenty-one of Act XI of 1865, beginning with the words "but no such new trial," is repealed, and in lieu thereof there shall be read the following, that is to say—

"the Court may, if it sees fit, require an applicant for a new trial to deposit with his application in Court the amount for which a decree may have been passed against him, including the costs, if any, of the opposite party."

E.—Special Provisions for the hearing of Suits involving questions regarding Succession to the Estates of Taluqdárs, Thákurs and Jágírdárs.

Suits not to be heard in Court of lower grade than that of first class Subordinate Judge.

34. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing sections of this Regulation, no suit in which any question regarding a right to inherit as heir by birth or adoption, or to succeed by any other title to the estates of any of the Taluqdárs, Thákurs or Jágírdárs entered in the schedule annexed to the Ajmer Taluqdárs' Relief Regulation, 1872, is in issue, shall be heard by any Court of a lower grade than that of a Subordinate Judge of the first class.

Chief Commissioner not bound to refer points to High Court.

35. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections seventeen and eighteen of this Regulation, the Chief Commissioner shall not on appeal in such suits be bound to make any such reference to the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, as is by the said sections prescribed.

Commissioner to refer points to Chief Commissioner instead of to High Court.

36. References made by the Commissioner of Ajmer on appeal in such suits under sections eighteen and twenty-one, shall be made, not to the said High Court as provided by those sections, but to the Court of the Chief Commissioner:

Provided that if, on any reference being made to him under this section, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that such reference is one which should be disposed of by the said High Court, he may return it to the Commissioner with a view to its being submitted to that Court as provided by the said sections eighteen and twenty-one.

Procedure on reference to Chief Commissioner.

37. The Chief Commissioner shall, on such a reference being made to him, unless he returns it for submission to the said High Court, proceed to deal with it in the same manner in all respects as the said High Court is required to do by sections nineteen and twenty-one, and his ruling or judgment thereon shall have the same effect as a ruling or judgment of the said High Court, and the Commissioner shall dispose of the case in conformity therewith.

The costs (if any) consequent on such reference shall be costs in the appeal out of which it arose.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Chief Commissioner to discharge functions of High Court.

38. Except in reference to proceedings against European British subjects, or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the Chief Commissioner shall discharge the functions of a High Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Power to appoint one Magistrate of the district for several districts.

39. The Chief Commissioner may at any time appoint one person to be Magistrate of the district in two or more of the districts into which the territory to which this Regulation extends may be from time

to time divided for the purposes of the said Code of Criminal Procedure.

And any person so appointed may exercise any of his powers as Magistrate of the district for one of such districts within the limits of any other of such districts.

Powers under section 36 of Criminal Procedure Code.

40. The Chief Commissioner may invest the person appointed to be Magistrate of the district for any district, by whatever designation he may be known, with the powers which may be conferred on a Deputy Commissioner under section thirty-six of that Code.

Power to transfer cases from one district to another.

41. The Commissioner may transfer any criminal case or appeal, or any class of criminal cases or appeals, from a Criminal Court in any district to a Criminal Court competent to dispose of such case or appeal, or class of cases or appeals, in any other district.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2).

Number and year.	Title or Short title.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1859 ...	An Act for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	Section 6 and sections 372, 373, 374.
XXIII of 1861 ...	An Act to amend Act VIII of 1859 (*for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter*).	Section 23, except the first forty-five words thereof. Section 25, and sections 27 to 34 (both inclusive).
XX of 1865 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to Pleaders and Mukhtárs.	Sections 45 and 46.
Regulation II of 1872	The Ajmer Courts' Regulation, 1872 ...	The whole.
VI of 1873	A Regulation to make special provision for the hearing of suits involving questions regarding succession to the estates of Taluqdárs, Thákurs and Jágírdárs in Ajmer.	The whole.
I of 1875	A Regulation to amend the Ajmer Courts' Regulation, 1872.	The whole.

ARTHUR PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 30th April 1877.

No. 392.—Mr. P. Hurley is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 19th December last.

The 2nd May 1877.

No. 398.—The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., resigned his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India on the 10th ultimo.

MEDICAL.

The 30th April 1877.

No. 285.—The services of third grade Assistant Surgeon Omerto Lal Moonshee are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

The 2nd May 1877.

No. 290.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon A. Tomes to be in medical charge of the establishments attached to all the Government Offices coming up to Simla with the Government of India.

Dr. Tomes joined his appointment on the 14th ultimo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd May 1877.

No. 125.—Privilege leave for three months has been granted to the Reverend E. G. Davis, Chaplain of Mhow, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE—FAMINE.

Simla, the 30th April 1877.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., being about to assume the office of Governor of Bombay, to which he has been appointed by Her Majesty, and being in consequence under the necessity of closing the special mission on which he has been employed since the beginning of January in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council desires to give public expression to the high sense which the Government of India entertain of Sir Richard Temple's services on this occasion.

When in January last it was deemed expedient that a high officer fully acquainted with the views of the Government of India should visit the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay for the purpose of inspecting the districts afflicted with scarcity, and communicating personally with the two Governments regarding the measures which were being carried out for the relief of distress, the choice of the Government of India at once fell upon Sir Richard Temple as the officer whose experience, ability, and energy pointed him out to be specially qualified for the duty. At a considerable sacrifice of personal comfort and convenience, Sir Richard Temple promptly responded to the call made upon him, and has conducted his arduous and delicate mission with signal ability and success.

The energy and devotion which have enabled him to undergo an amount of physical exertion which few could have accomplished are not more remarkable than the thoroughness of his enquiries and the judgment and tact which have characterized his communications with the Local Governments and their officers. To the Government of India Sir Richard Temple has rendered invaluable assistance at this trying juncture, in enabling it by his clear and lucid reports to appreciate the actual facts of the situation; and His Excellency in Council is persuaded that the Government to which he was accredited must recognize the advantage of his practical suggestions for the relief of distress and for promoting a judicious economy in the heavy expenditure which is being necessarily incurred.

The Governor General in Council has no doubt that if life and health be spared to him in the high office which he is about to assume, Sir Richard Temple will add fresh and important services to those which he has already rendered to the State during his long and distinguished career. In entering upon his new duties he carries with him the best wishes of the Government of India.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SURVEYS.

The 1st May 1877.

No. 283.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain Fitzherbert Coddington, B.S.C., Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade in the Revenue Survey, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades with effect from the 19th March last:—

Captain W. H. Wilkins, B.S C., from Officiating Deputy Superintendent 3rd grade to Assistant Superintendent 1st grade.

Mr. H. B Talbot, from Assistant Superintendent 1st grade to the 2nd grade.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 1st May 1877.

No. 5 of 1877 —The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

HINDOSTAN, WEST COAST, SIND.

Extension of the Hajamri mouth of the River Indus.

The Bombay Government has notified that the banks forming the Hajamri mouth of the River Indus have recently been resurveyed, and found to have greatly extended since the survey of 1867.

Lieutenant Stiffe (late Indian Navy) who executed the survey, reports that the outer edge of the shoal water is now 3¼ nautical miles to seaward of its former position, and is in latitude 24° 4′ 24″ N., and longitude east of Kurrachee lighthouse 14′ 33″. Great caution therefore is required by vessels proceeding to or leaving Kurrachee.

At a distance of 2 miles from the shoal, there is a depth of 10 fathoms at low water.

The Kukiwari banks show no further material extension.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 25th April 1877.

JOHN HENRY ELLIS, *Staff Comdr.*, R. N.,
Deputy Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

By Order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts: Indus Tidal Channels from Manora Point to Kaha River, No. 41; Sind and Kutch Coast, No. 42; Kurrachee to Vingorla, No. 826; and the Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 15; also Admiralty West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 233, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 337.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 30th April 1877.

No. 896P.—In supersession of all previous notifications by the Foreign Department, the following Civil Courts established within the limits of the Kattywar Political Agency are recognized by the Governor General in Council, for the purposes of Section 284 of the Code of Civil Procedure [Act VIII of 1859] :—

1 Court of the Political Agent in Kattywar.
2 „ Asst. Political Agent, Jhálawar.
3 „ „ „ Hállár.
4 „ „ „ Sorath.
5 „ „ „ Gohelwad.
6 „ Depy. Asst. Poltl. Agt., Jhálawar.
7 „ „ „ Hállár.
8 „ „ „ Sorath.
9 „ „ „ Gohelwad.
10 „ Thándar, Wadhwan.
11 „ „ Mánekwára.
12 „ „ Songarh.
13 „ „ Chotila.
14 „ „ Bábra.
15 „ „ Lodhika.
16 „ „ Dhrápha.
17 „ „ Bagasrá.
18 „ „ Dasára.
19 „ „ Bhoika.
20 „ „ Lákhápádar.
21 „ „ Páliád.
22 „ „ Chok.
23 „ „ Dátha.
24 „ „ Chamárdi.
25 „ „ Jhinjhuwára.
26 „ „ Mulila.
27 „ Asst. Political Agent, Gondal.
28 „ Munsiff, Dhoraji.
29 „ „ Gondal.
30 „ Assistant Political Agent, Limri.
31 „ Munsiff, Limri.
32 „ Thándár, Balol.
33 „ „ Siani.
34 „ Niyayadhish, Bántwá.
35 Small Cause Court, Rajkot.

No. 898P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. V. Escher as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden.

GENERAL.

The 21st April 1877.

No. 909G.—The services of Major [Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel] C. A. deKantzow are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from 1st February to 13th March 1877, on which latter date the services of that Officer were again placed at the disposal of this Department.

The 30th April 1877.

No. 1016G.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. H. B. Webster, C. S., Officiating Commissioner, Benares, to officiate as Agent to the Governor General at Benares, with effect from the afternoon of 5th April 1877, *vice* Mr. Carmichael.

The 3rd May 1877.

No. 1048G.—LEAVE.—Captain F. H. Jackson, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, is granted 15 days' privilege leave with effect from 3rd May 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 1049G.—Lalji Purshotam, Native Assistant to Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, is appointed to the charge of the Agency Treasury, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain Jackson on privilege leave.

No. 1050G.—LEAVE.—In supersession of Notification No. 709 G, dated 23rd March 1877, Colonel M. Thomson, Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, and Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 29 days, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th April 1877.

No. 1051G.—APPOINTMENT.—In supersession of Notifications Nos. 710G and 711G, dated 23rd March 1877, Colonel A. Elderton, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 1st Class, as a temporary arrangement, and is posted as Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions, with effect from the afternoon of 20th April 1877, *vice* Colonel M. Thomson on privilege leave.

The 4th May 1877.

No. 1068 G.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major G. S. Sutherland, M.D., late Sanitary Commissioner, Oudh, to officiate as officer in medical charge of the Rajpootana Agency and Superintendent of Raj Dispensaries, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major Moore.

No. 1069G.—In supersession of Notification of this Department No. 2222G., dated 13th October 1876, Captain R. G. E. Dalrymple, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, is posted to Nowgong as Assistant Political Agent in Bundlecund, and Cantonment Magistrate and Treasury Officer, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1071G.—APPOINTMENT.—Colonel J. Watson, C.B., V.C., Commandant, Central India Horse; and Political Agent, Western Malwa, is appointed to be Resident of the 2nd Class, and is posted to Gwalior as Political Agent, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel Hutchinson retired.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 4th May 1877.

No. 421.—*Cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of March 1877, compared with those on the same date in 1876 and 1875 :—*

	1875.	1876.	1877.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	2,43,07,959	2,86,27,733	1,54,36,800
Bengal ...	2,91,62,214	2,66,39,404	2,19,95,815
Assam ...	28,67,136	31,87,643	29,89,135
British Burmah	53,18,396	45,97,396	47,60,540
N.-W. Provinces	1,88,19,064	2,40,97,314	1,59,38,091
Oudh ...	55,57,444	74,35,229	59,08,956
Punjab ...	1,20,41,861	1,03,51,231	1,03,51,095
Bombay ...	2,59,43,110	3,53,22,610	3,02,75,504
Central Provs.	41,00,141	38,94,648	42,22,306
Madras ...	2,88,77,757	2,90,13,391	2,65,45,138
TOTAL ...	15,69,95,082	17,31,66,599	13,84,23,380

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 4th May 1877.

No. 422.—*Silver received and coined in the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the calendar year 1877 :—*

	Bullion or Coin received from the Paper Currency Department and (petty amounts) from Government Officers.	Coined and examined
In the month of March 1877.	Rs.	Rs
Calcutta	12,92,777	22,33,455
Bombay	57,45,223	85,57,829
TOTAL ..	70,38,000	1,07,91,284
First three months		
Calcutta	56,38,408	76,28,383
Bombay	2,40,92,944	1,60,90,677
TOTAL ..	2,97,31,352	2,37,19,060

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1877.

	GOLD.			SILVER.			TOTAL.		
	Imports	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of March ..	25,68,055	1,400	25,66,655	64,90,075	20,34,007	44,56,068	90,58,130	20,35,407	70,22,723
First three months ..	75,65,732	53,126	75,12,606	3,08,10,447	50,84,105	2,57,26,342	3,83,76,179	51,37,231	3,32,38,948

No. 427.—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. White, R.E., Officiating Master of Her Majesty's Mint at Bombay.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 4th May 1877.

No. 382.—The Governor General in Council directs that the words "or gratuity" be inserted after the word "pension" in line 3, and also in line 4 of the Proviso under Section 60 of the Civil Pension Code.

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 4th May 1877.

No. 430.—*Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1877-78 :—*

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.			TWO SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND ONE MONTH'S DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	459,200	491,105	31,905	918,400	997,748	79,348
Bombay	190,151	244,200	54,049	190,151	244,200	54,049
TOTAL ...	649,351	735,305	85,954	1,108,551	1,241,948	133,397

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd May 1877.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 397.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 328 of 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Bayly is permitted to draw the capitalized value of his annuity in England instead of in Calcutta.

The 4th May 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 398.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Major C. R. Cock, Staff Corps, to be a Brigade-Major on the establishment, *vice* Major A. D. Butter.

No. 399.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Colonel H. A. Cockburn, Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade.
Captain H. G. Pritchard, Officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade.
Major W. S. Hunt, Officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.
Lieutenant F. F. R. Burgess, Officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.
Captain C. T. P. Luxmoore, Assistant Military Accountant, on probation, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

} From the date Colonel J. G. Touch officiates as Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, or until further orders.

No. 400.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

With reference to G. G. Os. Nos. 1177 and 1178 of 1867, Colonel Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, C. S. I., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 27th February 1877, *vice* Lieutenant-General *Sir* John Fordyce, K. C. B., deceased.

No. 401.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant John Abercrombie, Bengal Staff Corps,—25th April 1877.

No. 402.—BREVET—

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Thomas McGrigor, Bengal Staff Corps,
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Barter, Bengal Staff Corps,

} 28th April 1877.

No. 403.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 3rd April 1877, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, Clauses 8 and 9, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 404.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," the 16th March 1877, *page* 2084.

India Office, 15th March 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Harry Heptinstall Rose Heath, 10th Hussars. Dated 24th July 1872.
Lieutenant George Alfred Money, 8th Regiment. Dated 11th September 1872.

"London Gazette," 27th March 1877, *page* 2266.

War Office, Pall Mall, 27th March 1877.

BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death, on 7th February 1877, of General Walter Nugent Thomas Smee, Bombay Infantry, and of Lieutenant-General William Robert Andrew Freeman, Madras Infantry :—

Lieutenant-General Edward Messiter, Madras Infantry, to be General. Dated 8th February 1877.
Major-General Charles Prior, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 8th February 1877.

To be Major-Generals in the East Indies.

Colonel Samuel Brougham Faddy, Bengal Infantry. Dated 8th February 1877.
Colonel Richard Andrew Doria, Madras Infantry. Dated 8th February 1877.

India Office, 26th March 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BREVET.

To be Majors.

Captain Henry Alexander Shakespear, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Major-General F. Maitland, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 4th August 1876.
Captain Henry Montagu Buller, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Major-General L. S. Hough, Bombay Staff Corps, deceased. Dated 24th November 1876.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Charles Tatham Hitchens. Dated 7th January 1877.
Major Halford Fellowes. Dated 11th January 1877.
Major Charles Peter Hunter. Dated 20th January 1877.

Major John Gillespie. Dated 20th January 1877.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) John Pringle Sheriff. Dated 20th January 1877.

Major Alexander Home Bramley. Dated 20th January 1877.

Major William Phaire. Dated 20th January 1877.

Major Lionel Henry Planta deHochpied Larpent. Dated 20th January 1877.

Major Frederick Macnaghten Armstrong. Dated 20th January 1877.

Major Archibald Edwards Campbell. Dated 20th January 1877.

To be Majors.

Captain Redmond Hervey deMontmorency. Dated 4th January 1877.

Captain Arthur Battye. Dated 6th January 1877.

Captain Thomas Dayrell. Dated 6th January 1877.

Captain George Ludlow Kennedy Hewett. Dated 20th January 1877.

Captain (Brevet Major) William Tweedie. Dated 20th January 1877.

Captain George Constable Gregory. Dated 20th January 1877.

Captain Francis Frazer John Toke. Dated 22nd January 1877.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant George Hugh Coles Dyce. Dated 30th December 1876.

Lieutenant Augustus Keith Abbott. Dated 30th December 1876.

Lieutenant Sydney Drummond Turnbull. Dated 3rd January 1877.

"London Gazette," 3rd April 1877, page 2397.

War Office, Pall Mall, 3rd April 1877.

BREVET.

The honorary rank of Captain conferred on Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary Henry Telfer, Warrant Officer, Bengal Establishment, to be dated 2nd August 1876, and not 2nd May 1876, as stated in the Gazette of 10th November 1876.

The surname of the Deputy Assistant Commissary, Bombay Establishment, on whom the honorary rank of Lieutenant was conferred in the Gazette of the 10th November 1876, is Forde, and not Ford, as therein stated.

The undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement. Dated 4th April 1877:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Creighton Wood, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major-General

Surgeon-Major John Liston Paul, Madras Army, to be Deputy Surgeon-General.

No. 405.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Jemadar Ghulam Rasul Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Mahomed Amir Khan, invalided; Kote Duffadar Amir Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulam Rasul Khan, promoted,—18th March 1877.

CAMP EQUIPAGE—CARRIAGE—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 406.—The average weights of Staff Serjeants' tents and Sepoys and Lascars' Pals being those shewn in the margin, the following corrections should be made in the proportion of carriage given in the revised tables of camp equipage and carriage for British and Native troops serving in the Bengal presidency published in the general orders noted below:—

	Average weight. Mds.	Srs.
Staff Serjeants' tents ...	6	12½
Sepoys' tents of 2 Pals	6	12½
Lascars' Pals ..	3	30½

In the table of carriage for tents "*on ordinary movements,*" "*For soldiers*" and "*for families,*" and in the table of carriage for tents "*on field service,*" "*For soldiers*"

G. G. O. No 901, dated 16th September 1874.	For	1 Camel for 1 Staff Serjeant's tent or 2 Elephants for 5 Staff Serjeants' tents	substitute	Camels on the scale of 1½ camels for 1 Staff Serjeant's tent, or 2 Elephants for 5 Staff Serjeants' tents
		1 Camel for 2 Pals or 1 Elephant for 6 Pals		Camels on the scale of ¾ camel for 1 single Pal, or 1 Elephant for 4 Pals.

In the table of carriage for tents "*on ordinary movements*" and "*on field service.*"

G. G. O. No 948, dated 17th September 1875.	For	1 Camel for 1 Staff Serjeant's tent or 2 Elephants for 5 Staff Serjeants' tents	substitute	Camels on the scale of 1½ camels for 1 Staff Serjeant's tent, or 2 Elephants for 5 Staff Serjeants' tents.
		1 Camel for 2 Pals or 1 Elephant for 6 Pals		Camels on the scale of 1½ camels per tent of 2 Pals, or 1 Elephant for 5 Pals.

EQUIPMENT TABLES.

Belts, leather, pouch, buff, R. A. rank and file.

No. 407.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 747 of 1875, it is notified that the entry as per margin at page 1, Equipment Tables, Royal Horse Artillery, is to be erased.

As the pouch belts and pouches now in possession of batteries of Royal Horse and Field Artillery become worn out, they will be replaced by pouches of the new pattern to be worn on the waist belt.

No. 408.—G. G. O. No. 905 of 1876 is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted:—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 56 of 1875, it is hereby notified that the issue of Staff Sergeants' accoutrements and arms is sanctioned to the Band Sergeants of British Regiments.

This however will not make any increase in the total number of sets of Staff Sergeants' arms and accoutrements, as Pioneer Sergeants are not accoutred as Staff Sergeants.

This latter Staff Sergeant will carry the same arm as Pioneers, and the following corrections

are to be made in the Equipment Tables of British Infantry :—

Page 3.

Belts, leather waist, buff, Infantry, without lockets, Sergeants.	1 per Sergeant and Sergeant Pioneer.	41

Page 4.

Frogs, leather, buff, Infantry, Pioneers, with shifting loop.	1 per Pioneer and Pioneer Sergeant.	11
Lockets, union, gilding, metal, Sergeants, Infantry.	1 per Sergeant and Pioneer Sergeant.	41

Page 5.

Scabbards, sword, leather, brass, mounted, Line Regiments, Pioneer.	1 per Pioneer and Pioneer Sergeant.	11
Swords, brass hilt, Pioneer, (saw back.)	1 per Pioneer and Pioneer Sergeant.	11

This issue to the Pioneer Sergeant will necessitate a corresponding reduction of one set of arms and accoutrements to rank and file.

No. 409.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 56 of 1875 the following corrections are directed to be made in Equipment Tables for British Infantry:—

Page 15.

Weights, iron,	4 stone	to be erased.
Weighing man	2 „	

Page 16.

Enter after rivets of sizes—

Weights, avoirdupois, iron.	56 lbs	2	per machine weighing man.
	28 „	2	
	14 „	1	
	7 „	1	
	4 „	1	
	2 „	1	
	½ „	1	
	¼ „	1	

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 410.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Surgeon-Major Thomas Williams Sheppard, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Benares,—private affairs, for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major John Liston, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, Lalitpur, North-Western Provinces,—private affairs, for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Henry Grant Young, R. A., Commanding Jacobabad Mountain Train,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William Arthur Roberts, R. A., Remount Agent at the Presidency,—private affairs, for four months, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876.

Surgeon Joseph Johnstone Monteath, M. D.,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 411.—The grant of furlough on private affairs to Captain W. Atkins, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, in G. G. O. No. 95 of 1877, is cancelled.

No. 412.—ERRATUM—

In G. G. O. No. 51 of 1877, granting furlough to Europe to Colonel J. B. Dennys, Bengal Staff Corps, for "under the Regulations of 1854," read *under Rule IX of the Regulations of* 1868.

NAMES AND DESIGNATIONS.

No. 413.—With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, Surgeon-Major William Caldwell Smith, M.D, Bengal Medical Department, is permitted to bear the name of William Smith Caldwell.

PENSIONS.

No. 414.—James Kilpatrick, late 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension (which is chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, *viz.*, one shilling per diem, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay.

No. 415.—Ghoolab Bebee, widow of the late Ressaidar Mirza Unwur Ally Beg, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted a pension of Rs. 16 per mensem, payable in Chedderghaut, Hyderabad, Deccan.

No. 416.—Syee Kudda Bux, E. Battery, F. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, is granted an injury pension of Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces circle.

No. 417.—ERRATUM—

In G. G. O. No. 254 of 1877, for "7 pence," read "9 pence" per diem.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 418.—Jemadar Durbara Singh, 18th Bengal Cavalry, is permitted to resign the service from the 10th March 1877.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 419.—The services of Surgeon J. Moran, M. D., Officiating Civil Surgeon, Dehra Dun, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with reference to notification by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 202A., dated the 12th April 1877.

H. K. BURNE, *Col.*,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th April 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 14th to 27th April 1877:—

Corps.	RANK AND NAME.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
British Medical Service.	Deputy Surgeon General N. H. Stewart, M. D.	22nd April 1877.	Calcutta.	Will left.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 21st to 27th April 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					*Rs. a. p.*		
Robert Austin Allen, M. D. (*a*).	Surgeon Major.	4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.	4th December 1876.	Not known	4,122 2 7	.....	27th June 1877.
Charles Augustus Fillingham (*b*).	Captain	65th Foot ...	1st January 1877.	Intestate	6,824 14 3	..	

(*a*) *Widow.*—Mrs. Austin Allen, the Common, Woolwich

(*b*) *Next-of-kin brother.*—George H. Fillingham, Esq., Syerston Hall, Newark, Nottinghamshire.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 30th April 1877.

No. 198.—Mr. W. G. Bayly, B.A., Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, is, on return from furlough, granted subsidiary leave from 15th to 21st February 1877.

The 2nd May 1877.

No. 199.—The following temporary changes in the grading of superior officers of the Accounts Branch are ordered, with effect from the 3rd April 1877, consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. Moss, Examiner of Accounts:—

Major C. M. Moberly, Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Examiner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade (temporary rank).

Mr. W. Palmer, Examiner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to be Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade (temporary rank).

Major P. Lambert, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Examiner of Accounts, to be Examiner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade (temporary rank).

No. 200.—The resignation of his appointment by Baboo Hurris Chunder Pal, Overseer, 1st Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is accepted, with effect from the 9th February 1877.

The 4th May 1877.

No. 202.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 194 of 27th April 1877, Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Simla Imperial Circle on the 28th April 1877.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877. (Register No. 33.)

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st March 1877.

From the 14th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 7th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

	Rs	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1877.

No. 70.—Mr. E. A. Leach, Cable Clerk, Acting 2nd Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 23rd January to 19th February 1877, and from 1st April to 2nd June 1877. For the period from 20th February to 31st March 1877 Mr. Leach was on duty, having been re-called from leave in the interest of the public service.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 23rd April 1877.

No. $\frac{1119}{828}$ *G.*—Surgeon-Major F. W. A. DeFabeck, in Medical Charge of the Deolie Irregular Force, availed himself on the 9th April 1877 of the leave granted him by this Office Notification No. 876—637G, dated 31st March 1877.

By Order,
H. M. DURAND,
1st Asstt., Agent to the Govr. Genl

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 30th April 1877.

No. 27.—Colonel A. Cadell, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Agent, Governor General, for Central India, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 27th April 1877.

No. 13.—With reference to Notification No. 159, dated 10th March 1877, granting three months' privilege leave to Captain F. W. Grant, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Judge, Small Cause Court, Akola, the following temporary promotion is made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 8th April 1877:—

Captain R. S. Thompson, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

By Order,

G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th April 1877.

No. 55.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 31, dated 21st March 1877, Captain W H. Beckett, Executive Engineer, joined the Office of Inspector General of Military Works on the 21st April 1877 before noon.

The 27th April 1877.

No. 56.—Lieutenant M. Laugharne, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination, as required by Public Works Code II. iv. 22.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Lahore Division.

Lahore, the 25th April 1877.

No. 12.—Captain G. D. A. Jackson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from Mooltan to Dalhousie Division, Military Works.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Lahore Divn., Mily. Works.

Oudh Division of Superintendence.

Lucknow, the 26th April 1877.

No. 34.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 30 of 14th instant, Lieutenant J. A. Ferreir, R. E., Assistant Engineer, joined the Allahabad Division, Military Works, on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The 2nd May 1877.

No. 35.—With reference to Inspector General, Military Works, Notification No. 27, dated the 19th March last, Mr. W. Eckstein, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, availed himself of the preparatory leave on the forenoon of the 26th ultimo, in order to avail himself of the furlough granted him in the same notification.

No. 36.—Mr. J H. Reid, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Saugor Division, Military Works, availed himself of the furlough granted in Inspector General, Military Works, Notification No. 49, dated the 11th April 1877, with usual subsidiary leave, as per that Officer's Notification No. 54 of 21st idem, on the forenoon of 21st ultimo. Mr. Reid made over charge of the Nowgong Sub-Division to Mr. T. H. Jewett, Assistant Engineer, on afternoon of 20th idem.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Divn., Mily. Works.

Rawul Pindi Division.

The 27th April 1877.

No. 701.—Captain W. G. Nicholson, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, made over charge of the 2nd Peshawur Division, Military Works, to Lieutenant Thurburn, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the 19th instant, before noon, and received over charge of the 2nd Rawul Pindee Division, Military Works, from Lieutenant E. H. Cameron, R. E., on the 24th idem.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Rawul Pindi Divn., Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th April 1877.

No. 76.—The services of Mr. E. P. Woods, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal Railway, were, on reduction of establishment, dispensed with from the afternoon of the 30th September 1876.

No. 77.—Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Northern Bengal to the Indus Valley Railway.

The 27th April 1877.

No. 78.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 170 of the 5th April 1877, the under-mentioned Officers are posted to the Indus Valley Railway:—

Mr. J. E. N. Boydell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. H. E. Haddon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. E. Leycester, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. F. Lang, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. R. Sivewright, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 25th April 1877.

No. 429.—Corporal J. Tudball, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, posted to this project in Director's Notification No. 68, dated 11th April 1877, reported his arrival at Ajmere on the forenoon of the 12th instant.

The 28th April 1877.

No. 444.—Lieutenant W. V. Constable, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' special leave for the purpose of studying Native Languages with effect from 14th May 1877, or such subsequent date as he can be spared.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 24th April 1877.

No. 76.—Mr. P. J. Bruff, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave from 20th May 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 77.—Mr. S. W. Vardon, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st June 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 27th April 1877.

No. 78.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 168, dated 4th April 1877, Mr. H. Lambert, Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 26th instant.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawul Pindi, the 28th April 1877.

No. 57.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 68, dated 11th April 1877, Corporal J. M. Browne, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Rawul Pindi on the forenoon of 4th April 1877, and is posted to the Soan Division, which division he joined on the forenoon of 6th idem.

No. 58.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 168, dated 4th April 1877, transferring Mr. H. Lambert, Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Indus Valley State Railway, this officer handed over charge, as a temporary arrangement, of the office of the Jhelum Section to Mr. W. Nethersole, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Open Line.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 27th April 1877.

No. 1.—With reference to Director's Notification No. 63, dated 4th April 1877, transferring Lieutenant C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, that officer joined the open line of the Punjab Northern State Railway on the forenoon of the 27th April 1877 for temporary employment.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R E.,*
Manager.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dehra Dún, the 12th April 1877.

No. 17.—Captain W. M. Campbell, R E., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 30th of June next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, under Section 29 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mussooree, the 30th April 1877.

No. 18.—Mr. W. G. Beverley, Assistant Superintendent, is granted the usual subsidiary leave preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Notification No. 243, dated 18th April 1877.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdt., G.T. Survey of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Mr. C. H. Tawney has been appointed Registrar of the University, *vice* Mr. A. W. Croft, who has resigned.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th April 1877.

A. W. CROFT,
Offg. Registrar.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1877.

No. 172.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for overland money orders has been changed to 1*s.* 8½*d.* per rupee. Schedule 15 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 3rd May 1877 ... Rs. 13,47,295-0-11

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
4th May 1877.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for Rupees		Balance of Bullion		
		On General Treasury	On Currency Department.	Under Assay	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs	Rs
April 23	...	.	1,79,048	4,27,760	76,28,179	1,85,862
" 24	...	...	1,95,337	2,25,039	74,28,372	3,88,649
" 25	..	...	2,06,023	23,124	72,28,986	5,90,563
" 26	..	...	23,861	623	70,29,100	6,13,065
" 27		5,81,001	630	...	75,02,422	23,124
" 28	...	...		...	74,02,465	23,124

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 30th April 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th April 1877.

PARTICULARS	3½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25	of 1828-29	of 1832-33	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872			10 years Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 15th April 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	30,48,100	1,55,19,600	1,09,98,100	1,65,70,100	39,78,100	2,97,000	2,99 18,900	82,800	4,31,62,300	26,23,000	33,14,000	13,09,58,025
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th April 1877 ...	...	...	...	...		5,000	1,08,000	4,000	.	...	1,29,700	...	1,13,400	...	...	3,60,100
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th April 1877 ..	...	...	...	...	2,500	4,000	1,600	10,800	2,000	.	40,500	...	1,88,000	...	...	2,49,400
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th April 1877 ...	...	..	...	...	.	64,400	8,000	1,29,400	.	..	2,500	...	22,500	...	...	2,26,900
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	30,50,600	1,55,93,000	1,10,15,700	1,67,14,300	39,80,100	2,97,000	3,00,91,500	82,800	4,34,98,700	26,23,000	33,14,000	13,1 7,94,325
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	2,000	11,000	3,500	49,500	...	..	..	...	16,000	...	...	82,000
Balance on 30th April 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	30,48,600	1,55,82,000	1,10,12,200	1,66 64 800	39,80,100	2 97,000	3,00,91,500	82,800	4,34,70,700	26,23,000	33,14,000	13,17,12,325

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 28th Feb. 1877, enfaced from India, 2,427 lacs; re-transferred from London, 2,468 lacs
" 1st Mar. 1867 to 15th Mar. " " 6 " " " 6 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " 12 " " " 3 "
" 1st April " to 15th April " " 13 " " " 5 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " 8 " " " 0 "
2,466 lacs. 2,482 lacs.
2,466 "
Balance against London ... 16 lacs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 3rd May 1877.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st May 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,70,919	2	5
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 92,12,257 10 5)			
Public Deposits at Branches ... (Rs. 1,33,53,792 5 4)	2,25,66,049	15	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,64,99,486	14	1
Bank Post Bills, &c	2,92,344	0	1
Sundries	10,58,655	5	8
TOTAL ...	6,20,87,455	6	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A	P.
Government Securities ...	95,65,711	8	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	55,11,691	12	3
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	57,63,140	9	8
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	2,14,72,588	9	1
Balances with other Banks ...	8,48,099	9	8
Bullion	10,49,061	10	7
Dead Stock	10,22,415	5	7
Stamps	10,083	11	0
Sundries	1,85,496	2	4
	4,54,28,288	14	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office... (Rs. 71,43,863 8 10)			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... (Rs. 95,15,302 15 0)	1,66,59,166	7	10
TOTAL ...	6,20,87,455	6	0

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 3rd May 1877.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant
7	B 43—77096	50	Mahomed Hussain, Madras
	„ —89041	50	
8	B 29—70314	1,000	Kallanjee Soondarjee, Calicut.
9	B 52—45929	10	Postmaster General, Punjab, Lahore.
10	B 50—48312	100	Soobba Reddy, Tindivanum.
11	B 49—07419	10	Postmaster General, Madras.
12	B 43—38528	50	Soondajee Poonja and Co., Madras.
	„ —39908	50	
	B 50—68065	100	
	„ —72574	100	
	„ —72626	100	
	„ —86152	100	
	„ —86601	100	
	„ —89361	100	
	„ —89362	100	
	„ —89363	100	
	„ —89830	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

11	B 49—53524	10	A. C. Soobba Row, Poloor.
12	B 39—62200	5	Mysore Krishnama Char, Bangalore.
13	B 40—07228	5	Hafiz Syed Mohamed, Bangalore
14	B 52—43046	10	C. Vurtha Rajooloo Moodelier, Madras.
15	B 49—48308	10	Krishnappa, Mysore.
9	B 50—34379 „ —32576 (wrongly joined.)	100	A. L. S. P. P. L. Moothappa Chetty, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 23rd April 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Akola Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR STOLEN.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant
K 7—24236	5	Ameer Singh Baldeo Singh of Akola.
C 91—07870	10	The Treasury Officer at Surat.
C 56—01147	10	Raghoonath Mahadew, Clerk, G. I P Railway, Bombay

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 26th April 1877.

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
23	E 15—05401	50	Jai Jai Ram, Station Master, P. N. S Railway, Lalamosa, Zilla Gujrat
24	E 7—87850	5	Mohan Lal, Peshawar.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
29	E 4—92131	50	Sergeant W. Grindal, Kurnal.
45	E 13—00294	100	Ram Lal, Cloth Merchant, Ferozepur.
47	E 7—79495	5	Baboo Amrito Lal Chatterji, Lahore.

LAHORE.—Paper Currency Office; *The 27th April 1877*

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
W25	M 21—11576	10	The Collector of Surat.
	„ —79234	10	
	C 98—89715	10	
	M 18—13010	10	
	M 20—57790	10	
	M 27—98621	10	
	„ —26504	10	
	„ —70045	10	
	M 28—07092	10	
	„ —03090	10	
	M 27—66294	10	
	„ —38494	10	
	M 20—90421	10	
	„ —54600	10	
	M 21—73962	10	
	M 16—01187	10	
	M 20—24064	10	
	M 16—87051	10	
	M 28—00638	10	
	M 21—09236	10	
	M 27—84899	10	
	„ —61124	10	
	„ —66811	10	
	M 19—66756	10	
	„ —91092	10	
	M 21—85159	10	
	M 27—84898	10	
	M 21—81722	10	
	„ —04112	10	
	„ —26421	10	
	C 21—20283	10	
	C 96—84976	10	
	M 21—03741	10	
	M 28—26246	10	
	M 22—20795	20	
	„ —36684	20	
	„ —30935	20	
	C 84—67310	20	
	C 99—61751	20	
	C 84—01226	20	
	M22—36984	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

1877.		Rs.	
H67	C 63—71634	10	Mahadeo Seetaram, Bombay.
H68	C 98—33197	10	W. Sterling, Grand Arsenal, Bombay
H69	M 28—40706	10	G. K. Watts, Amraoti, East Berar.
H70	„ —27358	10	R. B. Jacobs, Monpani Coal Mines, Central Provinces.
H71	M 21—66087	10	Waman Rao, Amraoti, East Berar.
H73	M 4—43286	5	Private B. Ehjah, A Company, 11th Regt., N. I., Cutch-Bhuj.
	M 19—01359	10	
	M 21—71658	10	
H74	M 24—94881	100	Major R. C. B. Pemberton, Simla.
M33	M 5—63592 „ —63297	50	Goculdas Nensy, Holi Chakla, Fort Bombay
M34	M 24—64289 „ —94419	100	Apaji Pandurang, 66, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M35	C 99—19715 „ —19815	20	Morarji Goculdas, Messrs. Lyon & Co., Bombay.
M36	M 20—30213 F 7—74153	10	Dorabji Byramji, Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 1st May 1877.*

G. WELLS, LL.D.,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
42	L 98 67868	10	The District Superintendent of Police, Burdwan.
	L 91—69547	20	
	„ —77345	20	
43	L 81—47408	50	Colonel Purvis, R. A.
44	L 52—91882	500	Ismail Hajee Moosa.
	„ —91883	500	
	„ —91884	500	
45	L 81—72571	50	Babu Poresh Chunder Mukerjee.
	„ —72572	50	
47	L 90—65403	20	The Assistant Conservator of Forests, Sunderbuns Division, Khoolna.
	„ —61386	20	
	L 95—89220	10	
3	L 89—91578	20	The Officiating Post Master, Calcutta.
9	O 2—01213	20	Babu Biprodas Bhaduri.
9	L 81—78954	50	Lalla Shibrathu.
3	„ —70871	50	Babu Mohanund Mukerjee.
4	O 2—03771 to „ —03780	20 each	Mr R. Wilson.
55	L 84—00579	100	Babu Behari Lal Dhur.
56	L 83—49350	100	Babu Kashi Nath Shaha.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
25	L 57—01430, L 59—52457	10	Messrs. Ambler & Co.
26	L 75—86915, L 76—86915	10	Babu Kannyelal Mullick.
40	L 72—52950	10	Fakeer Mohamed Azim.
41	L 27—12254	5	Babu Khetter Mohun Mookerjee.
42	L 65—58738	20	Syed Mehdi Hasan.
	L 64—77764	20	
	L 97—42408	10	
43	L 83—04366	100	Ram Lal.
44	L 95—44088	10	Babu Roop Chand Dutt
	„ —44087	10	
45	L 81—81107	50	Lalla Shibrathu.
	„ —81104	50	
	„ —81103	50	
	„ —81102	50	
46	L 87—89022	10	Babu Preo Nath Mukerjee.
47	L 51—55913	100	Babu Probhas Chunder Chakrabutty.
48	L 67 44978	50	Babu Radharomun Shaw.
49	L 76—36750	10	Haffez Abdool Wahap.
	„ —36751	10	
50	L 89—46326	20	Babu Hridoy Nath Majumdar.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 4th May 1877.*

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 9—13719	50	Charles Cheyne, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
G 8—37797	20	Mr. Harising Santsing, Clerk, Sind Railway Company's Office, Kurrachee.
M 5—61627	50	
G 10—28726	100	
„ —30412	100	

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 26th April 1877.*

W. A. INGLE,
Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
	Rs.	
J 6—79245	10	J. A. Fox, Esq., Sub-Engineer, Tanjore District, Coombaconum.
J 5—63582	20	

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
J 6—99572	10	Koolimootam Gramon Shamoo Patter, son of Karootha Rama Nanoo Patter, Palghat.

CALICUT.—Paper Currency Office; *The 26th April 1877.*

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th April 1877.

No 448.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF BENGAL.

Babu Anund Gopal Sen has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Burdwan Division.

Mr. W. M. Mackenzie has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Office, Patna Division.

Mr. Vansomeren has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Office, Chittagong Division.

Babu Sarat Chundra Mookerjee has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Office, Dacca Division.

Babu Surjo Kumar Gangoolie has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Office, Hazáribágh Division.

Mr. C. H. Lane has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Office, Cuttack Division.

Mr. T. Owens has been appointed to be 1st Supernumerary Inspector of Post Office attached to the Post Master General's Office.

No. 458.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF MADRAS.

Mr. G. E. Walker, Post Master, Hyderabad, to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Hyderabad Division, from 5th August to 4th September 1876.

Mr. M. Kinsley has been appointed, from 25th January 1877, to be Inspector of Post Office, Mount Division.

Mr. T. Rhenius has been appointed, from 15th January 1877, to be Inspector of Post Office, Bangalore Division.

Mr. J. Bower has been appointed, from 22nd January 1877, to be Inspector of Post Office, Coimbatore Division.

Mr. C. S. Bonifacio has been appointed, from 22nd January 1877, to be Inspector of Post Office, Cuddalore Division.

Mr. G. W. Cresswell has been appointed, from 9th January 1877, to be Inspector of Post Office, Cocanada Division.

JOHN DILLON,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 4th May 1877.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 5th May 1877, at 7 P. M.

The Overland Mail is expected to arrive in Calcutta by morning train on Sunday, the 6th May 1877.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 6th May 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Himalaya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 6th May 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 7th May 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Malda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 9th May 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 11th May 1877, by which mails for Mauritius and Zanzibar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 10th May 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 11th May 1877, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 4th May 1877.

Allan, W H.
Allen W. G
Anderson, James.
Aviet, M.
Barker, Fred. A.
Barnes, J.
Blackquiere, J.
Blackwood, H.
Blair, Robert.
Boon, Corporal S.
Bradwell, R.
Bragga, W.
Brooks, F. G.
Bratt, Mrs. S.
Brown, Dr. Edward.
Buckly C. W.
Bull, J.
Burnes, W.
Chapman, W. J.
Churcher, D.
Dodgson, Chas. H.
Ducachi, Allesadro.
Dundas, Col. C. S.
Eastwood, Capt. P.
Falmon, B.
Fan, Mrs. E. M.
Forster, Geo.
Freeman, T.
Gordon, James.
Granger, John H.
Haslam, Mrs.
Hastings, & Co., Messrs.
Healy, Mrs. J.
Hendrix, Rev. E. R.
Jackson, Mrs. H. W.
Jones, J. D
Jones, Mrs. S
Leatham, W. H.
Lowrie, Mrs. C.
Machell, H. R.
Mackintosh, D. S.
McNeil, G.
McNevin, F.
Miller, Jas.
Moucheye, Monsieur H. M.
Morgan, Edward.
Morris, Edward.
Nangooley, N.
Nicolas, J.
Osman, H. (Private).
Payter, G R.
Percy, Hugh L. H.
Pickance, Capt.
Pinto, Mrs. Anna.
Pott, Genl. S.
Pritchard, Mrs R.
Reid, J. R.
Russell, William.
Seymour, Jas.
Smart, W. A.
Smith, Mrs. Eliza.
Smith, R. B.
Steward, R. C.
Stewart, S.
Stoddard & Co., Messrs.
Thomas, T.
Thompson, W. H.
Vardon, Miss H.
Wane, Innes B.
Wilcox, E. C.
Wiley, C. J.
Woodford, Mrs. A.
Woods, Miss.
Wurzer, J. C.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Ameer Ally.
Arthur, Geo.
Battye, Major H. D.
Beale, William.
Biggs, Robert O. C
Boxall, C. A.
Bromehead, Revd.
Brownfield, M.
Burrows, H.
Buzlool Hossein.
Caddy, D. G.
Carr, J. H. W.
Carrington & Wigley.
Carter, Mrs. H.
Chill, Mr.
Clarkson, Mr.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Crossly, R
Davidson, John E.
E. F. W.
Eaton, Mrs. G. W.
Elderton, Mrs.

Emilie, Melle.
Frawley, M. A.
Friedwald, Madam F.
Gladwell, T.
Glukman, Lione.
Graham, Mrs.
Gray, William.
Hudson, Thos.
Hughes, J. W.
Jackson, J. W.
J. E. M.
Jenkinson, Mrs.
Jones, W.
Jordon, F. J.
Kaikhosru Nowrosj Kabraj.
King, H. W.
Lawrie, G. W.
MacIntyre, A.
Macnamara, G. I.
Magrey, R W.
Meyer, H. G.
Middleton, Lewis.
Mirza Bazhoal Hossein.
Moran, Frank Conyngham.
Nichols, W. J.
Pillot, Monsieur Eugene.
Reed, J.
Rein, G.
Schapira, D.
Simpson, W.
Stone, B. J.
Storey, William.
Street, Capt. H. A.
Terlecki, Miss.
Thomas, S. B.
Watson, J. B.
Willard, J. C.
Williams, C. A.
Woods, R. L.
Young, Capt. Alex.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Battye, Major H. D.
Bellany, Jas.
Caddy, D.
Holland, Capt.
Ryder, A.
Storey, W.
Willard, J. C.
Williams, C. A

Registered Letters.

Baildon, S. P.
Cosing, H.
Fagan, L S
Francis, Marples.

Parcels.

Hankey, H.
Lane, M.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

The Rámáyana of Tulsi Dás. Book I. Translated from the original Hindi: by F. S. Growse, M.A., Oxon.—*Price Rs 3, including postage*

GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. J. R. Bullen-Smith, C.S.I., in our Firm ceased on the 30th ultimo, and we have admitted Mr. Alexander Wilson a Partner in our Firm from this date.

The continuing Partners are—Messrs. John Stewart, James Jardine Paterson, Thomas Henderson Wordie, John Johnstone Jardine Keswick, and Alexander Wilson.

JARDINE, SKINNER & CO.

CALCUTTA, *The 1st May 1877.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 18. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877. Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 29th March 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *Presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY moved the following amendments :—

That in section 322, *for* clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), the following clauses be substituted :—

(*b*) by mortgaging the whole or any part of such property : or

(*c*) by selling part of such property : or

(*d*) by letting on farm or managing by himself or another the whole or any part of such property for any term not exceeding twenty years from the date of the order of sale ; or

(*e*) partly by one of such modes and partly by another or others of them.

He said that if Hon'ble Members would look at section 322 as at present amended, they would see that clauses (*b*) and (*c*) and (*e*) of the proposed amended section were counterparts of clauses in the present section. The whole force of the amendment lay in the clause which was lettered (*d*). As the section at present stood in the Bill, the Collector was authorized to do what the proposed amendment gave him power to do, *but only at the request of the decree-holder*, and in such case there was no limit of time according to the Bill as at present drawn to his management or interference. SIR EDWARD BAYLEY'S proposed amendment was in effect to give the Collector this discretion without the consent of the decree-holder, but it limited the term of his management to a period of twenty years. The main object which particularly he had in view was the treatment of the very numerous class of petty holdings and rights in the Upper Provinces, which it was very difficult to deal with in any other way. As a matter of fact these rights were often attached for default of revenue, and he could recollect, amongst his earliest experiences, the late Mr. Thomason was ever urging upon all Revenue Officers the extreme expediency of adopting this course of procedure in preference to any other, that was to say, the expediency of satisfying the demand against the defaulter by transferring his share to the management of some co-proprietor or fellow-sharer. The properties in themselves were very often mixed up with those of others, so that it was difficult to get any one except a fellow-villager to take them in mortgage; indeed a class of persons who were unused to the village system generally, could hardly afford to take them up in mortgage, but the villagers could usually manage such properties among themselves in some way or other together with their own holdings and make a profit by it. In fact this practice of managing the shares of others was a natural and indigenous arrangement which had always gone on with regard to absent sharers of every kind. If a man went on a pilgrimage, or enlisted, or left the village for any other reason, his share was usually made over to one or other of the shareholders in the village who dealt with it as the owner, paid his revenue and ordinarily managed his domestic affairs for him. There was no law precisely on this subject; it had been a kind of natural arrangement, an arrangement on honour utilized for the mutual advantage of the people of the village. And in many cases the right of the absent shareholder had been protected in that way long beyond the periods of limitation. When SIR EDWARD BAYLEY had charge of the Kangra district shortly after it came under British rule, he found that during the previous government of the Sikhs and Goorkhas, large numbers of villagers had left in discontent and had sought refuge across the Sutlej in States under our protection. But when the Kangra district fell under the British Government these men returned. It was a long time however before they were all aware of the ameliorated condition of things at their own homes; some did not come back for eight or ten years after we occupied that district. Many had been absent twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty years, and in the meantime the regular settlement had been made in the Kangra district, and the rights of the absentees had been settled with others; but when these men came back, they invariably looked to receive back their property, and a practice instituted by his predecessor Mr. George Barnes was followed with great success. A man, for example, came back and said—"Forty years ago I left this village, and my rights were made over to such and such other persons." The claimant was referred to the Chief Revenue Officer of the district, who had instructions to take the claimant to his village and settle the case by voluntary agreement amongst the villagers, and in no single case was the right of these men ever refused. On the contrary, the right was acknowledged in spite of the lapse of many years, and in spite of the fact of a new settlement having been made giving to those others in possession a legal and usually indefeasible claim to the property. It was amongst that class of people the natural mode of helping absent shareholders; it had therefore been the practice we had adopted with great advantage in managing the estates of petty revenue defaulters; it was an extremely ancient practice, and it was more applicable to that class of cases than any other mode, and it seemed one, then, which it was wise and appropriate to adopt in realizing other demands besides those for arrears of revenue.

The objections to the proposal to give the Collector the power of adopting this mode of arrangement were of two classes. One of the objections was that the management did not secure the immediate payment of the creditor, and that the creditor having got a decree for immediate and instant payment without regard to any other interest, was entitled to have the benefit of that immediate payment. This opinion SIR EDWARD BAYLEY knew was very strongly held by very many gentlemen. But he thought the speech of his hon'ble friend Sir Arthur Hobhouse the other day must have convinced them that it was a principle absolutely unknown to the English law—a principle which he might say was not recognized by law in any civilized country. It was a theory which had grown up, he believed, in India alone amongst a certain class of jurists who had not very wide experience of the principles of jurisprudence, and which they were pleased to think was a logical result of the doctrines of political economy. SIR EDWARD BAYLEY thought it could hardly be called the result of the doctrines of any science at all, much less of the doctrines of political economy. He did not himself see how such result was to be upheld without contravening the real principles of political economy, or applying them blindly, and without reference to the fitness of the application, to the facts of the case before the Council.

The other objection was that we should give a great deal of trouble to the Collector. He understood that there would probably be on the average about two hundred and fifty cases of execution of decrees against landed property made over to the Collector in each district of the North-Western Provinces where this class of cases was most likely to arise. It was not proposed, nor was it likely, that they should be all dealt with in this way. In some cases no doubt actual sale would take place; in others some of the various modes provided in this section of the Bill would be put into use. It would probably be only in cases of small petty holdings which were almost of no saleable value that the mode provided by clause (*d*) of his amended section would be employed: if these were left to any other process, it was a question even whether the creditor would in most cases ever realize his decree. Indeed such a mode of dealing with cases of this sort would ignore what SIR EDWARD BAYLEY thought he had shown to be the indigenous and natural and popular means of getting over such difficulties, the practice employed by the people themselves time out of mind, and which gave a reasonable hope that the creditor himself might get his money sooner or later.

The extreme number of twenty years had been fixed for this process, because it was supposed that if the object of the management could not be effected in twenty years, there would be little hope that it could be effected at all. As a matter of fact twenty years was an extreme time. He believed that five, ten or fifteen years were the ordinary terms for which shares were put under management for default in payment of revenue. The amendment would of course include all the Provinces which had small tenures,—the Panjáb, Oudh, and the greater part of the Central Provinces. He could not of course speak so confidently as regards other Provinces, such as Bombay and Madras. This mode might not be equally applicable to them. But it was quite competent to the Local Government to give a discretion to their Collectors as to the use of these powers, assuming that the sale of lands in execution of decrees was made over to them. He believed that in one or two large provinces—Madras and Bengal for instance—the agency of the Collector would probably be not employed at all. At any rate, it would only be in those particular instances in which this mode of procedure was applicable that it would be usually applied; and in those, it only would be practically useful, and then probably it would be the only way in which the creditor would have a chance in most cases of realizing the full amount of his decree. He however regretted to say that clause had been struck out of the Bill in Committee under what he believed to be a misapprehension of its true character and probable effect, and he therefore at the time gave notice that he should move to re-introduce it on the present discussion of the Bill in Council. It was with this object that he moved the amendment. He might say a good deal more on the general principle of this clause, but he thought what had been said would be sufficient to allow the Council to understand the urgency of the

reasons upon which he proceeded, and to enable the Council to judge of the expediency of restoring it.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said that he did not pretend to any knowledge of jurisprudence, English or Indian; but speaking from a common-sense view of the question, he was one of those who thought that a creditor ought to have every reasonable facility for the recovery of his money at the time stipulated in the contract entered into by his debtor. He fully appreciated the generous motive of the hon'ble mover of this amendment, but he was sorry he could not support a proposal which attempted to favour the debtor at the expense of an innocent third party. The judgment-creditor might have had to raise the money on the strength of his higher credit from some Bank or some other source, and might have advanced it to his debtor in the certain belief that he would receive back his money within the stipulated period, and thus be able to liquidate his own loan on the due date. There were many people in this country who advanced money in this way. But if the Collector were to step in and order the judgment-debtor to repay his debt by instalments spreading over twenty years, and that too without interest, it might be a great blesssing to the debtor, but it would be absolute ruin to the honest creditor. It would be reversing the principle of the maxim, that one should be just before he was generous, if this amendment were accepted; for the Collector would have the sanction of the legislature to be generous before he was just. Besides this, he was not sure whether the amendment if passed would be altogether a boon to the class for whose benefit it was intended. The better class of capitalists would retire from the field and the money-lending business would be in the hands of less scrupulous men. The greater the obstacles thrown in the way of the execution of decrees, the more stringent would be the conditions imposed by the money-lenders to cover the risk which they would have to run. The effect of the amendment would, he feared, very likely be that no money would be advanced on mere credit, and those who required to borrow would be forced to mortgage their property and land or to sell them outright. For these reasons he was opposed to the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL said the hon'ble mover of the amendment had suggested the possibility of the Bill having assumed its present shape in Committee owing to some misapprehension on the part of the hon'ble members by whose vote its provisions in regard to the subject of the amendment were determined. He wished therefore to state for his own part, as one of the majority by whose opinions those provisions were regulated, to disclaim most emphatically any misapprehension as to their effect, and he proposed to confirm this statement by the vote which he would give today in the event of the Council dividing on the subject of the amendment. The difference between the hon'ble member's amendment and the provisions of the Bill on this subject was simply this, that whereas the Bill would allow farming and managing for a period not exceeding twenty years where the decree-holder consented, the hon'ble member's amendment would allow of such a course whether the decree-holder consented or not. There was no other difference between the procedure of the Bill in regard to this matter and the proposals of the hon'ble mover of the amendment.

The hon'ble member who last addressed the Council had spoken of the hardship of postponing for such a long period the settlement of the decree-holder's claims without his consent, and had pointed out that there were conceivable cases in which such postponement would be almost tantamount to the ruin of the decree-holder. He (MR. COCKERELL) thought that this was probably not an exaggerated view of the case. Decree-holders were not necessarily always capitalists, who, so long as the security was good and the interest adequate, could afford to wait for the gradual repayment of their advances.

He believed that it was a not uncommon practice in this country—at all events it was so in Lower Bengal—for people to advance on good security, money which they had either themselves borrowed from others, or for the early return of which they had made themselves responsible, and if they did not

recover their money so as to be in a position to replace it within the period upon which they had calculated, it was not too much to say that the consequence might be absolute ruin to them.

Where there was no such exigency for an early recovery of the amount advanced, it was reasonable to suppose that the legitimate influence of the Collector, which was recognized in Bengal to a considerable degree, and in the North-Western Provinces and in Bombay and Madras to an even greater extent, would be always found sufficient to effect an arrangement for the satisfaction of the decree-holder's claims by the process of gradual liquidation.

Hence it seemed to him that the distinctive feature of the amendment, as contrasted with the existing provision of the Bill, would—if the amendment prevailed—only come into operation in those cases in which it would be a *quasi* suicidal action on the part of the decree-holder to consent of his own free will to a protracted liquidation of his claim; and it was for the Council to consider whether it would be justifiable to provide for the relief of the judgment-debtor to the extent of inflicting such possible injury on the decree-holder, in circumstances for which it was fair to presume that the judgment-debtor rather than the decree-holder was equitably responsible.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said the objection which was taken to the amendment by the two Hon'ble Members who had spoken reminded him somewhat of the objection which was made by one of them in the course of the discussion on section 417 yesterday, to the effect that if the course proposed was taken, some very dire consequences would ensue. He would remind the Council of the fact he laid before them then as to the dire consequences threatened in the event of all classes of Courts not being allowed to try the highest classes of suits not involving money. We were now told that unless the clause was allowed to stand as it was at present, money-lenders stood a very poor chance of being repaid. The answer to that objection was essentially the same as the answer to the other. The answer to the objection against the other clause was, that in the case of the Bombay Presidency the law was diametrically opposed to the law in the Lower Provinces, and yet none of those consequences had ensued. On the present question he would point out that hitherto in many of the Native States, some of which were admirably administered by most distinguished men, we did not find this severe law for the sale of land in execution of money-decrees and for imprisonment for debt, and yet the people managed to get loans, and money-lenders were not ruined at all. He thought it would be better if, instead of arguing on speculative and *á priori* grounds, we were to look at what was going on in these Native States. We were told that in most respects they were much behind us, but he thought that in these matters, in some matters connected with land-administration and everything in fact in which action to suit Native peculiarities was concerned, they were indeed in advance of us. This had, he thought, been well brought out by the replies given to the question asked in 1867 regarding the relative merits of British and Native Rule, which had been printed in a Blue Book and laid before Parliament.

THE Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said:—"I do not wish to give an altogether silent vote in favour of the amendment of my hon'ble friend Sir Edward Bayley, because I think it the duty of those who have for many years taken part in the actual every-day work of district and provincial administration, and who may be supposed to have thus obtained some practical acquaintance with the country and the people, not to remain silent on such a question as this, even when they feel that really nothing remains to be said about it. The question raised by this amendment is, I think, in reality the same as that on which my hon'ble friend Sir A. Hobhouse spoke yesterday with such admirable and convincing ability. My hon'ble friend performed by that speech a great public service. He put this most important question of the sale of land in execution of decrees in its true light, and while he has left nothing, I think, for those who agree with him to say, except indeed to express their admiration and gratitude, I am quite sure that he has left nothing to be said by those who disagree with him. I predict that my hon'ble friend, by his speech of

yesterday, has closed for the present generation all controversy on this subject. That speech teaches us how we ought to vote on the amendment of my hon'ble friend Sir E. Bayley, for this amendment is the logical outcome of the principle which Sir A. Hobhouse explained to us yesterday, and which I hope I may assume that the unanimous voice of this Council has approved. If we admit that great social and political evils have to be remedied or prevented, and if we say that our Courts shall not be instruments for bringing undeserved misery and ruin upon debtors, and that we have to provide an authority which shall be able to bring about fair and equitable arrangements between debtors and creditors, it follows necessarily that the more we can in a reasonable way strengthen the hands of that authority, the more chance there will be that we shall succeed in the objects at which we aim. The provision in the Bill as it now stands, that it is only with the consent of the creditor that certain measures for saving the property of the debtor from being sold in execution of a decree can be adopted, is entirely opposed to the assumption with which we start. To say that the consent of the decree-holder shall be necessary is flatly to contradict the principle which we now desire to maintain. If the amendment of my hon'ble friend be carried, I believe that the single serious blot which now remains in this provision of the Bill will be removed; and the Council may then hope that the law has at last been put into a shape which will make it possible to carry out the object which the most experienced officers throughout the greater part of India have been for years declaring to be of paramount importance, and which my hon'ble friend Sir A. Hobhouse told us yesterday will be in complete accordance with the intentions of the eminent men by whom the Code of Civil Procedure was framed. Having, my Lord, myself held almost every office, both in the Regulation and Non-regulation Provinces of Northern India, which a Member of the Civil Service ordinarily can hold, I have had perhaps better opportunities than most men, of at least making myself acquainted with the views which have been held on this subject by the most distinguished officers of the Government, and by the most intelligent members of the Native community. I know of course that high authorities have thought otherwise; but even they I believe must admit that there is perhaps no great subject of public importance that can be named on which there has been so general a consensus of opinion in Northern India as there has been on this.

"There has no doubt been much discussion about the exact nature of the remedies to be applied, but almost every one has agreed that the unrestricted transfer of land to strangers in the execution of decrees for debt has led and is leading to much social misery and political danger. My own personal experience during the last thirty years or more enables me to confirm without hesitation the statement which was made yesterday by my hon'ble friend Sir A. Hobhouse, that this is a subject on which there has been no oscillation of opinion; and it seems to me impossible to suppose that all the eminent men who for a great number of years past have had the best possible opportunities of forming an opinion on the subject should have come to this practically unanimous conclusion without good reason.

"I think, my Lord, that the truth is that the authorites who have taken the other side of the question have sometimes been led astray by the mistaken application of true economical principles. The present case offers a good illustration of the way in which political economy gets a bad name without the least reason. The truth seems to me to be, in the present instance, that the principles of political economy do not in the very slightest degree teach us, that in Northern India, or in many other parts of India, there ought to be no interference with the sales of land in execution of decrees. What political economy does teach us in regard to this matter is merely this abstract principle, that such interference tends *primâ facie* to cause loss of wealth to the community. But a Political Economist, if he understands his own science rightly, does not go beyond this, and he may with complete consistency declare that there are other, and perhaps more important, considerations than those which his own science deals with, which render it wise to accept such loss; and he may even believe that neglect of those considerations will lead to loss of wealth still greater. I am convinced that such considerations

exist in the present case. Political economy never teaches us to carry out theories without reference to facts. I deny that these provisions of the Bill are open to economical objections, and I believe that, with the amendment which my hon'ble friend Sir E. Bayley has now proposed, they will afford a very moderate, reasonable, but I hope sufficient, safeguard against serious evils without interfering with any true principles."

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said :—" to a certain extent my hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey has anticipated what I was about to say. It seems to me, as it does to him, that those who have accepted as sound the general line of argument that I submitted to the Council yesterday should support my hon'ble friend Sir Edward Bayley's amendment. We must remember that those powers which the amendment would give to the Collector are already in the bosom of the law although they there lie almost unused. Section 243 of the existing Code gives to the Court unlimited power to manage property which is attached, and to pay the debt gradually out of the rents. It also gives to the Courts unlimited power to postpone the sale in order that the judgment-debtor himself may make arrangements, one of which arrangements is letting the property in farm. Section 224 contemplates that the Collector may exercise similar powers, though unfortunately it is coupled with the fatal proviso that security must then be given for the amount of the debt or the value of the land. Now of course it is quite competent to our opponents to say that although these powers are already in the law they are mischievous, and that we ought to strike them out. But if we accept the principle that the decree-holder is not, and ought not to be, the owner of his debtor's land to all intents and purposes, then such a power as the amendment contemplates is most essential. The other courses which the Collector may take are sale, mortgage, or letting on such terms as will raise money at once to pay the debt. But these courses all proceed on the principle that the creditor has a right to have an immediate and full payment of his debt out of his debtor's land, and they all involve practically the alienation of the land. What we want is some course which does not involve the final and complete alienation of the land, but which more resembles that course adopted by the English law under the writ of *elegit* which I mentioned yesterday. Suppose the case of a country which is desolated by famine. The land there may for a considerable space of time be producing absolutely nothing, and if the creditor elects to have the land of the debtor sold immediately or disposed of in some other way which shall raise the whole amount of the debt immediately, the land may go for next to nothing, and the creditor may buy it in, as he usually does, for next to nothing. But if the land can be held on for a time, better times will come, and the land may produce something not only for the creditor but also for its owner. I should therefore be very sorry if the Council thought it right to strike out of the existing law these powers which are in it. But if it is not right to strike them out, surely it is right to make them living powers instead of dead powers. I gave the Council yesterday evidence to show how very inoperative these sections had been, and it is my confident belief that if such discretions as these are left entirely to legal officers acting in districts where the peasant defendants are ignorant, helpless, without skilled advice, and totally unable to urge the Court into action, so long they will not be of any very great use. In fact it may be said that a Court of law carries such powers as these

> 'As the flint bears fire,
> Which much enforced shows a hasty spark,
> And straight is cold again.'

" Now our predecessors clearly saw that truth ; they clearly saw that if they were to make these powers of use they must be committed to administrative hands and not only to legal hands. That is what I say now, and that is the effect of Sir Edward Bayley's amendment.

" The only alteration we are making in the principle of the law is that we do not require security to be given when the Collector has the management of the property. But as I understand the objection to the proposal, it is not grounded on the fear that the creditor will lose the security of the land, but on

the hardship caused by delay, and by keeping the creditor out of his money. Now the creditor is just as much kept out of his money whether security is given or not. By security we do not mean security that can be enforced during management: that would be an absurdity, and make the management totally nugatory. What is meant is that the creditor shall have security which shall take effect after the management comes to an end, or in case the land is sold under some paramount claim as for arrears of Government revenue. But such security as that is equally wanted when the Court has the management of the property. All the liabilities which may occur to the land in the hands of the Collector may equally occur to it when in the hands of the Court. No such security however is required if the Court has the management; and why it should be required because the Collector has the management I cannot conceive.

"Now I will make one or two remarks on the arguments which have been advanced against the amendment. I understand my hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore to rest his objection entirely on the right of the creditor to be paid at once and on the evils of delay; and as he said, if the Court has the power or the Collector has the power to order the debt to be paid by instalments, it will be a serious thing both to the lender and the borrower. Now the Court has the power under the Code, and has had the power at least since the year 1859—I do not know how long before—to direct any debt to be paid by instalments. Yet we have never heard that the money-market was disturbed by that power, or that either the lender or the borrower had been injured by the exercise of it.

"Then my hon'ble friend says that you will drive the honest and more respectable lenders out of the market and call in a class of men whom it is not advantageous to the borrower to call in. But that is a very speculative matter, and it is one to whch the Dekkhan Commission have paid a good deal of attention. They give us an account of the classes and characters of money-lenders, and of the different ways in which different classes of lenders deal with borrowers; and the conclusion they come to is exactly the opposite to that to which my hon'ble friend comes. I do not say they are right; I am not competent to form an opinion. But I say that it is a purely conjectural matter, and I think that such arguments ought not to weigh with this Council one way or another.

"Then my hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell says the small capitalists deal with capital which is not their own, but borrow for the purpose of lending again at a higher rate of interest. I am sorry to hear that the money-market is conducted on so rotten a system of dealing in money without capital, and I should be surprised to hear that the gentlemen who conduct their business in that way do not secure themselves by mortgages when they lend their money. The man who makes it his trade to borrow for the purpose of lending again is exactly the man who will secure himself by taking a mortgage. I think therefore we ought to know how that matter stands before we attach much weight to my hon'ble friend's argument.

"Then he tells us that the Collector's personal influence can effect such arrangments as are contemplated under this section. If that is so, surely it places the Collector in a more proper position to arm him with legal powers to do that which is a good thing, but which he now effects by some irregular, however beneficial, influence on the minds of the persons with whom he is brought into contact.

"I think it has not been sufficiently observed by those who oppose this amendment that these powers are not to take effect except in those cases in which there is reason to believe that the judgment-debts of the debtor can be discharged without the sale of the whole of the property. I cannot help thinking that the cases contemplated by my hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore and those who act with him are cases in which the property is in a hopeless state of insolvency. Those are not the cases in which the Collector is empowered to exercise the discretion which we propose to give to him. He has first to satisfy himself that the case is a *bonâ fide* one; that there is a property which if properly managed may satisfy the debt and leave something to the owner, but which, if it goes into the market at short notice

and on peremptory sale, will be lost, with the result of ruining the debtor, perhaps without satisfying the creditor."

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor said that the section before the Council being entirely permissive, and being therefore not likely to affect the part of the country in which he was interested, he should not take up the time of the Council in discussing the general principle of this section. He believed that the provisions of the section were entirely inapplicable to the tenures of Bengal, although it might be the case that they were absolutely necessary in some parts of the country of which he knew nothing. Therefore taking that view of the case, and accepting the assurance given by his hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey, that in Northern and Central India the provisions of these sections were really required, he should not oppose the amendment before the Council.

But he thought he might say a few words in regard to the probable practical working of these provisions, and to the allusions made during the discussion to the powers of the Revenue Courts to deal with the mass of business which would be thrown upon them. Judging from the experience of the Non-Regulation Provinces of Bengal, in which sections precisely similar to these had been applied by special Acts of Council, he thought that it would be found that the powers of the Collectors to deal with all cases which would come before them would be quite inadequate; and that the section could not be worked without a large increase of the Revenue-establishments. We had to work powers similar to these in certain districts of the Chutiá Nágpur Division. He saw by a return before him that we had already 320 petty estates attached for debt in four districts, of which 167 were under the management of the Collector in one single district. In 89 cases the current annual demand was below Rs. 100 a year; in 87 cases it was above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500. His Honour did not think it was one of the functions of the Government to take over the whole of the management of all the petty holdings of the country, and if the Government did do so, it would end by the Collectors being completely swamped with their work; for there was apparently scarcely an estate in the Dekkhan and parts of Northern India in which there were not already some heavy debts.

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Bayley wished to make a few remarks in closing this discussion, and in doing so he would not detain the Council long. The remarks which his hon'ble colleagues Sir John Strachey and Sir Arthur Hobhouse had made practically disposed of the theoretical part of the objections that were brought forward against the amendment so effectually that he only should diminish their force if he attempted to add any thing to what they had said in that respect. He wished rather to remark on one or two points of detail which those who opposed the amendment seemed to have overlooked. As regards the effect on a creditor who himself was a borrower, he thought not only had it been overlooked that the power of directing the payment of a debt by instalments was no new one, for it existed in the old law long before the Code of 1859, but the provisions of this Bill were not confined to debts of any particular class; they extended to all debtors, and if the unfortunate man who had borrowed money to lend it out again found himself in a difficulty, he would at the same time find under the other provisions of this Act that the Courts had power to give him also a very large measure of relief, so as to enable him to pay his debts without being brought to absolute ruin.

As regards moreover the economical effect which these clauses were likely to have, his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had very justly pointed out that that particular principle on which they were founded had to a great extent been acted upon in Native States, and had there produced no such evil results as were anticipated. But Sir Edward Bayley would add also that it had been shown by experience they could be worked with equal benefit in our own Provinces. This was the case notably in the Panjáb. The spirit of this law had been practically in operation there from the day of the annexation until now. And what was the result there? Was the land less valuable? Were the tenants less solvent? Was the rate of interest higher? Was there, as a matter of fact,

greater difficulty in obtaining credit by tenants in the Panjáb than elsewhere? It so happened that enquiries had been, independently of the subject-matter of this Bill, recently made on these points, and the result of the enquiry showed that the peasantry were less indebted and in a more flourishing condition than perhaps in any other British Province. No difficulty was found by them in obtaining money, nor, as far as he knew, did they pay a higher rate of interest than elsewhere. The real fact seemed to be that a moderate and merciful application of the law was in the long run as much to the interest of the creditor-class as to that of the debtor-class; it was certainly to the advantage of the creditor to have to do with a prosperous, contented and substantial class of debtors rather than with a pauperized and insolvent class. SIR EDWARD BAYLEY thought that the Dekkhan Riots Commission had shown how that in certain parts of the country to which their particular enquiries extended, the unrestricted action of the Civil Courts had, by various abuses, which he would not stop to discuss, actually been the main cause of producing the complete pauperization of the agricultural community. This surely was a result most deeply to be regretted, and he was certain nothing could be worse for the interests of the creditors themselves than the state of things disclosed in that report. The object of this Bill was to do something to prevent a similar state of things arising elsewhere, and the clauses he now moved were intended to give more full effect to the principle which the Bill had generally adopted in regard to the execution of decrees, and specially as regards those for the sale of land, and to facilitate the application of that principle in regard to the more humble and more ignorant class of debtors.

As regards one other question, namely, the influence which the Collector exercised in restraining the action of creditors, he thought it had been so satisfactorily set at rest by the remarks of his hon'ble friend Sir Arthur Hobhouse, that he (SIR EDWARD BAYLEY) need hardly say more, except that there were many cases in which neither the Collector nor any body in the world had any power to effect any thing with an unreasonable and harsh creditor.

He had only further to notice the objection which his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor had raised from his own experience in the Santhál Parganas, as to the capability of the Collector practically to work the provisions of this section; his hon'ble friend had, he thought, overlooked one material difference between the Collectors in Bengal and those in other parts of the country. In Bengal the Collectors had not at their disposal the agency of the officers called tahsíldárs in the Upper Provinces, and mámlatdárs in Bombay; they had not in fact the machinery which was used in other Provinces. As SIR EDWARD BAYLEY had said before, an exactly similar power was used in other parts of the country for recovering arrears of revenue, and the work was entirely done by the Collectors through tahsíldárs. Supposing there were on the average from 240 to 250 cases of execution against landed property a year in each Collectorate, probably to not one in twenty of these on the average would this particular procedure be applied. The work which it imposed on each tahsíldár would probably not be more than six or seven hours a year in each case, and probably each tahsíldár would at the outside never have more than fifteen or twenty such cases, and the supervising work of the Collector would not occupy him altogether more than one whole day in the year. Of course if there was no such machinery in any particular Province, this clause would be inapplicable; and if it were desired to use it more effectually in the Santhál Parganas, it might be necessary to provide the Collector with better machinery. But that was no argument against the policy indicated by these clauses, nor against their introduction in places where the machinery already existed in complete working order, as it did in the Provinces to which the operation of these clauses was more particularly suited.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved the following amendments:—

That the following clauses be added to section 336:—

"The Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette, direct that whenever a judgment-debtor is arrested in execution of a decree for money and brought before the Court under this section, the Court shall inform him that he may apply under chapter XX to be declared an insolvent, and that he will be discharged if he has not committed any act of

bad faith regarding the subject of his application, and if he places all his property in possession of a receiver appointed by the Court.

"If after such publication the judgment-debtor express his intention so to apply, and if he furnish sufficient security that he will appear when called upon, and that he will within one month apply under section 344 to be declared an insolvent, the Court shall release him from arrest:

"But if he fails so to apply, the Court may either direct the security to be realized or commit him to jail in execution of the decree."

He said that the hon'ble mover of the Bill now under consideration yesterday expressed the opinion, or at any rate quoted from elsewhere with approval the opinion, that the Indian law with reference to debtor and creditor was the most severe and anomalous in the world. The creditor was able to proceed against the property, not only present but future, and also against the person of the debtor. There was only one small door left open—a door which indeed had been slightly enlarged by the amended form of the present Bill, but which still was an exceedingly small one, he meant the door of the insolvent clauses. Under the Bill as it was now before the Council, a man, if he chose to make a declaration of insolvency, could obtain a release from imprisonment, and if his debt did not exceed a certain small sum the Court could give him his liberty for the future altogether. But it had been proved to be the fact in some parts of India that a very large proportion of debtors were absolutely unacquainted with the existence of this door. In the document which had been so frequently referred to, the Report of the Dekkhan Riots Commission, it was stated of debtors arrested—

"That they may on certain conditions get free, or that the term of imprisonment is not absolutely of unlimited duration and hardship, is also as a rule unknown to them."

And in consequence of that there arose a very large number of evils, which he did not mean to recapitulate, caused by the fear of being so imprisoned. The Commission consequently recommended that when a man was brought up before the Court in the first instance on a warrant of arrest, care should be taken that he was made acquainted with this mode by which he could be saved the ignominy which he so excessively dreaded. As regards Bombay this recommendation had considerable force, more than as regards other Provinces, owing to the large abuse of these powers in that Presidency. It was not an impossible thing for a Subordinate Judge's Court to be eighty or a hundred miles from that of the District Judge or the Civil jail. A man brought before the Subordinate Judge was not only imprisoned, but sent off to a distant jail before in practice he could declare to the Judge his wish to become an insolvent. A large proportion of these debtors were ignorant people who very seldom left their village and could not take advantage of the insolvency clauses, until they had performed this long and terrible journey. In order to support their recommendation the Dekkhan Riots Commission pointed out that in 1872, out of 1,877 persons who were imprisoned, only 76 took the benefit of the Insolvent Act. The force of this fact could be best appreciated by bearing in mind another fact, that in 99 cases out of 100 these people had no property whatever. The Commission pointed this out. They said—

"If, as is the case with the agricultural ryot of the Dekkhan, the debtor is a man with an established residence to which he is bound by the strongest ties; if his property is such that it is easily ascertainable and in great measure impossible to conceal; and if such frauds as he may be tempted to commit in order to evade payment are punishable under the criminal law, the necessity for the alternative method of securing his property in payment is reduced to a minimum."

So that we might fairly infer that a very large proportion of these 1,800 men who were sent to jail, and who had no property, did not get out simply because they were not aware of the advantage which the law gave them. The object of the amendment therefore was to impose on Courts of first instance the duty of simply informing the debtor that there were these provisions for his avoiding being sent to jail, provided he chose to take advantage of them. And the clauses had, with the assistance of the learned Secretary, been so framed as to give sufficient security against this power being made use of in a fraudulent manner, because it would be necessary, when the debtor expressed his intention to become an insolvent, that he should take the proper

steps to do so in a certain time, and if he did not, the security would be debarred. MR. HOPE was well aware that it was one of the practical features of the whole question that there were enormous differences between one part of India and another. On this ground he had, at the suggestion of the hon'ble mover of the Bill, made a slight amendment in the terms of his amendment as it was originally laid before the Council. The effect would be that instead of the clause being applicable to all parts of India, it would only have effect in such districts as the Local Government might think necessary. He trusted that in this modified form, which was designed to ensure the intention of the law being carried out, it would meet with acceptance at the hands of the Council. He trusted also that the case would not be injured by his endeavour to compress what he had to say into a small compass.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said that in a country where the *benámí* system prevailed to a large extent, the facilities for fraudulent transfers of property were necessarily great, and the dread of imprisonment acted as a wholesome check upon dishonest debtors. If the proposed amendment was accepted, it would in a great measure remove that check; for if every time as a rule the Court were to expound the law of insolvency whenever debtors were brought under arrest, it would in many instances be construed that it had a leaning towards the debtors, and that it was the wish of the Court that the debtors should declare themselves insolvents; the effect would be to encourage indirectly fraudulent transactions over the country. It would be far better to declare openly that there was to be no more imprisonment for debt than that the judgment-creditor should be led to undergo all expense and trouble for the purpose of arresting his debtor, in order that the Court might read to him a homily on Chapter XX of the Code, and then release him from imprisonment. But he saw that the amendment as now proposed to be altered was to be permissive in its character, and he had every hope that the responsible head of the Bengal Government would never see reason to extend it to Bengal.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said :— "Before this Bill is dismissed into the outer world with all its imperfections on its head, I have one or two observations to make, but they will not be very long. First the Council will observe that we propose that it shall come into force on the first of October 1877. That seems a long way off. But it must be remembered that the Bill has to be translated, and many persons have to make themselves acquainted with its contents; and therefore the time proposed is not likely to be found too much. Indeed it is more likely to be found too little, as in the case of the Criminal Procedure Code the operation of which had to be postponed. The intervening time is also very useful in another way, because in the hurry of printing and general hurry of work at the last moment mistakes must be made, which may be found out in the process of translation or the other processes through which an Act has to pass between the time of passing and of coming into operation. Opportunity is thus afforded of introducing amendments before the mistakes have caused inconvenience.

"There is still one section in the Bill connected with the vexed question of sales of land, on which I should like to offer some explanation. This is section 427, my remarks upon which I designedly postponed yesterday, because I thought my hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore was about to move to expunge it, and I conceived it would be more proper to state then how the Bill stood in that respect. It is the more necessary to explain, because it looks as if it gives the executive some very large powers, whereas in point of fact it does not give them powers much larger than they possess at the present moment. It provides that the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make special rules for any local area, imposing conditions in respect of sales of any class of interests in land in execution of decrees for money, where such interests are so uncertain or undetermined as in the opinion of the Local Government to make it impossible to fix their value..

In our Bill No. III that provision ran thus, that the Executive Government may make special rules imposing conditions in respect to the sale of land in execution of decrees for money. What was contemplated was that the Local Governments would make some conditions of the kind which prevail in the Non-Regulation Provinces. We did not at the time see our way to making the rules ourselves, nor did we see our way to do so until we got information from the Local Governments and authorities, particularly the Governments of Bombay and Bengal. Now we have made special rules for ourselves, namely, the rules we have just been discussing. It will therefore not be advisable to leave in the Bill a general power to make rules when we have made rules ourselves, for the power might over-ride the rules made by the Council. But we do give power to make special rules in one particular class of cases. That was proposed in Bill No. IV, and the power was carried further, because it was then said that the Local Governments, acting in concert with the Governor General in Council, may make rules imposing conditions on sales of land or prohibiting sales of land, not only where the interests in such land are uncertain or undetermined, but where for reasons of State the Local Government thinks that such class of interests should not be compulsorily transferable. Now we have left that out of Bill No. V, and we have only given power to make special rules where interests in land are so uncertain or undetermined as to make it impossible to fix their value. With that power and with the clause which enables the executive to transfer the execution of decrees to the Collector, we hope that all cases can be met which we contemplate providing for by legislation. I mentioned at Simla that the power of prohibiting sales was intended to meet cases where the nature of the interests in land was extremely obscure, very valuable to the actual cultivator but worth nothing in the market, and I illustrated the position by reference to what is going on in the Central Provinces. However on consideration we thought that so wide a power need not be given for so limited an object; so the power has been materially cut down, and the provision stands in the simple form in which the Council see it.

"The latter part of the section says that if any special rules for sales of land in execution of decrees are in force in any Province, the Local Government may continue such rules or modify them. That in effect is only a power which the Local Governments in question have already.

"I explained yesterday what alteration was made in the Code almost immediately after it was passed for the purpose of enabling the Local Governments to check indiscriminate sales of land. The check has been applied in this form, that sales shall not take place without the consent of some executive authority. Of course that consent may be given on any conditions, for the power of withholding it can always be exercised at discretion. These conditions have been specified by different rules in different places. Still there remains the absolute discretion vested in the Government which carries *in gremio* the power of making rules and conditions from time to time. So that the provision I am commenting on really gives no more power than the Local Governments of the territories subject to these special rules possess at the present moment, but only gives them what is given in the Code of 1859 as it was amended within four months after its passing.

"I do not think there is any other point I need bring to the notice of the Council specially."

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA requested that the remarks which he had made on the 28th March in the course of the debate on the Civil Procedure Bill be taken to form a part of this day's proceedings.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE was sorry to appear again as an offender by taking up the time of the Council, but as he was one of the signatories to the Report of the Select Committee he thought it only due to himself to state that he had not done so wholly without reservation. One of the ablest, most courteous and most practical among the critics who had given them the benefit of their advice on this Bill, Mr. Justice Turner, had been pleased to designate those who thought as MR. HOPE

did as the party of interference. Now he ventured to think that those who interfered were those who innovated, who introduced something new and contrary to all previous custom, and it was evident that Mr. Justice Turner also took the word in that sense. The English might well call themselves interferers in India, and he thought those might justly be called the party of interference, or innovators, who commenced by a law to upset all the relations which had existed between debtor and creditor, for many centuries previously. Those seemed to him properly to be interferers or innovators who first of all introduced the petty details of the English law in the Presidency-towns and produced the results which were so ably sketched in Lord Macaulay's well-known Essay, and those who year by year carried out the same policy in the mufassal, and made our judicial system that minute, elaborate, complicated, costly and dilatory machine that it was. He did not mean to deny that to a considerable extent the alterations introduced might have been good. There were certain principles which lay at the bottom of all sound law, and their recognition was an advantage which all who had to do with the subject must recognise.

But it seemed to him that the test of all measures was success. If innovation turned out to be a success, then it was called improvement, and all were glad that it should be so. But if it turned out otherwise, then it was naturally and very properly stigmatized as interference. Tried by this test he claimed that the law of the English as to debtors and creditors had been a conspicuous failure, and in proof he would point to the ever-increasing wave of objection which came rolling in. Not only did our public records during the last twenty or thirty years show perpetual differences and discussions and references carried on in almost all the Governments in India between all the highest authorities, but our Statute-book bore the same evidence in the number of special laws which it had been found necessary to introduce,—laws which he saw the critic to whom he referred looked on with regret. The same was also evident in the numerous exceptions which existed in the Civil Procedure Code and which were preserved in the present Bill, such as the exemption of the Panjáb and Central Provinces from some of the more important provisions, including even the very power regarding land to which the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore recently referred. Mr. Justice Turner had been so good as to designate this party of interference as a numerous body of gentlemen, but to deny to them the title of a "school of political thought." MR. HOPE was very content to accept the humbler designation. He was thankful that the number of those who thought with him was large, as admitted by his critic, and that it was increasing. He was not ashamed to be found on the ground of practical action, rather than up among the clouds of imagination, to be driven hither and thither by higher currents. The characteristic of this wave of objection was that it applied to some parts of India and not perhaps with any force at all to other parts of the country. This was naturally to be expected from the wondrous diversity of nations and circumstances, which had been so well described by his hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey, and which led Mr. Bright to propose the division of India into separate provinces independent of each other. MR. HOPE thought that the proper remedy was to have separate chapters and clauses applicable to different parts of India. In this way we could provide against the risk of enforcing in any place what was not applicable to it. In the course of the sittings in Committee he had been endeavouring to urge these opinions, and he was extremely indebted to the forbearance of his colleagues upon whom he had endeavoured to enforce views in which they could not agree. He had been at a disadvantage owing to the fact that the Dekkhan Commissioners' report was not officially before the Committee, and that its contents were therefore not thoroughly known except to the hon'ble mover, who took a good deal of trouble to master them.

As regards this question of sales of land in execution of decrees it seemed to him that the proper course was to provide a permissive clause, and that had been done to a certain extent. He could only regret the omission of the clause (327 (*b*) of Bill No. IV) which allowed the Government to prohibit absolutely sales of land in certain districts. That gave a larger degree of power

than the clause which we had succeeded in preserving, and a power which he thought it was fairer to have, on the face of the Statute-book, than the undefined power of at any time upsetting the whole law by some special Act.

As regards what might follow a decree besides touching immoveable property, the most important question was imprisonment for debt. Our law here was most barbarous; it was admitted to be most severe. The enormous evils which that mode of endeavouring to recover property from the debtor were well described in this same report, a report which was not merely a report of the state of circumstances in the Bombay Presidency, but summarised all previous discussions in other parts of India; and it was with regret that he saw that it was not possible to take any advanced step in the present Bill towards the abolition of imprisonment.

He had made these remarks merely to qualify his own signature to the report of the Select Committee. He was aware that in a large number of matters the Bill was an immense improvement, and he was extremely glad that it had fallen to the Hon'ble Mover to complete this work in which he had taken so much interest. MR. HOPE was glad to mark the progress of the views which he had advanced. They derived immense support from the admirable speech of Sir A. Hobhouse. He was aware that he must trust to time, which, as he had remarked on another occasion, had already done so much for law-reform. He only hoped we might not eventually owe their triumph to any popular rising, such as that of the Santhâls, or more recently the Dekkhan riots, or to such disturbances as were witnessed by Sir William Muir after the outbreak of 1857, when whole lines of villages were seen in flames, where the villagers had risen and murdered those who had ousted them through the Civil Courts. If he was indulging in any vaticination in looking forward to the ultimate success of his principles, he could only plead the distinguished examples of looking to the future which had been set him during the last few days, and the fact that in the present debate the part of Cassandra had remained unfilled.

The HON'BLE SIR EDWARD BAYLEY wished to say a few words on one subject only, namely, the law of imprisonment for debt. He cordially acknowledged the very many improvements which this Bill would introduce into our Civil Procedure. The evidence which was laid before the Council did establish the fact that although the procedure of 1859 was in itself an enormous improvement upon that which preceded it, still it left open several doors by which very great fraud, cruelty and oppression had been practised through the agency of our Courts. The particular instances which had been brought to notice by the Dekkhan Riots Commission were perhaps crucial instances of abuses which had been perpetrated by the agency of the judicial administration of the country. He thought no one could read the evidence given before the Commission without feeling indignant that such things could have taken place under British rule. He did not wonder at the unfortunate men who were subjected to such proceedings rising up in utter despair against their oppressors. He could only say that it redounded very much to their patience and respect for the law, that they proceeded no farther than they did. Some of the measures which the Bill introduced would go, he trusted, far to make impossible such cruelty in the future. But he thought the Riots Commission had satisfactorily shown that the power of imprisonment for debt was one of the agencies which had been most abused, and which had, so abused, most actively contributed to the terrible result which ensued. He himself when he entered into the discussions upon this Bill was quite unprepared to take into consideration the expediency of the abolition of imprisonment for debt. But he had in the course of those discussions seen the horrible abuses to which that power could be twisted, and he now felt that it was one which was most dangerous and pernicious. He believed himself moreover that it was an utterly unnecessary power. His hon'ble friends, the Native Members of Council, had both spoken

of the necessity of retaining it as a remedy against fraud; they spoke no doubt of what they saw as regards their own part of the country. But he believed he was able to oppose to that an authority relating to the same part of the country, which he thought it would be admitted was of no less weight, he meant the learned Advocate General of Bengal, Mr. Paul. That gentleman said:—

"I am an advocate for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and I entirely concur in and support the views held by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope. During an experience of Mufassal Courts and cases for the last fifteen years, I do not remember meeting with a single case in which I have been engaged where an application had been made for the imprisonment of the debtor, but no doubt there are cases in which such applications have been made and debtors have been imprisoned. I merely refer to my experience as showing that mode of enforcing decrees is not ordinarily pursued, and that its abolition will not entail any serious mischief or harm. I am fully satisfied that the process of imprisonment for debt is resorted to, either as a vindictive measure or as a means to extort money from the relations of the debtor, or to oppress the debtor for some purpose other than obtaining merely the monetary redress covered by the decree."

That opinion had been supported by the Madras Government which had, also recently proposed the total abolition of imprisonment for debt, and it fell to him, during the operations relating to the proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress, to take an account of the number of petty cases in which prisoners were actually lying in jail for debts of small amount: they were very few—he was surprised to find how few—all over the country. As a matter of fact therefore it was a power which in most parts of the country was hardly used at all, even as the law now existed. As the Bill was framed it had cut down the period of imprisonment so materially that it could no longer act as a deterrent to a man who was inclined to be fraudulent or recalcitrant: the only deterrent effect it could have was upon an honest but unfortunate debtor, and those were not the men to whom it ought to be made applicable.

SIR EDWARD BAYLEY therefore announced himself a convert to the doctrine of abolition of imprisonment for debt. Imprisonment for debt was, he felt, utterly unsuited to the circumstances of the country, and it was capable of being applied to the most cruel purposes. He should therefore have considered it his duty, even at this late stage, to move for the omission of the clauses which provided for it in the present Bill, although they had been in some respects modified and made less severe. But there was one particular difficulty connected with its abolition, namely the present state of the law of insolvency. He quite admitted that if imprisonment for debt were abolished, it would be necessary to enter into the consideration of a total reconstruction of the Insolvency law. But that would demand much time and discussion and involve the passing of a very considerable measure. He could not hope that it would be possible to take it into consideration in connection with the present Bill. He did hope however that his learned friend who would succeed Sir Arthur Hobhouse might find leisure at an early period to bring in an amended Code of Insolvency, together with a provision for the total abolition of the practice of imprisonment for debt.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I am reluctant to allow a measure so important as the present Bill to pass into law and become a substantive part of the Indian Statute-book, without at least a word of good speed from the President of this Council.

"But after listening yesterday to the masterly speech of my hon'ble friend Sir Arthur Hobhouse, I felt, what appears to have been felt equally by our hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey, that nothing had been left for any of us to say of the slightest practical value on behalf of this Bill.

"I think, indeed, I cannot do better than imitate the judicious example of that civic worthy, I believe he was a Mayor of Liverpool, who, having to speak on some public question after Edmund Burke, condensed his own eloquence into three words, and said, "ditto to Mr. Burke." I say "ditto to Sir Arthur

Hobhouse." The same has already been said in a more emphatic form by another hon'ble member of this Council. For of the six amendments of which he had given notice, my hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, after listening to what he justly called the exhaustive statement of my hon'ble colleague, immediately withdrew five, and I think that his withdrawal of these five amendments was a most emphatic ditto to Sir Arthur Hobhouse. It is also I think creditable to the care with which this Bill has been drafted, or perhaps I should rather say, with which it has been considered in Committee, that on the sixth, and only, amendment moved by my hon'ble friend the Mahárájá, the opinions of the Council were so nicely balanced and so narrowly divided that the amendment was only carried by a single vote: and that vote I believe was my own. I gave it because I thought my hon'ble friend had established his contention that we have before us no sufficient evidence to justify us in withdrawing from a very painstaking body of judicial officers functions which they have hitherto exercised with promising intelligence and discretion.

"My hon'ble colleague, whose modesty takes, I think, a too Sadducean view of the immortality of his fame, disavowed and repudiated all claim to the special connection of his own name with the measure which we hope to pass into law today. But he may, I think, be congratulated,—and I do congratulate him—on the fact that he has been able before leaving India to bequeath to India so valuable a result of his latest labours, which have, I know, been most arduous. And I think that every Member of this Council may also be congratulated on the fact that my hon'ble colleague has bequeathed to us the recollection of one of the most brilliant orations, one of the most lucid, logical, and complete expositions, to which I have ever had the pleasure of listening, even from himself, on all the facts and bearings of a legal question specially important to this country.

"To say the truth I could not help feeling when I listened to what seemed to me his unanswerable arguments, that they would suffice to cover and to justify legislation much more copious and forcible than any which is contained within the four corners of the few and moderate clauses of this Bill which regulate the relations between debtor and creditor.

"And I have no doubt that if hereafter further legislation in the same direction be found necessary, future legislators will refer to the speech of my hon'ble colleague Sir Arthur Hobhouse as a high authority in favour of such legislation. I must frankly confess that if the amendment of my hon'ble friend Sir Edward Bayley had not been carried, as I am thankful to say it has been carried by a nearly unanimous Council, this Bill would have passed into law with what I for one should have considered a very serious—indeed, I may say, a very discreditable—defect in it.

"My hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey most properly and appropriately vindicated the science of political economy from much of the nonsense we so often hear put forth in its name. Political economy is simply that science which enables us to understand and to practise the laws which govern the creation and accumulation of wealth. But it has nothing whatever to do with the laws which govern the distribution of wealth. I think that one of the first and most important considerations which practical legislators are bound to bear in mind when dealing with the subject to which the amendment of my hon'ble friend has special reference is, not what are the laws of political economy, but what are the actual facts to which they are to be applied; what are the interests and social circumstances which will be affected by their legislation, and whether those social conditions are of a character which a wise statesman would desire to encourage and possibly to extend, or to restrain and restrict. That being the case, the only objection I have heard made to the amendment of my hon'ble friend is one that surprises me; for it amounts to this, that his amendment, if carried, would

have the effect of ridding the community, or at least the community of Bengal, of the existence, or at least the unrestrained activity, of a class which I confess appears to me to be about one of the most worthless, mischievous nuisances by which any community was ever infested—a class of needy usurers who have no capital of their own, who borrow at one rate of interest in order to invest their borrowed money at a higher rate, in speculating on the plunder of the agricultural community. I do not think it is necessary further to notice such an objection.

"I had also great satisfaction in voting for the amendment of my hon'ble friend Mr. Hope. I entirely concur in the principle embodied in that amendment. My hon'ble friend referred to Mr. Justice Turner in terms which were not exactly those of appreciation. But I am quite certain that whatever may be thought of the abstract views and opinions of Mr. Justice Turner, every one who has practically had to do with the preparation of this Bill must feel that it is indebted to Mr. Turner for most valuable assistance; and I think it is fair to record the fact that to the revision of this Code he has sacrificed not only much valuable time, but also much hard-earned leisure.

"I am sure that I only express the feelings of all my colleagues when I add to those of Sir Arthur Hobhouse the expression of our collective thanks for the care and thought and consummate knowledge of statute law, which have been bestowed upon the preparation of this Bill by my friend Mr. Stokes, whom we shall all be proud to welcome to his well-won place at the head of that great department of our Government with which he has been so long and so worthily associated. I also beg to join in the tribute of gratitude so eloquently rendered by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, to my honourable friend Mr. Cockerell, to the Chief Justice Sir Richard Garth, and many other high judicial authorities, as well as to all the Local Governments, on behalf of this Bill.

"This Code of Civil Procedure, which we hope to pass into law today, may at first sight seem to constitute an enormous addition to the Indian Statute-book, but an examination of its details will show that, although the body of the Code contains no less than 652 sections, it repeals as many as 575 sections of other enactments. Therefore the addition made by it to our Statute-book represents only about 70 sections. But although this addition is not enormous, it is, I think, important, for it provides for many matters which have hitherto been, either not at all or inadequately provided for. It provides, for instance, for interrogatories, affidavits, foreign judgments, *lis pendens*, admission of documents, administration-suits, suits for dissolution of partnership, insolvency, commissions to make partitions, suits by and against minors and lunatics, interpleader, suits relating to public charities, and several others, amongst which I may specially mention suits against foreign Rulers, section 433. This last-named section of the Code will, I have no doubt, prove generally satisfactory to Native Chiefs, or Princes, carrying on commercial relations with British subjects, as it supersedes the present unsatisfactory manner of adjusting disputes in such cases, and provides certain and easily accessible remedies for breach of contract. The other sections of the Code which have been so lucidly explained by my hon'ble friend Sir Arthur Hobhouse, do not call for any special remark on my part. In attempting to deal comprehensively with questions so numerous and interests so various as those to which the present Code will be applicable, no Government can flatter itself that it has not made any important omissions, and we do not suppose that the law we hope to pass to-day may not be susceptible of improvement by future amendments.

"The framing of such a Code as this requires more than the science of the lawyer—more than the skill of the draftsman. It demands also that intimate knowledge of local peculiarities of practice and custom, and that familiarity with the practical working of existing laws, which are specially possessed by

the European and Native Judges in the Mufassal, and by the executive officers of the Local Governments. From all these, prolonged assistance has been received, and to all these our final thanks are due.

"It may indeed be said that the whole legislative and administrative machinery of India has, for a lengthened period, been at work upon the Bill before us, and my trust is that the Council will now concur in ratifying the result of so much labour, thought, and knowledge."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to provide for the execution of emergent works in connection with embankments in British Burma——The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir A. Arbuthnot and the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell and the Mover.

The Council adjourned *sine die.*

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 29th March 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 2nd MAY 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice ...	...	...	27,927	1,40,567	...	...	...	...	27,927	1,40,567
„ Paddy ...	...	...	271	925	18,820	64,700	..	..	19,091	65,625
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	3,684	17,667	..	...	130	843	3,814	18,510
Bimlipatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	441	1,505	...	...	441	1,505
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice ...	...	...	21,774	1,30,641	3,467	20,232	...	...	25,241	1,50,873
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	61,889	1,85,124	...	...	61,889	1,85,124
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Tuticorin—Rice ...	4,264	21,552	47,068	2,43,402	76	500	...	...	51,408	2,65,454
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	1,638	6,309	...	...	1,638	6,309
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	.		...	..	...	...	...	...
Cochin—Rice ...	...	...	36,710	1,71,701	4,847	24,725	15	75	41,572	1,96,501
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	22,320	1,32,741	1,823	11,653	24,143	1,44,394
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..		...	...
Tellicherry—Rice ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	16	3	16
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...
„ Other Grains .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,388	7,433	1,388	7,433

Calicut—Rice ...	...	...	3,155	17,210	...	...	85	408	3,240	17,618
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	10,077	245	10,077
" Other Grains ...	10,373	48,719	140	612	...	...	13,019	63,036	23,532	1,12,367
Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	10,628	51.935	2,489	11,900	52	350	13,169	64,185
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	11,164	35,376	...	...	11.164	35.376
" Other Grains ...	...	...	1,090	4,250	...	...	2.327	12,405	3,417	16,655
Mangalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice ...	4,264	21,552	147,262	7,55,456	10.879	57,357	155	849	162.560	8,35.214
" Paddy ...	...	...	271	925	116,272	4.25,755	2,068	21,730	118,611	4.48.410
" Other Grains ...	10,373	48,719	4,914	22,529	...	...	16,864	83,717	32.151	1,54,965
TOTAL ...	14,637	70,271	152,447	7,78,910	127,151	4,83,112	19,087	1,06,296	313,322	14,38,589
Imports in previous week ... Rice ...									262,620	14,22.824
Paddy ...									79,640	2,93,055
Other Grains ..									67,856	3,07,159
TOTAL ...									410,116	20,23,038

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 2nd MAY 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	250,118	9,07,185	..	...	56,119	1,70,281	.	..			306,237	10,77,466	8,546	22,538	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,546	22,538
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.			.	...	941	1,995	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	941	1,995
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	.	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	.	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...		...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.		...	...	5 329	17,285	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	5,329	17,285
„ Paddy ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	93.161	1,87,208		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,161	1,87,208
Tuticorin ...	60,587	2,17,140	.	...	...		..	...	..	...	60,587	2,17,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	..	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...
Cochin ...	17,199	64,555	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	17.199	64,555	...	...	1,028	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,028	3,500
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	..	6,310	14,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,310	14,313
Tellicherry ...	8,829	31,120	...	...	...		...	..	.	...	8,829	31,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	33,273	1.16,215	...	...	8,488	28,970	...	..	...	...	41,761	1,45,185	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	..	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	...		...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	..			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	499	1,700	.	...		...			...	.	499	1,700	987	3,700	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	987	3,700
Paddy ...	...	.	..	...	.		...	..	...	...	..	...	12,716	25,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12,716	25,644
Total ...	370,505	13,37,915	...	.	64,607	1,99,251	...	...		...	435,112	15,37,166	121,680	2,58,370	7,338	17,813	...	..	.	...	...	..	129,018	2,76,183
											Exports in previous week						Exports in previous week					...	96,281	1,85,681
											345,514	11,97,197												

* No return received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

By the Madras Railway, during the week ending 21st April 1877.

Forwarded from	To: North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory	Salem District	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District	Between Coodoor and Wontimetta	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla	Gooty and Tadpatri	Bellary.	Adoni.	South Indian Railway.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras ..	620	3,660	470	300	..	110	970	800	960	180	...	8,070
Beypore ..	...	255	290	1,800	160		...				...	2,505
Raichore...	..	...	...	...		...	60	360	1,530	1,150	...	3,100
Negapatam	...						..	...	...	...	1,470	1,470
Tanjore District	...			...						..	990	990
Tuticorin	...	...	...		...	..				...	1,170	1,170
Total*	620	3,915	760	2,100	160	110	1,030	1,160	2,490	1,330	3,630	17,305

* Forwarded in previous week . Tons 16,155.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 28th April 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	273
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations	2,768
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore	949
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	2,749
Total Tons	6,739
Total for previous week, Tons	7,936

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

No. 1784.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 19th April 1877.

Read Relief Reports for the week ending 7th April 1877, from the Collector of Kistna, dated 10th April 1877, and from the Collector of Kurnool, dated 13th and 14th April 1877.

The detailed relief reports of the Kistna and Kurnool districts, for the week ending 7th April 1877, are submitted for the information of Government, in continuation of Board's Proceedings, 13th April 1877, No.—.

2. *Prices* in Kistna show tendency to fall. The only cases in which there has been rise of any importance are the prices of cholum in Bandar, and of cumboo in Vissannapett. No rain appears to have fallen during the week. In Kurnool, rice has risen in Koilkuntla, but ragi has fallen in that taluk and in Nandial, and cholum in Pattikonda. There is no other marked change. Rain from 3 to 4½ tenths of an inch fell in four taluks.

3. The Commanneer Canal extension is the only work in the Kistna district from which report has been received. The number employed upon it was 2,265, and the outlay in the week Rs. 1,979.

4. The numbers on works in each taluk in Kurnool are compared below with those for the previous week :—

	31st March.	7th April.	
Ramalkota	41,914	40,391	— 1,524
Nandikotkur	9,720	12,330	+ 2,610
Nandial	28,887	31,103	+ 2,216
Sirwell	14,667	16,449	+ 1,782
Koilkuntla	30,974	32,679	+ 1,705
Pattikonda	23,340	26,289	+ 2,949
Cumbum	42,933	46,346	+ 3,413
Markapur	9,706	11,178	+ 1,472
Total	202,142	216,765	+14,623

There is thus an increase in every taluk except Ramalkota. The decrease in Ramalkota is attributed to emigration to the East Coast Canal and to cholera. The increase in Nadikotkur is not explained, but is doubtless due to the same cause as is advanced in all the other cases, *viz.*, return of coolies who had been weeded out. In Sirwell and Koilkuntla the cessation of harvest operations is added; and it is said that coolies from Jammalamadugu works are coming into Koilkuntla, alleging that the payments are irregularly made in their own taluk. The Collector of Cuddapah should call the attention of the officer in charge to the assertion.

5. The following table shows the number of works with more than 1,500 coolies, the number of coolies on them, and the total number of works and coolies. It shows that the coolies have been concentrated on large works to a very considerable extent :—

Taluks.	Works with 1,500 coolies and upwards.			All works in progress.		Percentage of coolies on large works.
	Number.	Number of coolies.	Average per work.	Number.	Number of coolies.	
Ramalkota	8	40,235	5,029	11	40,391	99·6
Nandikotkur	3	7,828	2,609	9	12,330	63·5
Nandial	7	28,181	4,026	10	31,103	90·6
Sirwell	4	12,401	3,134	10	16,449	70·6
Koilkuntla	3	32,594	10,865	5	32,679	99·7
Pattikonda	4	23,824	5,956	9	26,289	90·5
Cumbum	8	42,714	5,339	10	46,346	92·2
Markapur	2	11,000	5,500	3	11,178	98·5
Total	39	198,777	5,097	67	216,765	91·7

Nearly 92 per cent. are on large works. Concentration has been carried out less in Mr. Gibson's than in other sections.

6. The rates of wages are still unaltered in the six western taluks, but in part of Nandial full task-rates to grain at 6½ seers are paid on the trunk road works under the Public Works Department. The price of rice in the taluk is 7½; of cholum 8½, and of ragi 10 seers per rupee. These rates should be revised. The old 2 annas scale seems also to be in force in Pattikonda. The Collector will explain. Wages in Markapur are not given. In Cumbum they have been reduced to the new scale to grain at 6 seers. Rice, however, sells at 6·6, cholum at 8·25, and ragi at 9·9 seers per rupee. Wages in kind on the new scale are also given in the taluk.

7. In Kurnool 46,841 persons were gratuitously relieved at a cost of Rs. 8,510. Of these, 1,099 were in villages, but information had come in only from one taluk. Of the whole number, 36,429 were children, mostly those receiving 3 pies a head. In the Kistna gratuitous relief is trifling, only 439 persons being in camps and relief houses, and hardly any in villages.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th April 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 7th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kurnool	Ramalkota	..	..	22,242	9,55,347	9,55,347	6,554	1,836	12,601	20,260	7,440	40,291	1,029	1,181	13,851	16,060
	Nandikotkur	..	..	6,082	1,47,455	1,47,455	8,586	1,272	3,644	5,913	2,773	12,330	447	640	1,118	2,205
	Nundial	..	..	26,762	4,57,218	4,57,218	6,108	1,414	10,180	15,132	5,791	31,103	543	763	4,444	5,750
	Sirwell	..	..	10,386	2,39,983	2,39,993	2,105	352	5,332	8,645	2,472	16,449	81	141	2,554	2,776
	Koilkuntla	..	..	17,933	4,53,201	4,53,201	5,249	1,536	10,683	15,928	6,068	32,679	180	244	4,985	5,409
	Pattikonda	..	..	14,991	2,59,880	2,59,880	2,087	690	8,877	13,610	3,802	26,289	1,680	2,513	6,456	10,652
	Cumbum	..	..	28,212	5,30,858	5,30,858	5,342	896	20,013	20,958	5,375	46,346	202	266	2,704	3,172
	Markapur	..	..	2,513	1,51,170	1,51,170	4,333	514	5,440	3,702	2,036	11,178	220	280	317	817
	Total ..	30,21,000	..	1,29,121	31,95,112	31,95,112	41,414	8,510	76,860	1,04,148	35,757	216,765	4,381	6,031	36,429	46,841
Kistna ..	Bapatla	..	65,000	1,978	35,756	36,076 8,332	1,115	123	1,400	831	34	2,265	67	118	100	285
	Bezwada	..	30,655	Not reported	14,648	14,648 6,433	580	Not reported	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repalli	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	367	50	..	..	..	..	59	36	59	154
	Palnad	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nandigama	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nuzvid	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
	Total ..	90,000	95,655	1,978	50,404	65,489	2,167	175	1,400	831	34	2,265	127	154	161	442

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 19th April 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

No. 1817.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 20th April 1877.

THE Board submit to Government the relief reports for the week ending 14th April, with statements and maps as per margin. . No relief operations are in progress in Malabar.

Maps for

Madura.	Salem.
South Arcot.	Bellary.
Cuddapah.	Coimbatore.
Chingleput.	Nellore.

Statements.

No. 1. Prices.
,, 2. Relief Report.
,, 3. Talukwar Abstract.
,, 4. Classified list.
,, 5. Statistics of gratuitous relief.
,, 6. Memo. of sums sanctioned.

2. *Prices.*—In *Kistna,* prices except of cumboo have fallen slightly. The only case of rise of price in *Nellore* is the rate for ragi in Kandukur taluk, in all other cases prices are either stationary or falling. In *Cuddapah* rice has risen slightly in Proddatur; cholum in Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla, and ragi in these taluks and in Budwail. Cumboo is nearly stationary in the district. Apparently there is a decline in imports of dry grain from the north. In Bellary prices are rising, due probably to the same cause. In *Kurnool* there is no material change in prices. In Chingleput and North Arcot also they are nearly stationary, but show tendency to fall, especially the price of ragi, in the latter district. In the distressed taluks of South Arcot prices have fallen. In *Trichinopoly* they are also easier, and there is a fall in the price of rice in the three southern taluks of *Madura* and on the coast. In the distressed taluks of *Tinnevelly* rice is unchanged, but the prices of dry grains have fallen. In *Coimbatore* prices of all grains show a somewhat sharp rice in Dharapuram taluk, but there is no other change of importance. In *Salem* district rice is cheaper in Salem and Trichengode, but dearer in Oossoor; cholum has fallen in five out of nine taluks; ragi is stationary except in the sub-division, where the price is unsteady; cumboo has risen in Tripatore. On the whole prices are but little changed, but the tendency is towards fall.

3. *Rainfall.*—There was very heavy rain in parts of the *Kistna* district, and the average of all stations is 1·42 inches. Rain fell in the *Nellore* district under the hills in the North-West, and 1 inch was registered at Udayagiri. There were light showers in three taluks of *Cuddapah,* and the same in *Kurnool.* There was good rain in the *Bellary* district, 2·3 inches fell at Bellary itself, and 3·5 inches at Hospett on the 13th and 14th, and there were showers at Adoni and Raidrug. The rain in *North Arcot* was chiefly in the west of the district; one inch was received at Palmanair. There was general rain throughout *Trichinopoly* and as much as 2·6 inches in the Musiri taluk; but it did not extend into the adjoining taluks of *Salem.* In Oossoor, however, 1·35 inches fell. *Madura* had some heavy showers in Periyakolam (1·12 inches) and *Tinnevelly* in the Sankaranainarkoil taluk (1·22 inches).

4. *Grants and outlay.*—The grants made up to the 14th April amounted to Rs. 1,20,85,283. The outlay against these grants was Rs. 1,09,11,861. The classification of outlay on works in progress so far as details are available are as follows :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
Roads—	Rs.	Rs.
New works	1,54,381	40,20,110
Repairs	37,842	7,05,425
	1,92,223	47,25,535
Irrigation works	76,557	5,11,240
Miscellaneous	48,478	5,90,005
	3,17,258	58,26,780

The numbers of works in progress and completed and the mileage of roads was as follows :—

ROAD WORKS.	IN PROGRESS.		COMPLETED.	
	Number.	Miles.	Number.	Miles.
New Works	388	2,587	95	258
Repairs	288	2,652	74	346
	676	5,239	169	604
Irrigation—New works	61		18	
Repairs	807		159	
	868		177	
Miscellaneous	3,037		1,735	
	4,581		2,081	

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The figures for each district compare as follows with the previous week :—

	7th April.	14th April.	
Kistna	2,265	2,423	+158
Nellore	15,409	28,759	+13,350
Cuddapah	82,663	80,868	—1,795
Bellary	2,29,236	2,22,115	—7,121
Kurnool	2,16,765	2,04,504	—12,261
Chingleput	7,793	15,961	+8,168
North Arcot	27,448	39,212	+11,764
South Arcot	299	331	+32
Madura	8,373	10,577	+2,204
Tinnevelly	2,668	1,349	—1,319
Coimbatore	23,244	24,160	+916
Salem	51,016	54,708	+3,692
	667,179	684,967	+17,788
East Coast Canal	31,597	37,306	+5,709
TOTAL ...	698,776	722,273	+23,497

6. Thus there is a total increase of 23,497, of which 5,709 are on the East Coast Canal; but, as will be seen below, a great deal of the increase is not real. In Nellore, which shows increase of 13,350, there has really been little change, the apparent large decrease of nearly equivalent amount on the 7th April having been due to defective return. The increase on the East Coast Canal is largely due to immigration from other districts. In Cuddapah there is slight decrease (from 37,212 to 36,505) in the Sub-Division, chiefly in Kadiri. The only other fluctuations of importance are an increase of 1,750 in Jammalamadugu, and a decline in Proddatur from 5,383 to 1,588 ascribed to the elimination of weakly persons from the gangs. Gratuitous relief, however, also shows a decrease, and the explanation is therefore wrong. A similar error was noted last week.

	7th April.	14th April.	
Adoni	56,280	51,998	—4,282
Alur	18,791	18,191	—600
Gooty	10,201	11,375	+1,174
Tadpatri	11,101	11,530	+429
Anantapur	12,309	13,094	+785
Dharmavoram	1,430	1,554	+124
Penkonda	2,264	3,268	+1,004
Hindapur	585	470	—115
Madaksira	8,491	10,098	+1,607
Raidrug	6,794	7,095	+301
Bellary	44,101	31,117	—12,984
Hospet	15,595	17,793	+2,198
Sundur	3,328	3,854	+526
Kudlighi	6,728	7,133	+405
Harpunhalli	17,409	17,049	—360
Hadgalli	13,829	16,496	+2,667
Total ..	229,236	222,115	—7,121

7. The numbers in *Bellary* are compared by taluks in the margin. The decrease in Adoni and Bellary is due to recruitment of able-bodied persons for the Nellore canal. In the Adoni report it is remarked that the numbers of children are increasing owing to those of emigrants to Nellore being taken on the works; but the Board observe that it was understood that emigrants were to take their families with them. In the Bellary taluk very few have consented to go to Nellore, but those who refuse are turned off the works. Many are also going from this taluk to the Hooblee Railway. The changes in other taluks are unimportant and generally unexplained. The increase in Madaksira is ascribed to abatement of cholera; and it is stated that Hyderabad and Dharwar coolies continue to come into Hadgalli.

8. The large decrease in *Kurnool* is due partly to emigration to the East Coast Canal, but partly, the Collector believes, to the abuse by village officers of the relief powers lately granted them.

9. The increase in *Chingleput* is almost entirely due to the inclusion of the numbers (6,791 coolies) employed in doubling the railway line, and the cessation of the ragi harvest accounts for most of the remaining increase. The taluk details for North Arcot are compared in the margin. There is a general increase, but the Arcot returns show an increase of no less than 8,205. The return, however, appears to be wrong. Of the whole number in the taluk, 7,534 are employed on minor works, and the total for the week has probably been given. No payments were made on these works. The Collector is requested to furnish explanation.

	7th April.	14th April.	
Chittoor	1,909	2,081	+ 172
Chendragiri	1,670	2,108	+ 438
Palmanar	862	870	+ 8
Gudiattum	944	1,372	+ 428
Vellore	4,378	5,069	+ 691
Polur	224	681	+ 457
Arcot ...	1,845	10,050	+ 8,205
Wallajah	5,672	6,479	+ 807
Western Zemindaries	3,490	3,579	+ 89
Eastern Zemindaries	6,454	6,925	+ 469
Total ...	27,448	39,212	11,764

In *Madura* the increase occurs in Palni and Trumangalam. The Collector is requested to explain why there are none on relief works in Ramand and Shivagunga. The decrease in *Tinnevelly* is ascribed to coolies finding employment from the advances made under the Act for sinking wells. In *Coimbatore* there is an increase in Caroor, owing to opening of fresh works, but slight fall in other taluks. The increase in *Salem* district occurs in the Salem and Trichengode taluks.

9. *Concentration of coolies.*—The following statement is compiled from the detailed reports to show the degree to which coolies are massed upon the relief works. *Major* works are those which cost Rs. 2,000 and upwards. The East Coast Canal is not included.

Taluks.	Major works in progress having 1,500 coolies or upwards.			Total major works.		Total number of coolies.	Column 3 per cent. of total coolies.	Column 6 per cent. of total coolies.
	Number.	Number of coolies.	Average per work.	Number.	Number of coolies.			
Nellore ...	4	19,859	4,965	25	28,521	28,759	69	99
Cuddapah ...	20	50,054	2,503	73	74,428	80,868	62	92
Bellary ...	30	172,160	5,739	226	213,994	222,115	78	96
Kurnool* ...	39	198,777	5,097	67	216,765	216,765	92	100
Chingleput ...	3	8,290	2,763	21	12,916	15,961	52	81
North Arcot ...	2	3,444	1,722	58	21,670	39,212	9	55
South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	331	...	..
Madura ...	1	4,394	4,394	17	8,571	10,577	42	81
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	6	447	1,349	...	33
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	78	21,967	24,160	...	91
Salem ...	1	2,086	2,086	104	24,801	54,708	4	45
Total ...	100	459,064	4,591	675	624,080	694,805	66	90

* Figures for 7th April.

10. From this table it will be seen that two-thirds of the whole number of coolies are on works capable of employing 1,500 or more, and the average on such works is 4,591. Concentration has proceeded furthest in Kurnool, but a fair proportion of the coolies are employed on large works in Bellary, Cuddapah and Nellore. The great mass of the works in the southern districts, especially Salem, and in a less degree Coimbatore, are scattered and small, but in these districts numbers have been kept down. The figures seem to show that there is no necessary connection between large numbers and affording work to the people near their homes.

11. *Rates of wages.*—In most taluks of Bellary and Cuddapah wages appear to be regulated with reference to the prices of the cheapest dry grains, but the exact rates paid in the Cuddapah sub-division are still unreported. In other districts there is no material change from the state of things reported last week.

12. *Gratuitous relief.*—The following statement compares the total numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in the week under report and the previous week. There seems to be a gross mistake in the Chingleput returns—127,506 persons being entered as relieved, at a cost of Rs. 1,440. Evidently the total for the week is given, and the Board have divided the numbers by 7:—

	7th April.	14th April.	
Kistna	442	2,298	+ 1,856
Nellore	22,267	38,447	+ 16,180
Cuddapah	14,397	30,409	+ 16,012
Bellary	66,551	80,366	+ 13,815
Kurnool	46,841	39,317	— 7,524
Chingleput	6,473	18,215	+ 11,742
North Arcot	2,174	2,482	+ 308
South Arcot	1,256	2,368	+ 1,112
Madura	11,056	27,595	+ 16,539
Tinnevelly	428	2,044	+ 1,616
Coimbatore	4,194	5,023	+ 829
Salem	16,836	25,021	+ 8,185
Total ...	192,915	273,585	80,670

13. The increase is thus 42 per cent. and occurs in all districts except Kurnool, where the decrease is due to detection of abuses of which the village headmen were guilty. The Board have compiled a separate statement in the new form, separating camp and village relief, details

being complete for all districts except Kistna, Kurnool and North Arcot. In the other nine districts there were 209 relief camps or houses at which 125,211 persons were being fed. Village relief does not exist in Nellore. Seven districts (South Arcot excluded) have 350 inspection circles, and the number of persons receiving relief under the village system was 46,970 in 2,631 villages. This relief is very extensively given in the Salem district. 57,305 children in Bellary and Cuddapah were on allowance of 3 pies per diem.

14. The outlay in the districts in the week and up to the week is reported as follows:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	3,95,074	1,04,46,718
Gratuitous relief	57,507	4,65,143
TOTAL ...	4,52,581	1,09,11,861

The grants sanctioned by the Board to the 19th instant amount to Rs. 1,28,49,493 as per enclosed memorandum.

15. The following statement shows the advances under the Land Improvement Act to date:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore	5,316	18,162
Cuddapah	4,574	46,325
Bellary	100	1,370
Chingleput	10,670	25,280
North Arcot	50	50
Madura	925	4,670
Tinnevelly	4,245	28,465
Coimbatore	...	500
Salem	2,432	8,436
Total ...	28,312	1,33,258

The Collector of Chingleput will report on the sudden increase in his district, and state what steps are adopted to secure *bonâ fides*.

16. The special establishment return is annexed.

Statement showing the special establishment entertained for relief works for the week ending Saturday, the 14th April 1877.

DISTRICTS.	RELIEF.		PAYMENT OF WAGES.		ACCOUNTS, &c.		TOTAL.		SUPERIOR OFFICERS INCLUDED.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Nellore*										
Bellary	1,023	20,694	152	1,921	78	1,550	1,253	24,165	12	4,132
Kurnool	738	21,595	251	2,390	75	1,057	1,064	25,012	26	9,857
Chingleput	92	1,552	5	63	2	27	99	1,642	...	
North Arcot ...	193	5,174	6	30	136	1,057	335	6,261	4	2,391
Madura	52	3,199	6	105	37	692	95	3,996	3	1,735
Tinnevelly	71	320	3	20	1	8	75	348	...	...
Coimbatore	96	2,002	10	15	17	194	123	2,211	1	425
Salem	319	10,069	...	...	84	1,096	403	11,165	6	3,140
Cuddapah	295	12,566	68	716	97	1,317	460	14,599	18	8,859
Total ...	2,959	77,171	501	5,260	527	6,998	3,907	89,429	70	30,539

* The return from this district is not in proper form and is incomplete. It shows, however, 97 subordinate officers drawing Rs. 2,200.

17. The report of the Commissioner of Police shows the following details:—

	7th April.	14th April.
	No.	No.
Average daily number resident in camp	13,036	13,716
„ „ non-resident paupers	12,769	13,709
Number in hospitals	407	484
Deaths in hospital in the week	111	120
„ out of hospital	23	17
	Rs.	Rs.
Outlay in the week	20,977	35,955
„ up to the week	3,39,680	3,75,635

The resident paupers on 7th and 14th April came from the following districts:—

	7th April.	14th April.
Chingleput	5,891	7,276
North Arcot	3,690	3,600
Nellore	3,309	2,972
South Arcot	31	29
Other districts	86	91
TOTAL ...	13,007	13,968

18. The average number fed at the Sattankad relief camp under the supervision of the President Municipal Commission on 14th was 752, and the average of the preceding fortnight 718, and on relief works under him 4,831 on 14th April. He expended in the fortnight Rs. 5,326, and in all Rs. 32,553 on relief operations.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 *tolahs per rupee of different grains and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the* 14*th April* 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd Sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horsegram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches	Inches	Inches
Kistna	8·40	8·33	19·13	11·41	10·86	30·79	14·26	13·74	32·82	10·40	10·46	35·15	6·79	6·90	14·16	11·18	11·09	28·73	1·42	5·11	0·31
Nellore	7·91	7·80	15·45	9·71	9·55	29·38	12·31	12·26	32·98	10·14	9·64	29·40	7·03	6·95	12·22	8·66	8·78	25·53	0·14	1·80	0·28
Cuddapah	8·26	8·21	13·28	9·05	9·24	24·49	9·97	10·00	26·19	8·47	8·43	24·22	6·91	6·84	12·49	8·74	8·49	26·87	0·06	1·56	...
Bellary	7·72	7·85	14·36	8·74	9·10	25·75	9·11	9·32	26·19	8·47	8·56	22·17	6·69	6·81	13·58	8·90	9·20	25·90	0·18	0·68	...
Kurnool	7·28	7·23	14·36	8·67	8·89	28·51	10·27	10·42	31·29	9·83	9·06	29·30	7·58	7·48	14·94	8·34	8·22	26·64	0·33	1·73	...
Chingleput	9·40	9·37	16·24	10·74	10·98	..	11·42	11·35	23·65	10·78	10·78	18·48	6·35	6·35	9·84	11·36	11·28	20·43	..	0·52	0·45
North Arcot	8·86	8·64	14·65	10·72	10·64	21·74	11·15	10·72	21·88	9·21	9·05	18·76	5·75	5·55	10·45	10·22	10·32	25·09	0·19	1·05	0·29
South Arcot	9·52	9·37	16·69	12·30	12·07	...	13·77	12·81	24·02	13·62	12·74	25·48	6·15	6·08	10·83	11·56	11·57	23·73	0·28	0·28	0·14
Trichinopoly	8·26	8·19	13·92	16·80	16·80	28·00	11·13	11·01	25·41	10·80	10·48	23·37	6·14	6·27	9·77	11·01	10·86	25·41	0·23	1·11	0·84
Madura	8·63	8·33	15·09	12·47	12·31	35·80	10·57	10·68	31·26	10·86	10·86	30·87	5·85	5·72	10·14	11·41	11·50	27·21	0·17	1·96	1·50
Tinnevelly	8·97	8·90	12·65	10·90	9·70	...	11·93	11·80	30·35	12·00	11·05	28·23	5·40	5·50	8·70	10·66	10·77	28·92	0·24	3·20	1·62
Coimbatore	7·74	7·89	12·21	9·39	9·29	19·54	9·64	9·68	22·14	9·61	10·03	22·36	6·81	6·55	10·40	9·62	9·89	22·34	...	1·13	1·13
Salem	8·01	7·84	13·25	9·57	9·16	22·25	9·45	9·40	23·10	8·92	9·02	21·66	5·86	5·69	10·21	9·70	9·79	25·01	0·18	1·70	0·85

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
20*th April* 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 14th April 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 14th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	90,000	...	3,515	53,919	69,004	2,416	249	...	...	...	2,423	...	...	...	2,298
Nellore	9,53,000	5,82,995	22,121	5,69,161	5,69,161	60,053	4,568	8,039	13,190	7,530	28,759	6,612	13,382	18,453	38,447
Cuddapah	17,20,000	16,31,312	51,305	13,80,477	16,44,708	12,155	4,394	28,772	41,607	10,489	80,868	3,294	4,304	22,811	30,409
Bellary	43,16,000	26,97,080	1,15,433	29,73,838	37,76,236	2,43,441	19,507	77,121	1,16,019	28,975	2,22,115	8,585	12,125	59,656	80,366
Kurnool	37,21,000	..	1,28,220	33,23,332	33,23,332	56,159	14,745	...	...	...	2,04,504	...	...	...	39,317
Chingleput	1,45,365	2,23,263	10,457	1,07,389	1,62,165	24,113	1,440	6,849	7,161	1,951	15,961	3,839	4,438	9,938	18,215
North Arcot	2,45,450	4,84,304	15,208	1,93,784	2,39,143	3,190	400	14,159	18,760	6,293	39,212	594	726	1,162	2,482
South Arcot	15,000	3,716	97	2,294	4,045	264	104	92	152	87	331	476	731	1,161	2,368
Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	1,43,748	1,09,710	4,937	52,080	69,426	5,289	1,571	4,080	6,076	421	10,577	6,406	9,754	11,435	27,595
Tinnevelly	64,200	21,178	1,018	12,401	14,510	1,635	206	846	384	119	1,349	516	989	539	2,044
Coimbatore	3,00,000	3,18,618	15,940	1,74,975	2,31,221	4,956	1,431	6,632	16,391	1,137	24,160	1,037	1,752	2,234	5,023
Salem	3,61,000	6,39,255	26,823	2,90,891	3,41,055	51,472	8,892	22,151	27,410	5,147	54,708	3,508	6,643	14,870	25,021
Malabar	5,520	*Nil*	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,20,85,283	...	3,95,074	91,34,541	1,04,46,718	4,65,143	57,507	...	..	...	6,84,967	...	..	...	2,73,585

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
20th April 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 14th April 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 14th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,04,801	937	80,980	82,494 863	1,492	427	431	786	308	1,525	786	994	720	2,500	
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,658	9,503	1,21,806	1,21,888 4,704	341	160	3,263	7,496	2,882	13,641	84	77	5,266	5,427	
	Prodattur	...	1,15,000	2,463	53,257	57,787 2,055	1,300	270	656	833	99	1,588	191	307	320	818	
	Cuddapah	...	1,36,444	2,314	85,929	1,06,487 24,309	1,198	376	1,548	2,083	391	4,022	219	306	1,624	2,149	
	Budwail	...	1,35,633	6,502	76,831	77,141 1,385	1,299	811	4,179	4,862	1,474	10,515	224	331	7,877	8,432	
	Sidhout	...	67,344	1,536	49,789	50,191 60	318	219	802	986	168	1,956	176	266	1,744	2,186	
	Pullampett	...	1,05,889	7,600	1,01,957	1,02,557 1,707	1,897	1,002	4,061	6,079	976	11,116	612	602	3,559	4,773	
	Kadiri	...	2,46,043	5,096	2,23,515	2,42,297 21,739	407	100	2,420	3,671	868	6,959	144	157	93	394	
	Royachoti	...	2,25,000	2,851	1,03,645	1,29,263 43,341	1,422	188	2,569	3,928	989	7,486	196	413	543	1,152	
	Madanapally	...	2,77,500	9,254	1,80,160	2,80,380 43,264	1,779	342	4,486	5,513	1,617	11,616	382	479	705	1,566	
	Voilpad	...		3,249	2,02,608	2,14,025 36,771	702	499	4,357	5,370	717	10,444	280	372	360	1,012	
	Total ...	17,20,000	16,31,312	51,305	13,80,477	16,44,708	12,155	4,394	28,772	41,607	10,489	80,868	3,294	4,304	22,811	30,409	
Bellary.	Adoni	...	5,81,599	26,493	3,94,528	6,60,995 1,086	41,377	2,250	19,004	24,523	8,471	51,998	1,972	2,608	13,923	18,503	
	Alur	...	1,32,907	9,207	1,32,907	3,42,652 522	3,336	721	6,239	9,103	2,849	18,191	168	222	5,518	5,908	
	Gooty	...	1,61,838	5,183	1,61,838	2,47,491 1,890	18,592	892	3,412	6,570	1,393	11,375	467	743	2,951	4,161	
	Tadpatry	...	1,05,000	6,096	1,02,656	1,18,517	9,909	1,027	3,015	6,939	1,576	11,530	406	590	3,099	4,095	
	Anantapur	...	1,37,789	5,563	1,08,834	1,26,464	2,300	824	2,762	7,879	2,453	13,094	363	510	4,079	4,952	
	Dharmaveram	...	1,73,076	1,856	1,16,765	1,48,863	4,643	223	556	668	330	1,554	158	173	274	605	
	Pennakondah	...	1,46,044	1,501	1,46,044	1,46,044	27,062	1,744	803	2,094	371	3,268	657	1,013	1,509	3,179	
	Hindupur	...	30,950	295	1,46,154	1,49,433 2,856	63,878	1,322	188	215	67	470	383	686	1,184	2,253	
	Madaksira	...	13,630	4,909	1,84,919	1,84,919	29,568	3,806	3,144	5,967	987	10,098	1,166	1,580	4,676	7,422	

	Raidrug	...	1,75,905	2,514	1,13,124	1,13,124	1,656	285	2,446	3,377	1,272	7,095	122	168	1,845	2,135
	Bellary	...	...	23,665	7,20,616	7,78,761 60,112	5,469	2,094	14,033	14,934	2,150	31,117	833	1,397	8,172	10,402
	Hospett	...	2,12,236	8,681	1,62,284	1,82,819	12,542	1,068	5,667	10,100	2,026	17,793	748	906	5,175	6,829
	Sundur	...	41,955	2,050	38,070	38,070	895	193	1,146	2,239	469	3,854	82	170	668	920
	Kudligi	...	3,67,194	2,228	1,61,324	1,63,831 1,572	4,434	254	2,623	3,961	549	7,103	153	231	824	1,208
	Harpanhally	...	2,02,662	5,394	1,19,794	1,34,321 3,320	8,846	813	6,445	8,565	2,039	17,049	342	474	2,302	3,118
	Huvinhadgally	...	2,14,394	8,598	1,63,981	1,68,574	8,434	1,991	5,638	8,885	1,973	16,496	565	654	3,457	4,676
	Total ...	43,16,000	26,97,089	1,15,433	29,73,838	37,76,236	2,43,441	19,507	77,121	1,16,019	28,975	2,22,115	8,585	12,125	59,656	80,366
Salem.	Salem	...	136,186	5,327	62,552	68,220	6,608	699	4,968	5,072	801	10,841	419	981	352	1,752
	Abthoor	...	45,825	1,800	17,723	18,019	576	28	2,094	2,750	328	5,172	20	22	15	57
	Namkal	...	52,382	3,834	28,778	30,340	2,748	601	2,087	1,250	217	3,554	253	479	180	912
	Trichengode	...	69,126	1,756	25,639	36,732	4,089	805	2,647	2,940	236	5,823	399	1,064	527	1,990
	Tripatore	...	47,144	2,481	17,543	18,468	5,593	911	1,299	1,750	605	3,654	566	928	581	2,070
	Uttengiri	...	66,248	2,931	27,412	28,947	7,210	876	3,085	3,218	767	1,770	194	363	327	884
	Darampury	...	68,152	3,580	37,729	46,581 2,208	16,994	3,765	3,010	4,822	1,141	9,033	1,111	1,862	11,128	14,101
	Oossoor	...	69,162	1,860	36,607	47,827 1,363	4,152	230	1,098	2,166	453	3,717	133	185	599	917
	Kistnagiri	...	88,080	3,254	36,908	40,817 1,462	3,802	977	1,863	3,382	599	5,844	413	759	1,161	2,333
	Total ...	3,61,000	6,39,255	26,823	2,90,891	3,41,055	51,472	8,892	22,151	27,410	5,147	54,708	3,508	6,643	14,870	25,021
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	69,510	816	18,288	33,650 2,214	655	292	901	883	244	2,028	156	334	305	795
	Pulladum	...	49,691	2,297	38,569	46,995 3,098	532	157	1,036	2,776	174	3,986	110	183	103	396
	Udumalpetta	...	74,996	3,118	43,862	58,251 947	1,166	216	1,186	4,257	18	5,461	197	273	461	931
	Sattiamangalam	...	16,141	605	12,023	12,523 83	427	62	335	810	42	1,187	87	122	410	619
	Caroor	...	34,550	2,902	15,431	16,925	247	80	1,590	3,205	214	5,009	58	142	103	303
	Bhowany	...	17,617	2,706	14,336	16,926 463	1,070	383	382	1,178	71	1,631	163	282	359	804
	Pollachy	...	230	...	139	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore...	...	24,221	1,641	18,960	20,375 3,665	336	117	622	1,309	184	2,115	108	131	272	511
	Dharapuram	...	24,162	1,855	13,248	14,744 77	414	100	580	1,973	190	2,743	96	239	185	520
	Collegal	...	7,500	...	119	119 27	109	24	...	...	...	...	62	46	36	144
	Total ...	3,00,000	3,18,618	15,940	1,74,975	2,31,221	4,956	1,431	6,632	16,391	1,137	24,160	1,037	1,752	2,234	5,023

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 14th April 1877—(concluded).

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 14th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	33,581	1,505	12,508	14,002	806	77	841	909	360	2,110	64	123	155	342	
	Conjeveram	...	28,237	909	12,638	18,794	3,064	197	859	465	48	1,372	277	396	792	1,465	
	Chingleput	...	12,498	366	2,574	10,445	1,663	155	448	421	106	975	2,772	2,596	6,948	12,316	
	Trivellore	...	62,405	5,139	30,294	39,173	295	84	3,077	3,769	1,045	7,891	43	56	42	141	
	Saidapett	...	70,977	1,504	28,815	50,179	17,695	850	621	874	311	1,806	624	1,215	1,909	3,748	
	Ponnery	...	15,565	1,034	20,560	33,572	600	77	1,003	723	81	1,807	59	52	92	203	
	Total ...	1,45,365	2,23,263	10,457	1,07,389	1,62,165	24,113	1,440	6,849	7,161	1,951	15,961	3,839	4,438	9,938	18,215	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madura.	Madura	...	35,435	907	10,574	10,574	1,252	687	727	649	105	1,481	4,727	6,620	7,629	18,976	
	Tirumangalam	...	9,343	715	4,117	8,609	49	...	910	1,064	235	2,209	Not	correctly	given.	...	
	Melur	...	1,045	125	572	1,151	86	40	44	80	...	124	199	424	89	712	
	Dindigul	...	1,985	107	262	1,335	469	148	42	152	...	194	444	766	2,730	3,940	
	Pulney	...	60,902	3,082	36,533	38,835	2,726	459	2,357	4,131	81	6,569	Not	given.	...	...	
	Periacolam	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,899	513	172	...	...	...	...	799	1,450	682	2,931	
	Shivaganga	...	4,000	1	22	22	194	65	...	...	...	...	237	494	305	1,036	
	Total ...	1,43,748	1,09,710	4,937	52,080	69,426	5,289	1,571	4,080	6,076	421	10,577	6,406	9,754	14,435	27,595	
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	4,170	359	2,750	3,461	43	1	334	125	99	558	1	2	4	7	
	Sattur	...	8,936	288	4,134	4,371	169	55	136	83	11	230	343	427	184	954	
	Senkaranainarkovil	...	2,489	59	2,324	3,435	137	...	37	38	1	76	...	...	...	...	
	Ottapidaram	...	5,584	312	3,193	3,243	1,233	150	339	138	8	485	172	559	351	1,082	
	Nangunery	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tenkasi	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
	Total ...	64,200	21,178	1,018	12,401	14,510	1,635	206	846	384	119	1,349	516	989	539	2,044	
Nellore.	Gudur	...	38,721	516	28,435	28,435	7,039	382	638	549	207	1,394	684	1,488	1,773	3,945	
	Rapur	...	30,385	501	20,124	20,124	2,760	94	77	110	32	219	48	73	95	216	
	Nellore	...	14,202	473	14,149	14,149	10,099	762	368	686	180	1,234	1,353	1,998	3,374	6,725	
	Atmakur	...	98,495	560	91,518	91,518	15,276	30	351	451	66	868	83	182	306	571	
	Kavali	...	98,750	11,847	1,10,081	1,10,081	9,133	1,534	2,977	5,247	2,992	11,216	1,426	2,315	5,473	9,214	
	Udayagiri	...	1,20,387	5,393	1,32,167	1,32,167	2,713	523	2,377	4,356	3,605	10,338	934	3,270	2,252	6,456	

	Kandukur ...	...	...	...	90,225	1,394	88,704	88,704	4,296	478	321	614	75	1,010	82	187	241	510
	Kanigiri ...	...	...	...	34,000	182	32,851	32,851	1,156	148	104	170	14	288	52	151	94	297
	Ongole ...	...	...	...	790	2	179	179	2,157	175	6	...	...	6	70	90	144	304
	Addanki division	...	...	...	9,440	364	9,467	9,467	347	...	189	370	106	665	Account not received.			
	Darsi division	...	...	...	8,000	...	7,941	7,941	34	8	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	12
	Podile division	...	...	...	5,000	292	5,231	5,231	733	37	242	226	89	557	235	493	13	741
	Zemindary tracts	...	...	...	34,000	597	28,314	28,314	4,310	397	389	411	164	964	1,638	3,130	4,688	9,456
		Total	...	9,53,000	5,82,995	22,121	5,69,161	5,69,161	60,053	4,568	8,039	13,190	7,530	28,759	6,612	13,382	18,453	38,447
North Arcot.	Chittoor ...	...	...	...	24,923	1,465	17,141	27,725 436	108	40	978	595	508	2,081	...	...	423	423
	Chendragiri	...	...	...	20,603	989	5,712	6,272	241	6	811	1,194	103	2,108	1	6	2	9
	Palmanair ...	...	...	...	24,955	296	7,365	21,478 675	43	9	394	436	40	870	2	3	...	5
	Gudiattam ...	...	...	...	31,437	928	7,139	7,139 509	64	13	549	786	37	1,372	...	...	...	...
	Vellore ...	...	...	...	76,180	2,776	43,253	50,906 1,710	224	7	1,052	2,760	1,257	5,069	246	239	208	693
	Poloor ...	...	...	...	10,450	67	290	290 37	...	...	129	447	105	681	...	...	...	...
	Wandewash	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	61	61	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Arcot ...	...	...	...	52,260	13	21,980	23,677 1,742	388	...	3,409	5,285	1,356	10,050	...	...	...	...
	Wallajah ...	...	...	...	65,153	3,201	25,420	26,370 88	...	...	1,969	3,852	658	6,479	242	329	231	802
	Trippathy ...	...	...	...	12,742	138	1,096	1,133	77	...	278	337	86	701	...	...	...	...
	Kalastry ...	...	...	...	7,442	505	1,113	1,113 73	571	81	512	427	272	1,211	52	87	92	231
	Narayanavanam	...	..	...	26,338	1,578	4,806	4,806	186	53	1,420	710	710	2,840	14	10	30	54
	Punganur ...	...	...	...	70,740	1,959	32,800	35,648 474	148	...	1,500	901	835	3,236	11	37	39	87
	Kangundy ...	...	...	...	1,933	288	456	471	20	12	87	189	67	343	...	...	114	114
	Arnee ...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
	Tiruttany ...	...	...	...	17,451	481	12,745	12,745	398	..	848	607	206	1,661	...	...	...	...
	Arconum ...	...	...	...	28,319	351	11,654	11,654	107	20	120	175	15	310	22	8	12	42
	Maderpauk ...	...	...	...	1,375	173	814	946 26	554	98	103	59	38	200	4	7	11	22
		Total	...	2,45,450	4,84,304	15,208	1,93,784	2,39,143	3,190	400	14,159	18,760	6,293	39,212	594	726	1,162	2,482

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS:
20th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works for the week ending Saturday, the 14th April 1877.

DISTRICTS.	ROAD WORKS. New Works. Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	ROAD WORKS. New Works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week	ROAD WORKS. New Works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week	ROAD WORKS. Repairs. Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	ROAD WORKS. Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	ROAD WORKS. Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	IRRIGATION WORKS. Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	IRRIGATION WORKS. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	IRRIGATION WORKS. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	MISCELLANEOUS. Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	MISCELLANEOUS. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	MISCELLANEOUS. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	TOTAL. Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	TOTAL. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	TOTAL. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,919	69,004	..	..	..	..	53,919	69,004
Nellore	4,68,600	19,569	4,69,672	1,500	..	1,661	80,000	334	71,479	32,895	2,218	26,349	5,82 995	22,121	5,69,161
Cuddapah	12 91,390	39,224	10,68,948	93,813	1,789	97,929	1,27,128	4,065	85,697	1,18,981	6,227	1,27,903	16,31,312	51,305	13,80,477
Bellary	17,07,959	80,582	22,04,525	4,99,211	20,036	4,51,757	2,57,756	5,293	1,50,867	2,32,154	7,522	1,67,175	26 97,080	1,15,433	29,74,324
Kurnool			Not	received.											
Chingleput	1,00,064	5,311	50,622	..	..	..	71,874	2,837	38,759	51,325	2,309	17,968	2,23,263	10,457	1,07,389
North Arcot	1,72,280	2,502	97,180	71,719	3,099	23,478	23,455	1,166	3,580	2,16,850	8,441	69,546	4,84,304	15,208	1,93,784
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,716	97	2,294	3,716	97	2,294
Trichinopoly					No relief	works in	progress.								
Madura	24,200	1,988	33,122	2,530	12	12	44,320	2,116	14,379	8,660	821	4,567	1,09,710	4,937	52,080
Tinnevelly	2,059	..	2,059	..	..	..	8,420	332	3,790	10,669	686	6,552	21,178	1,018	12,401
Coimbatore	94,038	1,879	20,514	1,50,580	8,069	1,05,304	19,600	861	10,586	54,400	5,131	38,571	3,18,618	15,940	1,74,975
Salem	1,07,124	3,326	73,428	55,835	2,837	25,284	2,03,711	5,634	63,099	2,72,585	15,026	1,29,080	6,39,255	26,823	2,90,891
Total ..	39,97,714	1,54,381	40,20,110	8,75,188	37,842	7,05,125	8,36,264	76,557	5,11,240	10,02,265	48,478	5,90,005	67,11,431	3,17,258	58,26,780

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
20th April 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for famine relief works up to the 19th April 1877 and expenditure up to the 14th April 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 14th April 1877.	
		On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	90,000	69,004	2,416
Nellore	9,53,000	5,69,161	60,053
Cuddapah	17,20,000	16,44,708	12,155
Bellary	50,16,000	37,76,236	2,43,441
Kurnool	37,21,000	33,23,332	56,159
Chingleput...	1,95 365	1,62,165	24,113
North Arcot	2,45,450	2,39,143	3,190
South Arcot	15,000	4,045	264
Tanjore	10,000	None	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	...
Madura	1,43,748	69,426	5,289
Tinnevelly	64,200	14,510	1,635
Coimbatore	3,00,000	2,31,221	4,956
Salem	3,61,000	3,41,055	51,472
Nilgiris	4,210	None	
Malabar	5,520	None	
Total ...	1,28,49,493	1,04,46,718	4,65,143

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
20th April 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Statement showing Statistics of gratuitous relief for the week ending 14th April 1877.

Districts.	In Camps and Relief houses.						Village Relief.								Relief granted to children under seven years of age at 3 pie.		Total numbers relieved.				Total outlay gratuitous relief.	
	Numbers of relief centres.	Numbers relieved.				Expenditure in the week.	Number of villages.	Number of Inspecting Circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Numbers relieved.				Expenditure in the week.	Number.	Expenditure in the week.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In the week.	Up to the week.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.									
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	..	..	..	Tele	gra	phic	sum	mary	received	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	24	6,612	13,382	18,453	38,447	4,568	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,612	13,382	18,453	38,447	4,568	60,053
Cuddapah	11	1,462	2,064	2,260	5,786	1,780	1,273	34	421	1,832	2,240	2,115	6,187	1,684	18,436	946	3,294	4,304	22,811	30,409	4,394	12,171
Bellary	64	5,067	6,796	13,243	25,106	8,477	2,571	88	736	3,518	5,329	7,542	16,389	7,288	38,869	3,743	8,585	12,125	59,656	80,366	19,508	2,43,341
Kurnool	..	..	..	Tele	gra	phic	sum	mary	received	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	24	3,653	4,187	9,623	17,463	1,248	2,197	60	15	186	252	314	752	192	..	..	3,839	4,439	9,937	18,215	1,440	24 113
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	Not	receiv	ed.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	2	75	326	912	1,313	46	1,052	..	9	401	405	249	1,055	58	..	..	476	731	1,161	2,368	104	264
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Nil.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	38	6,182	9,500	11,134	26,816	1,080	1,125	26	85	224	254	301	779	32	..	..	6,406	9,754	11,435	27,595	1,531	5,239
Tinnevelly	6	510	977	520	2,007	204	383	37	2	6	12	19	37	2	..	..	516	989	539	2,044	206	1,635
Coimbatore	28	762	1,377	848	3,987	952	1,343	17	48	275	375	386	1,036	479	..	..	1,037	1,752	2,234	5,028	1,431	4,956
Salem	12	1,211	1,652	1,423	4,286	2,438	4,012	88	1,315	2,297	4,991	13,447	20,735	6,454	..	..	3,508	6,643	14,870	25,021	8,392	51,472
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Nil.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	209	25,534	40,261	59,416	1,25,211	20,793	13,956	350	2,631	8,739	13,858	24,373	46,970	16,189	57,305	4,689	34,273	54,119	1,41,096	2,29,488	42,074	4,03,294

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS; 20th April 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE—Famine.

No. 23, dated Simla, the 3rd May 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

WE enclose several Minutes written by Sir Richard Temple during the last fortnight of his stay in the Madras Presidency, referring to various questions connected with the administration of famine relief.

2. The most important questions discussed in these papers are—

1st.—The expediency of utilizing the officers of the Public Works Department in the superintendence of the relief works.

2nd.—The sufficiency of the rate of relief wages.

3rd.—The expediency of gradually reducing and eventually abolishing the relief camps, by drafting able-bodied persons to the works and sending the infirm and helpless poor to their homes, as the system of village relief becomes sufficiently organized.

4th.—The substitution of coal fuel for wood on the Madras Railway lines, with the object of preventing the destruction of the forests, and especially the hill forests, the gradual denudation of which has a prejudicial effect on the regularity of the rainfall.

The last of these proposals will require to be carefully examined; and while we fully recognize its importance, we are not at present in a position to offer any definite opinion as to its feasibility.

3. The question of more effectively utilizing the large Public Works establishments in the Madras Presidency on the duty of superintending the relief works has been repeatedly pressed by Sir Richard Temple upon the attention of the Madras Government, not only in the Minutes now sent, but in other Minutes which have been already laid before Your Lordship. In his Minute of the 29th March (No. LXXXVII), adverting to the defects in the exaction of task-work which characterized many of the relief works in Madras, Sir Richard Temple remarked that the main cause of the failure consisted in this, "that the Public Works Department in each of the distressed districts is not sufficiently employed (indeed is sometimes hardly employed at all) in the tasking,—an affair which is of all affairs the very one which it is most competent to manage, and which can be thoroughly managed by it alone." In most of the districts, and especially in Bellary and Kurnool, the number of the relief works under the Department of Public Works is very small, while the majority of the relief works are under Civil officers. The result is that the tasking is at the best but light, and when the supervision is native only, the tasking is too often nominal. The subject is referred to in several of the Minutes enclosed in this despatch, and more particularly in that of the 24th ultimo, written on the eve of Sir Richard Temple's departure from the Madras Presidency, wherein he points out that, while in the Bombay Presidency the plan of tasking the relief labourers under a settled departmental system by professional establishments, specially trained for the business, has been so advanced, that out of 287,760 persons on the relief works in that Presidency, 259,057 are worked under the Public Works Department, and only 28,703 are under Civil officers; in the Madras Presidency, out of 716,507 in all, there are not more than 83,000 under the Public Works Department, the remainder, 633,507, being under Civil officers—

"Out of this latter number it may be admitted that 24,140 in Coimbatore, 28,000 in Salem, 13,626 in Madura, in all 65,766, are well and fully tasked. The remainder, 568,741, are (with the exception of a certain number in Cuddapah which I cannot state precisely) under the Civil officers, and are for the most part lightly tasked. It is especially remarkable that in the two districts showing the largest numbers, Bellary and Kurnool, having both together 422,784 persons, the whole are under Civil officers, and lightly tasked, with the exception of the 3,000 on the railway from Bellary towards Dharwar."

This difference in system, in Sir Richard Temple's opinion, is the main cause of the difference in the proportion of relief labourers to the whole

population between these two districts, on the one hand, and the Bombay Deccan, on the other hand. The percentage of relief labourers on the whole population is in Bellary 12·75 per cent., and in Kurnool 21·25; while in Sholapur, in the Bombay Presidency, it is only 6·69, in Kaladgi 4·8, and in the distressed part of Poona 3·7. Making every allowance for the greater intensity of the famine in the Madras Presidency, these facts appear to us to afford strong presumptive evidence of the superiority of the Bombay system, and of the expediency of adopting it in Madras. Another consideration which is adverted to in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 20th ultimo regarding the South Arcot district, is that, if this plan were adopted, the Civil officers would then have more leisure for effectively superintending the system of village relief. We are about to address the Madras Government on this subject with reference to the remarks contained in the 8th paragraph of their despatch to Your Lordship under date the 7th ultimo, No. 25, and also regarding the proposal contained in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 22nd ultimo, for the gradual abolition of the relief camps.

4. The remarks recorded in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 18th ultimo appear to us fully to dispose of the objections advanced by the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras to the reduced rate of wage. We would draw Your Lordship's particular attention to the following passages in the Minute :—

"I must advert for a moment to certain parts of the argument of the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras which seem to amount to this, that because there is mortality among the recipients of gratuitous relief, who are admitted to particular relief camps, therefore the wages of relief labourers must be insufficient. Whether the Sanitary Commissioner intends to convey this idea I know not, but something of the sort would, I apprehend, be gathered by ordinary readers of that which he has written. Therefore I have to explain that there is no connection whatever between recipients of gratuitous relief on the one hand and the recipients of relief wages on the other. The gratuitous rations allowed to the inmates of relief camps have nothing whatever to do with the wages paid on relief works. The inmates of these camps who are admitted there as being unable to work are a class totally different from those who are admitted to the relief works as being able to work. Inferences deduced from the condition of the recipients of gratuitous relief are wholly irrelevant if attempted to be applied to the condition of relief labourers. If unhappily there be mortality among the inmates of relief camps, it by no means follows that there is any mortality among relief labourers. In point of fact there is no mortality among relief labourers except from cholera, small-pox or other diseases, and when sometimes cholera has stricken and dispersed large gangs of relief labourers, there has never been any reason to suppose that the scourge arose from want of food. Again, if notwithstanding scientifically arranged diet, the condition of the inmates of relief camps continues bad, no amelioration whatever could be afforded by raising the wage of relief labourers who are a totally different class. These poor inmates have never gone to relief works at all. Indeed the very reason of their admission to the relief camps is this, that they are incapable of going to relief works. They are diseased or infirm, or being indisposed to work have wandered about, or passing by means of relief close at home have wandered to a distance.

"Being thus helpless for one reason or another they are picked up and taken care of, but when picked up they are often beyond the reach of human aid. No analogy, therefore drawn from these persons can possibly be applicable to relief labourers, and to mention the two cases with any sort of parallelism and in any kind of connection, would be to produce confusion of ideas and other misapprehension.

"If indeed persons who were pale on being admitted to relief works were to become thinner and thinner and weaker and weaker till at last they had to be drafted off to gratuitous relief camps as unfit to work, then that would be a reason for reconsidering the wage, but this is just what has not occurred, and is not occurring. If I saw or knew any signs of its occurring then I should be the first to move. Many relief labourers indeed have left the works of their own accord, not so much however because the wage was reduced, but rather because task-work was enforced, or because the scene of labour was removed to a distance from their homes.

"How it happens that so many of the destitute poor sank so low before being taken up for gratuitous relief, is a question which need not be discussed in this Minute. I may reiterate, however that the proper remedy lies in the institution of house-to-house visitation throughout the distressed districts, and from the time of entering the Madras Presidency I have never ceased to urge upon the Government and the local authorities the necessity of such a visitation. And indeed this visitation has generally been instituted. But that it has not always been perfectly carried out is proved by the mortality which has occurred, or still occurs, in some of the relief camps."

5. Regarding the condition of the Bombay Presidency, Sir Richard Temple telegraphed as follows on the 1st instant :—

"Situation of Bombay Deccan same as described in my telegram of 25th. Recent showers in Konkan and South Mahratta country have encouraged people, improved water-supply, and benefited cattle. Poona and Sholapur, plough cattle suffering severely, but draught cattle sustained, and trade active. Great Indian Peninsula Railway continues doing well. Emigrants

who left Deccan districts beginning to return home to resume agriculture. Movement discouraged as premature. Number on relief works slightly reduced, and on gratuitous relief increased. This was expected. General condition of the people fairly good. Special concessions allowed to return emigrants in South Mahratta Country. Similar allowance authorized in individual cases of need every where; but relief labourers on reduced wages are sustained in fair health. One pound grain per diem still thought sufficient if work light. Endeavours made to render village relief efficient as pressure on poorest classes increases. In Bombay city much sickness, and death-rate high due to fever attacking all classes alike. Causes not connected at all with famine. Those who come from interior find employment in city."

6. According to the latest returns which have reached us, the numbers in the receipt of relief were as follows:—

In Madras ...	702,923 on relief works. 299,325 charitably relieved.
In Bombay ...	311,000 on relief works. 77,700 charitably relieved.
In Mysore ...	59,701 on relief works. 68,641 charitably relieved.

7. Last week's season reports showed that there had been a good fall of rain in parts of Bellary, Madura and Tinnevelly, and showers in Kurnool, Tanjore, Coimbatore and Salem and in most of the Bombay districts, as well as in the western districts of Mysore.

8. We enclose copy of a Notification which we issued on the 1st instant, giving public expression to the high sense which we entertain of Sir Richard Temple's services in the difficult and delicate mission on which he has been employed since January last. We shall advert to this subject more fully in our review of Sir Richard Temple's final report, which we expect to receive in the course of a few days.

No. 189, dated Raneepet, 17th April 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., *Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—*The* Honourable T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., *Additional Secretary to Government of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, after inspection of the relief camp at Raneepet, regarding the need for improved relief arrangements in the Kalustri Zemindari.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Raneepet, 17th April* 1877.

I HAVE again inspected the relief camp at Arcot (Raneepet), and have enquired further into the circumstances of the inmates. The number is now just about 800. Fresh admissions are constantly being made: or rather fresh persons are daily being sent in, having been picked up or found on the roads or in the villages of the interior. But then there are desertions going on just as constantly, and so the numbers are not progressive. Indeed they are rather retrogressive, for recently there were, I understand, 1,200 inmates. If this be so, it would seem to follow that some hundreds of persons sent in by the local authorities in consequence of destitution must have deserted the camp and reverted to a most precarious existence. This necessarily causes grave apprehension, and suggests the necessity of re-doubled precautions for village inspection and relief. It might have been expected that many of the most wretched of them come from the zemindaris of Kalustri and Kárvetnagar, and this has led me to enquire further into the system of village inspection specially recommended for these tracts in my Minute of the 5th March. It is the more necessary to pursue the subject, inasmuch as the distress is becoming more and more severe as the season advances.

2. The local authorities appear to have given the requisite orders in these very distressed tracts, that is to say, Government officials are sent round to inspect the villages, to cause those who cannot move to be relieved in their homes and those who can move to be sent to the relief centres, and some relief centres are in working order, though my impression is that the number of these centres might be increased with advantage. Taking the cases which I have just seen together with what I hear, I am under the impression that, however excellent the local arrangements may be in these two zemindaris, especially in Kalustri, they require to be further strengthened by European supervision of a superior kind. There ought to be the means of knowing whether the Native officials are really and faithfully performing that which must be a toilsome and irksome duty, on the due performance of which very many human lives may depend. Otherwise I fear that many deaths from starvation may occur in Kalustri before the season of distress is over. I bear in mind that many destitute persons from the Madhoo Pauk portion of Kalustri resort to the camps at or near Madras, which are nearer than Kalustri, the head-quarters of the zemindari. Still I should apprehend that even this part needs more of trained and competent inspection than it now receives. And this remark is still more applicable to the more distant

parts of the zemindari. I know that the Collector has not at his disposal any European officer for the work of such inspection. But the Government might be able to send an officer for this purpose.

3. I would therefore most earnestly and urgently recommend for the consideration of the Madras Government that a selected European officer of smartness and ability be deputed to Kalustri to reside there, and under the direction of the Collector to see that the village inspection and relief is thoroughly carried out for the general carrying out of which he would feel himself responsible. He would understand that no destitute person is to be permitted to perish of hunger; that every destitute person who can move must be sent to a relief centre, where relief can be dispensed without compulsory residence in camp, and that every destitute person who cannot move (of whom there may be one or more in every village) must be fed at home. He might reside at Kalustri where there is good accommodation. And Kárvetnagar might be included in his jurisdiction.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

DR. CORNISH'S REPLY TO SIR R. TEMPLE'S MINUTES.

From—The Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department, Fort St. George.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of two Minutes dated, respectively, the 7th and 14th March 1877, by the Honourable Sir Richard Temple, Bt., K.C.S.I., in reference to my objections to the subsistence allowance of relief coolies being calculated on the basis of 1 lb. of grain a day, and to submit herewith for the consideration of the Madras Government a memorandum in further elucidation of the subject.

2. The Government of India, while giving every publicity to the "Minutes" above referred to in the official *Gazette of India* has not thought proper to give a like publicity to my letter No. 115 of 13th February, to overthrow the arguments of which these Minutes were especially designed.

3. The subject involved is the sufficiency or otherwise of an arbitrary allowance of food to maintain the health and strength of the labouring poor. It is a practical question of the highest interest to men of science, political economists, and social reformers in every part of the world, and in the interests of humanity generally, I venture to express a hope that the fullest publicity be given to my own part in the discussion, as well as to Sir Richard Temple's, so that the public, and scientific men in particular, may have the subject of discussion before them.

A reply to Sir Richard Temple's Minutes of the 7th and 14th March as to the sufficiency of a pound of grain as the basis of famine wages.

IN a letter addressed to the Madras Government, dated 13th February 1877, No. 115, I felt it my duty to protest against a suggestion made by Sir R. Temple in his Minute dated 10th January, that 16 ounces of cereal grain per diem would suffice for the maintenance of a labouring adult in health and strength.

Sir Richard Temple thought that the sufficiency or insufficiency of this grant of food was a matter of "opinion," and recommended that a scale of payment, based on the price of a pound of grain, should be tried "as an experiment" in the various relief operations throughout this Presidency, and the Madras Government had already acceded to the proposition, and issued orders for the enforcement of a reduced scale of wages, before I was aware that the subject had been before the Government. Under these circumstances there was a choice of courses before me: I might have held my peace, and in the event of subsequent calamity, have sheltered myself under the plea that the Madras Government had not done me the honour of seeking my advise before sanctioning the reduced scale of wages; or knowing from long and painful experience the risks to the population resulting from inadequate food and nourishment, and the general want of accurate knowledge of subjects by most people, I might have ventured, unsolicited, to sound a note of warning to the Government, and to state my opinion in terms admitting of no misunderstanding. I chose the latter course, and I am very glad that I did so, as my letter has drawn forth two elaborate minutes from Sir Richard Temple, regarding the basis on which he calculated that a pound of grain a day would suffice for a labouring man, and the subject can now be discussed purely on its merits, by scientific men, and the public at large, quite irrespective of the official positions of the parties contributing to the solution of the problem of feeding a people with the least expenditure of life and money.

I have, of course, been an attentive reader of famine literature, to which Sir Richard Temple has been so large and valuable a contributor. His most masterly "Narrative on the Famine in Bengal and Behar in 1874" lays down with clearness and precision the data on which the importation of grain was then determined, and I need not say that I agree almost entirely with every word Sir Richard Temple then wrote in regard to the quantity and quality of the food supplies necessary for the maintenance of the health of the people of Bengal.

The only error I find, in fact, is one of an arithmetical, and not of a physiological character. Sir Richard Temple based his calculations on 1½ lbs. of grain per head being required for a certain period for a certain proportion of the population, whereas 1½ lbs. ought to have been taken for an adult, and half the quantity for each child under ten years of age. The error was of course one on the right and humane side, but involved the provision of more than 100,000 tons of grain beyond what was necessary according to accepted physiological data.

Even so late as January 1877, in a Minute written at Sholapur in Bombay, Sir Richard Temple accepted, without question, the fact that the relief wages in Bombay were calculated on the basis of 1½ lbs. of grain per diem for an adult. It was only on his arrival in the Bellary district of the Madras Presidency that he appears to have undergone a conversion to the "pound a day" theory; but Sir Richard has not explained in the Minute dated 13th January (to a portion of which I took exception) the grounds of his sudden change of opinion, and as his views in 1874 and 1877 appear to me to be irreconcilable, I can only quote them here in parallel columns, in the hope that some attempt may be made to explain them. . . .

Sir R. Temple in 1874.—

(*Bengal Famine.*)

"This rate (¾ of a seer or about 1½ lbs. per head for men, women, and children) at which grain should be provided was assumed after due consideration and discussion. The lowest diet provided in Bengal jails for non-labouring prisoners is equal to about 1 seer or 2 lbs. The ordinary diet of a labouring adult in Bengal is taken after statistical enquiry to be 1 seer of rice besides ¼ seer (about ½ lb.) of fish, pulse, pepper, or other condiments. The diet prescribed for adult Bengalee emigrants on ship-board and for Bengalee sailors always exceeds one seer a day in total weight and in some cases it reaches 2 seers a day. Many of the poor people for whom grain was to be provided would be labouring hard on relief works during inclement and exhausting weather. Nearly the whole of the Government provision of grain consisted of rice, which contains less strength-giving qualities than wheat and some other grains. It was known that each bag of the expected consignments of Burma rice would contain from 8 to 20 per cent. of innutritious husk. In view of all these considerations, I framed my estimates of total requirements on the basis that each person to be relieved would on the average require ¾ of a seer (1½ lbs. of grain) a day. In practice it was found that even to ordinary paupers, who did not do any work, local Committees had to give ¾ of a seer of rice daily besides one pie (⅜ of a penny) for the purchase of salt and condiments; to women in delicate health and to persons reduced by previous hunger a still larger daily dole had to be allowed.

Being responsible for the general character of these estimates, I feel bound to record my tribute to the utility of the census which had been carried out two years previously under Sir George Campbell—the first regular census which had ever been taken in Bengal. If the success of the prescribed plan of relief operations has in any degree depended on the framing of estimates, if these estimates have in any degree enabled the Government to make a proper forecast of the supplies, and the resources necessary to encounter the crisis, then it is to be remembered that these estimates could never have been framed had not that census existed."

Sir R. Temple in 1877.—

(*Madras Famine.*)

"The present rate of wages is fixed at 2 annas per diem for an adult and proportionately lower for women and children. This rate is fixed upon the supposition that it will purchase 1½ lbs. of grain per diem—a quantity which is deemed essential for a man while at work. There might indeed be a question whether life cannot be sustained with 1 lb. of grain per diem; and whether Government is bound to do more than sustain life. This is a matter of opinion, and I myself think that 1 lb. per diem might be sufficient to sustain life, and that the experiment ought to be tried. Possibly the gangs might not perceptibly fall off in condition. After a week or fortnight's experience it would be seen whether they so fall off, or not; if they were to seriously fall off, then the point could be considered."

* * * *

(11). "The objection to the new scale, which Dr. Cornish states in detail is properly formulated by the phrase a full day's wages (that is something more than the 1 lb. and the ½ anna) for a fair day's work. But the phrase postulates that there is a fair day's work, which is just what the vast majority of the relief labourers do not render. Therefore they are not entitled to, and do not physically need, the full day's wage."

* * *

(14). * * "The scale laid down appears to me to be on the whole sufficient to yield the people that subsistence which alone Government can afford. We would gladly give more if it were in our power, but we must content ourselves with saving life and cannot pretend to prevent all forms of distress."

* * * *

(16). "Having carefully inspected during my tour in this Presidency thousands of relief labourers, I give it as my opinion that with very few exceptions, which are not, as a rule, traceable to insufficient relief wages, the general physical condition of the labourers is as good now as in ordinary years."

* * * *

(17). "In conclusion it is not possible, I submit, to determine, *a priori*, on scientific data, what amount of food is necessary to sustain the particular classes who come to our relief. The real point to be considered is whether in ordinary times they get more than 1 lb. a day for a male adult. This is an economic question which can be determined by calculating the rates of wages in the rural

districts, not the wages of trained professional labourers employed by public bodies—not the wages of stalwart men of the professional class of workmen, but the men of lesser physique and lighter frame such as that of the village poor—but the wages received by the labouring poor in the villages of the interior; and then by taking the prices of common grains in ordinary years. Now from enquiries made in various districts of the Madras Presidency, I apprehend that the labouring poor in rural localities can hardly get more than 1 lb. a day for a male adult in ordinary times." * * *

In his Minute of the 7th March 1877, Sir Richard Temple declines to enter into the "purely professional arguments" advanced in my letter, further than to note "that while no doubt abstract scientific theories of great value on the subject of public health are of modern growth, the Indian population with which we are now dealing have lived for centuries in disregard of them." I must confess that I am not quite clear as to the meaning of the above extract. I did not put forward any "abstract scientific theory," but merely stated *a fact*, that as the human frame, in every race and climate, disposes of a certain amount of nitrogenous matter every 24 hours, a like amount must be taken into the body in food to restore that waste otherwise the tissues of the body will gradually disappear, and that in my opinion 1 lb. of rice containing from 68 to 80 grains of nitrogen and a small money payment of 6 pice or 3 farthings, would not suffice to enable a labourer to provide a sufficiency of nitrogenous food to restore his daily expenditure of tissue. In reply I am told, in effect, that abstract scientific theories are very pretty in their way, but that the Indian people who disregard them, manage to get on very well without them. But this manner of disposing of the subject does not seem to have satisfied Sir Richard Temple, for in a subsequent "Minute" dated 14th March, he endeavours to grapple with the scientific objections to his proposals.

I think, however, in dealing with this double reply, it will be more convenient if I discuss the practical objections of the first Minute here, leaving the scientific arguments of the second Minute for the conclusion.

Sir Richard Temple objects in the first place that my data refer to the case of Europeans, and that owing to the greater size and weight of the white-skinned races, the quantities of food necessary for natives of India cannot be decided by European experience. I am very sorry if I failed to make myself clear on this point, because in paragraph 5 of my letter I expressly allude to an important statistical enquiry undertaken *in India* in the year 1863 regarding the nature and quality of the food of the various classes of the people of *India*. I took an active part in this enquiry as regards the Madras Presidency. I drew up the instructions for the medical officers who made the investigations in the various districts, and I compiled the report in which the observations were submitted to Government and the Secretary of State for India. I not only did all this as regards the collection of facts for the Madras Presidency, but for many months, I made a collection of the various food grains, experimented with them practically in my own person, as to the methods of preparing and cooking them, and their digestibility, and I further learned by questioning all sorts and conditions of men the average quantity of food they were in the habit of using. I did all this under a conviction that the statistical enquiry ordered by the Secretary of State was one of vast importance, and I took unusual trouble to attain accuracy based on actual investigation, because I was convinced that the heavy mortality in our jails was in a great measure due to bad and unscientific feeding, and that the only chance of improving the existing jail diets lay in putting the evidence so clearly before Government that the deductions would be irresistible.

But this investigation was not confined to the Madras Presidency. A similar enquiry was made, so far as I can remember, by every Administration in India, and the results are no doubt available for Sir Richard Temple's guidance, though in regard to many of the Provinces I never heard of the results having been published. I imagine that the "statistical enquiry" alluded to by Sir Richard Temple in his "Narrative" and in which the quantity of grain per adult is said to be from one to two seers per diem, must be the one made in Bengal in 1863. I think it is much to be regretted that papers of this kind were not at the time collected and published as a standard authority on food supplies, and Indian dietaries. There may perhaps be copies of my official report in the Government Offices, or in the India Office, but I do not myself possess a single copy. My paper on "food and prison dietaries" published in Vol. VIII, pp. 1-73 of the "Madras Medical Journal," embodies all the facts collected in reference to the nature and variety of food supplies and the quantity of grain habitually used by the people of Southern India.

It is not easy therefore to account for the mistake that my remarks had reference to the dietaries of Europeans, when I was at special pains to point out that an independent investigation, conducted by some 20 or 30 medical officers in the mofussil civil stations, and checked by my own independent enquiries and observations, showed that the minimum grain allowance of a man in health and in work was not less than 24 ounces, and that it was frequently double that quantity in favourable seasons.

Moreover in regard to the proportion of nitrogenous to non-nitrogenous food, the reference I made to Sir Robert Christison's labours, was simply to show the standard to which all

successful dietaries should approach, and I expressly admitted that in the food of an Indian people, the "proportions of 1 to 3 are but barely attained, and the tendency is always to a smaller proportion of nitrogenous food" (paragraph 4).

I referred moreover to the experience of Indian jails (paragraph 8) in which practical food experiments on many thousands of persons have been going on for a long series of years under very strict tests as to supervision and observation, with the view of shewing that the food of a people was a more complex question than that of providing a certain quantity of grain.

The whole experience I wished to bring forward on this question of food and health was Indian experience, and I am surprised that Sir Richard Temple, who knew so well in 1874 what the ordinary food of the people was, should write as if there had never existed any periodical medical literature in India, or that he should ignore the fact that every Indian medical authority who has written on the subject of food for prisoners is opposed to his recent opinions. One might think from Sir Richard Temple's Minute that men like Leith, Chevers, Ewart, Bedford, Strong, Mouat, Fawcus, Irving, Forbes Watson, Mayer, Lyons, myself and many others, whose papers I have not immediately at hand to refer to, had never thought out the subject of feeding in its practical and scientific aspects, and that jail and other diets in India had been constructed without reference to the nutritious quality of the food-grains, or to the proportions of the various kinds of food. It must be abundantly clear to the Government that if this new theory of Sir Richard Temple's is correct, *viz.*, that one pound of grain and a small money payment equivalent to three farthings is enough to keep a labouring man in health and strength while undergoing a fair daily task, then every Administration in India has been for years past inciting people to break the law by providing criminals with a dietary beyond their actual necessities, and all the carefully recorded experience of the last 30 years, as to the effects of food on health in Indian jails, must be discarded as worthless.

I shall have occasion to show, however, that the carefully built up experience of the past must be our guide in this matter, in preference to the mere "opinion" of a gentleman who, apparently unconscious of the cruelty involved in his proposals, would desire to begin a huge "experiment" on the starving poor of this country, at a time, and under conditions which would prevent the results of that "experiment" ever being tested and recorded.

What in fact was the proposition of Sir Richard Temple's to which I took exception? It was this: "There might indeed be a question whether life cannot be sustained with 1 lb. of grain per diem, and whether Government is bound to do more than sustain life. This is a matter of opinion, and I think that 1 lb. per diem might be sufficient to sustain life, and that the experiment ought to be tried. Perhaps the gangs might not perceptibly fall off in condition. After a week or fortnight of experience, it would be seen whether they so fall off or not."

If it were not so serious a matter as a blind experimentation on the limits of human endurance, it would be amusing to note the method by which Sir Richard Temple here proposes to test the results. "After a week or fortnight of experience" he says "it would be seen whether the gangs fall off perceptibly in condition." Now what are the conditions abroad in the country by which such an experiment could be subjected to those rigorous tests which would satisfy practical men, as well as scientific men? Our relief works are scattered over many thousands of square miles of country, they are but indifferently supervised, and in no instances are the native supervisors qualified to test the results of any special system of feeding or payment, as regards the health of the people. To record the results of such an experiment with the accuracy required, it would be essential to weigh every individual of a gang, to enter their names and weights in columns, and to repeat the weighing week by week for a period of several months,—to note also the condition of each individual, week by week, as to anæmia, pulse, tongue, heart's action, muscular power, &c. An "experiment" of this nature might be carried out as regards a few persons under the constant observation of a medical man, aided by careful assistants, but it is obvious that the results on a large scale according to the tests proposed by Sir Richard Temple, could never be ascertained. Sir Richard Temple does not seem to be aware of the fact that "a week or two" of low living, while doing much mischief, might still give no results measurable by the eye or by weighing.

There is nothing more remarkable in connection with these famine relief works than the sudden changes and fluctuations in the "personal" of gangs. The people inspected one day may be away the next. The people falling ill and unable to work are replaced by others, and there is never any certainty that two inspecting officers going over the same ground, within a short interval of time, are seeing the same people. Any comparison of their observations or reports therefore can scarcely be gone into profitably, while this uncertainty exists in regard to the identity of the individuals composing the gangs.

There is, however, a rough and coarse test of the results of the reduction of wages, which may commend itself to the notice of Government. It is that while the numbers paid for, and supposed to be employed on, relief works in the first week of February were 907,316, they fell in the last week of March to 662,195, and that the numbers "too weak for work, requiring cooked food in relief houses," had increased from 38,163 in the first week of March to 99,113 in the last week of the same month. From my recent inspection in Maddanapully and Rovachoti, I found these helpless and infirm people were increasing at the rate of more than 100 a day at each relief house, and if they continue so to increase, as I think is but too probable, the numbers to be fed in the Cuddapah District will probably reach 20,000 within the next two months, instead of 3,294 as in the last week of March. I leave it for others to determine whether the policy of instituting a bare subsistence wage on relief works has, or has not, contributed to the enormous increase of the sick and feeble, and of the gratuitous feeding throughout the distressed districts.

Sir Richard Temple is of opinion that the task-work required of coolies who are paid on the lower scale, is very nearly equivalent to a condition of rest, and that the scale of food necessary for persons in a state of idleness will very well suit those who only execute light work.

The condition of the labouring gangs varies very much in the several localities. Some have very little distance to go to their labour, and in such cases the collection of half a cubic yard of road material may not involve any unusual exertion. But even in these cases, I have seen work attempted when the ground was as hard as iron, and with tools much too heavy for the strength of those who had to wield them, and officials of the Public Works Department have told me that in their contract rates, no coolies would ever think of attempting work of this kind, except when the ground had been softened by rain. In such cases the bodily wear and tear of moving half a cubic yard of material, or executing 50 per cent. of a Department Public Works task, is considerable, and especially in the case of weakly gangs.

I have seen moreover very wretched and enfeebled creatures in the gangs who have come distances of 4, 6, and even 8 miles to their work, some of them dragging their children to and fro with them, and I have no hesitation in stating that when these walking distances and carrying weights are taken into account with the day's work, that the expenditure of force is far ahead of its replenishment in the shape of food wages.

Sir Richard Temple states that his lowest scale of wages will permit in most instances of men buying 1½lbs. of grain in addition to condiments and some other nourishment, but however this may be the case in the Bellary District or in certain stations on the line of railway which I have not yet inspected, it is not so in the upland taluks of North Arcot and Cuddapah. At Goorumkonda the other day the bazaar prices of rice was only 13 lbs. the rupee, and at Royachoti about 14 lbs., so that one anna would not purchase even a pound of grain.

The mode of calculating the wages of the coolies too in some districts has practically the effect of reducing the earnings of men from 1 anna 6 pie to 1 anna 5 pie or 1 anna 4 pie, and what with deductions for short work, and the "customary tribute" to the gangsmen, there is reason to fear that in a very large proportion of cases the labourers do not get anything like the whole of the reduced wage.

Sir Richard Temple has, however, made a most important concession to the famine labourers in consequence of my protest, and if no other good has resulted, I feel bound to thank him for the consideration given to the last paragraph of my letter, in which I pointed out that a man must *eat*, even if we give him no *work* on Sundays, and that a subsistence wage ought not to be shared with young children. Practically, there is now very little difference between Sir Richard Temple's wage-rate and my own recommendations. I have contended, and given reasons for considering, that the basis of a pound of grain for a labouring man was unsafe, especially when that wage was paid only for six days in the week, and when helpless children had to share in the food. Sir Richard Temple admits the weakness of this portion of his scheme, and by conceding additional help to feed the young, has of point in fact yielded all that I felt justified in urging.

According to my observation, though the ordinary wage rate of 2 annas, 1-6 and 1 anna, for men, women and children, respectively, may in some districts be too little to procure a sufficiency of nourishing food to keep up health, yet in times like these the people are ready enough to work for wages cheerfully and with a good heart, getting payment for, and doing work only on, six days in the week. Whatever deficiencies in their food there may be, they supplement in their own fashion by using articles that, though not in general use, may help at a pinch to sustain life, such as the seeds of the bamboo, tamarind, &c., the pith of the aloe plant, and certain jungle leaves like the *Sethiæ Indica*.

The actual wage receipts of a family of man, wife and four children, on the old and amended new scale of wages is given below :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Ordinary scale.				
Man	6 days at 2 annas ...	0	12	2
Woman	" 1½ " ...	0	9	0
2 children	" 1 " ...	0	12	0
2 children under 7 years of age				
	Total per week ...	2	1	0
Sir Richard Temple's amended scale.				
Man	7 days at 1½ annas ...	0	10	6
Woman	" 1¼ " ...	0	8	9
2 children	" ¾ " ...	0	10	6
2 children below 7 years, relief grant	¼ " ...	0	3	6
	Total per week ...	2	1	3

From this comparison it will be seen that in the case of a man with a family of four children, two of whom are workers, and two non-workers, he is actually better off by 3 pie per week under Sir Richard Temple's modified reduced wage, than he was when working six days in the week for ordinary wages. Mr. West, C. E., in charge of the Cheyar embankment works, informs me that to meet the views of the district authorities and to avoid the appearance of competition in the labour market, he has reduced his rates from the ordinary two annas to the modified scale of Sir Richard Temple's, and paid for the Sundays, and that practically his disbursements per head average just the same as before.

The great financial saving therefore of over so many lakhs of rupees is not likely to accrue from the introduction of the new scale of wage. It has given intense dissatisfaction to the labouring people, who could not, or would not, comprehend its terms; it has opened the door for abuses of various kinds, and it has not tended to economy in disbursements.

In some gangs near Cuddapah the other day I saw several women labourers encumbered by three or four children under age, who had been brought to secure the pittance granted under the recent modification of the rules. These children are of course much exposed all day, and distract the mother's attention from her work. The present system can be good neither for the mother nor the children, nor is it economical to the Government, according to the experience of Mr. West who has tried both systems and according to the typical case I have given.

Sir Richard Temple asks if I will admit that a pound of grain a day is sufficient to maintain an adult native of India in a "state of rest." In reply I have to state that I do not know of any cereal grain which would give a sufficiency of albuminous matter in a lb. weight to replace the daily waste of nitrogen from the adult native body, and consequently I am unable to admit any such proposition. The "evidence" adduced by Sir Richard Temple in regard to this matter is, in reality, no evidence at all. Sir Richard says that in the Vellore relief camp Dr. Fox and Captain Harris were agreed that men had so improved on 1 lb. of grain, but when I came to enquire into this matter I found that the "evidence" rested on general impressions, and not on periodical weighing and individual record of weight from time to time.

Even in the "weight test" some caution is necessary, for many of the people who come into camps appear to be filling out and fattening, when in reality they are getting dropsical and in a fair way to die. I can easily understand that the people in the Vellore camp did better on 1 lb. of grain per diem than they did on 12 ounces, which was the scale in use until a few weeks ago when Dr. Fox urged an increase.

I have thought it safer and more prudent in this matter to fall back on our experience in dieting non-labouring prisoners, and to recommend 20 ounces or 1¼ lbs. of cereal grain besides dhall, vegetables, condiments, &c., for adults fed in relief camps, and this allowance is now sanctioned by Government, and should be, I think, a minimum allowance, considering how much tissue these poor creatures have to repair before they can be brought into a state to do a day's work.

In a paper recently brought to my notice by Surgeon-General G. Smith, I find that at Nellore, Surgeon-Major A. M. Ross has been weighing coolies on relief works, and that their average weight is below that of average "under-trial" prisoners in jail. Thus—

Men.	Women.	Children.
	In Jail.	
109·1 lbs.	92·3 lbs.	70 lbs.
	Relief works.	
94·3	77·6	46

These weights appear to indicate much wasting, but the weighings will be continued and reported on from week to week.

In the last paragraph of his Minute of the 7th March, Sir Richard Temple states his belief that the labouring poor in Madras in rural localities, can hardly get more than 1 lb. of grain a day for a male adult in ordinary times. The enquiries on which this belief is founded were made, I apprehend, by Sir Richard Temple himself in the course of his rapid journeys through the country.

But I would submit to any impartial person whether enquiries made in this way to satisfy a foregone conclusion, can be compared in value with the careful statistical enquiry undertaken calmly and deliberately in the years 1862 and 1863, and which enquiry furnished the basis for all our subsequent arrangements in the dieting of the people under circumstances where they cannot have any voice in the choice of their own food. Most people in India are acquainted with the sort of answers a high official personage will get in reply to leading questions, and if Sir Richard Temple thinks he has got at the truth in this matter, I can assure him, after a close practical study of the food of the people of Southern India for the last fifteen years, that he is utterly and entirely mistaken, and that so far from the labouring adults living upon a pound a day, they eat on the average nearly double.

The following is what I wrote on this subject fifteen years ago. With my great opportunities of enquiry in regard to the civil population, jails, hospitals, soldiers' rations, &c., during the past fifteen years, I have nothing to add or alter.

"A free labourer, if he has the means, will use from 32 to 40 ounces of cereal grain, (cholum, cumboo, ragi, or rice) about two or three ounces of dhall, a similar quantity of meat, or fish, and fruits or vegetables in addition."

"From numerous personal enquiries I should be inclined to reckon the average consumption of cereal grain per diem of an adult labouring man is rather under than above 30 ounces.

"The greater variety of food and its more liberal use by the free population depends very much upon the means of the individual, as well as upon the supply of food in the district. In times of famine and drought, after repeated failure of crops, the quantities of grain given as the probable daily consumption of a healthy man would be very much reduced, and in such seasons the jail diet would be superior to that of the greater

number of the labouring poor. This is still too often the case. In years of scarcity grain robberies and petty thefts are very prevalent, and many of these offences are committed with the express object of securing the jail rations as a remedy against starvation. At such times the want of due nourishment is painfully evident in the attenuated bodies of the poor. Many die from the immediate effects of starvation, while the great bulk of those who live to struggle against famine, have the vital powers so reduced that they are predisposed to suffer from the ravages of cholera and fever. The connection between famine and pestilence, the following of the latter in the wake of the former, has received many a practical illustration in the "records of Indian history within the present century"—(*Cornish on food and prison dietaries, Madras Medical Journal, Vol. VIII, page* 83)

I now come to the consideration of Sir Richard Temple's second Minute of the 14th March, in which he enters upon the scientific questions involved in my objections to his diet scale.

In this Minute Sir Richard Temple observes, paragraph 6:—"The opinion that one pound a day of grain might suffice for a relief labourer, together with some allowance for condiments and the like, or some nutritious substance, was not indeed based on scientific theory. It was founded rather on probabilities practically deduced from the condition of the poorer classes in ordinary times, and on the results of general experience."

I think it would have been more to the point if Sir Richard Temple had given something a little more precise than the vague term "general experience" I may ask, in return, whose experience? Not Sir Richard Temple's, surely; for in 1874 he assures us that the people in Bengal habitually use from 1 to 2 seers of grain (2 to 4 lbs.) per adult, and that even the people in relief houses, doing no work, got ⅔ of a seer (1½ lbs). Sir Richard Temple records nothing of his travels in Bombay, showing that the people on relief works there lived on a pound of grain a day. It was only on his arrival in the Bellary District that he evolved this strange doctrine, that a Madrasee could do what the people in no other part of India can,—thrive on sixteen-ounces of cereal grain a day.

I know of no other "general experience" bearing on this question and favourable to Sir Richard Temple's view. Sir Richard Temple appears to consider Sir Robert Christison's opinion to be entitled to a respectful hearing, and I may therefore be allowed to make a further quotation from that venerable and accomplished author's remarks on the diet of the British soldier during the Crimean War.

"Experience has shown that the most successful dietaries for bodies of men, deduced from practical observation, contain carboniferous nitrogenous food in the proportion of about three of the former to one of the latter by weight. During two-and-twenty years that my attention has been turned to the present subject, not a single exception has occurred to me.

"Hence it is obvious that the least weight of food in the rough state will be required, first, when there is the least moisture and cellulose tissue in it, and, secondly, when the carboniferous and nitrogenous principles are nearest the proportion of three to one.

"Of the various nutritive principles belonging to each set, some may replace one another; some are better than others; some are probably essential.

"Two things, however, are certain, that nitrogenous may replace carboniferous food for supporting respiration, though at a great loss, but that carboniferous food (without nitrogen) *cannot replace nitrogenous food for repairing textural waste.*

"Dietaries are never to be estimated by the rough weight of their constituents, without distinct reference to the real nutriment in them as determined by physiological and chemical enquiry."

Keeping these principles in view and with the help of a simple table it is not difficult to fix the dietary advisable for any body of men, according to their occupation. It is also, in general, easy to detect the source of error in unsuccessful dietaries. For example, any scientific person conversant with the present subject, could have foretold as a certain consequence sooner or later of their dietary, that the British troops would have fallen into the calamitous state of health which befel them last winter on the Crimea.*

Remarks of this nature, from so eminent an authority as Sir R. Christison, ought to make unskilled constructors of dietaries in famine times somewhat modest in respect to their knowledge. It should make them especially cautious in the enunciation of new and strange doctrine, such as "that the amount of nitrogen required by natives must be much less than that required by Europeans" (paragraph II of Minute.)

This is really the crucial test of the whole question, and I am afraid it cannot be definitely settled on the *ipse dixit* of Sir Richard Temple. In the scientific world we are accustomed to ask that any one bringing forward a new theory shall state the facts on which his theory is based; and in this case it would be quite fair to ask Sir Richard Temple whether by himself, or with professional aid, he has endeavoured to test his theory by estimating and measuring the amount of nitrogen which natives of ordinary size and weight eliminate from their bodies. The investigation is one of, by no means, a difficult character, and no one has any right to bring forward such a theory in proof of the sufficiency of a scale of food without first ascertaining, by repeated investigation and experiment, that the nitrogen excreted by natives is proportionately less than in Europeans. The consequences of our accepting such a theory, without the clearest and plainest proof, might be most disastrous, and the *onus probandi* remains with the originator of the theory.

I almost wish, in regard to Sir Richard Temple's reputation as a gentleman of many and varied accomplishments, that he had spared me the difficulty of dealing with his "crucial tests" in paragraphs 11 and 12, as regards the alleged discrepancies in theory and practice as

* Observations on a report by Sir J. McNeill, relative to rations for soldiers.

to the amount of nitrogen necessary to a successful dietary. It is not a pleasant thing for one in my position to point out errors of comprehension on Sir Richard Temple's part; but however painful the operation, it must be done. Sir Richard Temple quotes from the *Madras Manual of Hygiene*, a work of admitted excellence, by Surgeon-Major H. King, M. B., the composition of a scale of rations allowed to native soldiers on foreign service. He points out very truly that these rations while yielding an abundance of carboniferous food (32 ounces of rice), are very defective in nitrogenous principles; the whole weight of food in fact yielding only 178 grains of nitrogen per diem. "According to this theory," observes Sir Richard Temple, "the Madras sepoy would be undergoing starvation at the hands of the Government. But, in fact, he is not so reduced physically, nor does he fail the Government when it calls upon him for exertion. This case, I submit, makes very strongly against Dr. Cornish's theory."

I have no excuse to make for this dietary of our native soldiers on foreign service. I gave it up fifteen years ago, and recorded my opinion of it in the following terms:—

"The deficiency of animal food in the diet, and the excess of carboniferous material, is undoubtedly a fertile source of the prevalence of sickness in native troops on foreign service. The mortality of Madras troops on this diet in Burma is more than double what occurs in Indian stations, where they find their own food."*

The foreign service "ration" in fact is a "survival" from the time of the first Burmese War. It was framed in times long before Sanitary Commissioners or Chemists learned in food composition existed; and at the present time it is no more to be regarded as a typical "diet" than are the buttons on the backs of our dress-coats to be regarded as a device for supporting a sword-belt. The ration is simply an "aid" to the soldiers employed in a foreign country, and the men are put under no stoppages whatever on account of it, but draw the full pay of their rank, just as if they had to find every particle of food out of their pay. If the relief coolies in whose behalf I have protested had seven or nine rupees a month in addition to the pound of grain, I should have made no objections to the insufficiency of their rations.

The Government expect, in these settled times, with the Burmese markets well supplied with poultry, eggs, fish, and flesh, that the sepoy can buy his nitrogenous food for himself, and practically he does so to such an extent that of late years the troops stationed in Burma have been almost as healthy as when in Southern India.

But there are and have been exceptions. I need not go back to the very terrible mortality of native troops from bowel complaints in the first and second Burmese wars. These things are matters of history, but no later than the year 1872, a detachment of native troops was sent from Burma to occupy posts on the Arracan River in co-operation with the Lushai Expedition.

Strength ..	184		
Hospital admissions	901		
Deaths ..	27	12 from "dropsy,"	5 "debility."
Ratios of sick to strength per mille.		Deaths.	
4896·7		146·7	

In this locality the men had no market at hand in which to buy animal food, and in attempting to live on their "rations," they sickened and died in large numbers. The proportions are given in the margin.

In this case, and in all others demanding active service away from markets of supply, the native soldier on foreign service *does*, in fact, "fail to do what the Government want of him," and simply because his "rations" are unfitted of themselves to support his health and strength. The fact is acknowledged and admitted by every officer who has commanded in Burma, and I did not at all over-state the case fifteen years ago when I reported to Government as follows:—

"I have not entered into the question as to the propriety of revising the ration list of sepoys on foreign service, or of effecting changes in civil hospital diets, or of the sufficiency of the food laid down by law for emigrants from British India to the colonies, all of which dietaries are unscientific in composition, and there need be little hesitation in stating, unfitted to support life. The whole of these dietaries require revision."†

Then again the "rations" of the European soldier do not, as Sir Richard Temple supposes, constitute his whole food.

Every Commanding Officer knows that the British soldier habitually buys extra meat from the bazaar out of his ample pay, and there is no regiment in the country which has not a provision shop of its own in which anything, from a Yarmouth bloater to a truffled sausage, may be bought. The rations on the whole are very fairly adapted for the British soldier, although there is no doubt that he eats more meat than the quantity contained in the ration.

In the calculation of the component parts of this dietary in the Madras Manual of Hygiene, I see that the nutritive value of the 1 lb. of vegetables has been put down, as if all the vegetables were of the cabbage or soft kind, "whereas potatoes form usually one-half of the vegetable ration of the soldier."

No calculation, moreover, has been made of the nutritive value of the malt liquor or spirit he consumes.

The proportions of albuminous to carbonferous food in the official ration are about one to four.

Sir Richard Temple has made a mistake as to soldiers "in garrison" receiving a "reduced diet."

They do nothing of the kind, but European soldiers "in prison" do receive, when sentenced for short periods, a punitive diet which has no bearing whatever on the question of the insufficiency of albuminous food in a pound of grain to keep an adult native in health.

* Madras Medical Journal, Volume VIII, page 80.

† Madras Medical Journal, Food and Prison Dietaries, Volume VIII, page 56.

I must confess that I was a little staggered by Sir Richard Temple's quotation of the scale of food allowed to "European soldiers on board ship." I was travelling at the time of receiving the Minute, and away from all books of reference, so that I could not verify the composition of the diet, as given in the *Madras Manual of Hygiene*, but I knew that this diet had been framed under the advice of scientific men, and that it was not likely to err in the direction of giving too little nitrogenous food, and I was quite satisfied that some error had crept into the calculations, and that Sir Richard Temple had pitched upon this "crucial instance" without thought of the possible inaccuracy of the figures.

The explanation of the calculated quantity of nitrogen in this diet being only 155 grains per day is very simple. The diets which are valued in the appendix to the *Madras Manual of Hygiene* are all taken from the Madras Medical Code. The quantities of this particular diet will be found in the Code, page 133, Vol. II. The transcriber instead of entering 4 lbs. or 64 oz. "fresh bread" for a week's ration, has made the mistake of entering 4 oz. and, as a consequence, all the calculations of albuminous and carboniferous food are below the actual truth.

There is also another error. The calculator of the nutritive values has assumed that "salt meat" contains less albumen than fresh, and has put down a less proportion of nitrogen for the salt meat; but this is not really the case, though in salt meat the albuminous matter may be less easily digested. The effect of salting meat is to harden the albuminous tissues, and to cause the watery juices of the meat to enter the brine; consequently salt meat has more albumen in a given weight than fresh, or preserved, meat.

On the whole, I consider the ship-board dietary of the European soldier, containing as it does, according to my calculation, from 200 to 240 grains of nitrogen per diem, very well suited for a class of people who have nothing whatever to do.

Sir Richard Temple says the British soldier is not reduced by a diet containing 155 grains of nitrogen, and the answer to this statement is that the British soldier is never put on any such diet, and that the figures on which Sir Richard Temple rest his "crucial instance" are wholly wrong, partly from a clerical error of the transcriber and partly from the mistake in estimating the albuminous matter in the salt meat of the shipboard ration.

It follows, therefore, that all Sir Richard Temple's surmises on the hypothesis that 155 grains of nitrogen is enough for a British soldier fall to the ground, and this part of the question need scarcely be noticed further.

I feel bound, however, to protest against the line of argument advanced by Sir Richard Temple that as the British soldier only needs so much nitrogenous food, that the native of India can do with two-thirds of that amount or less. We have no grounds whatever for admitting so dangerous a theory, and all our practical experience tells just the other way.

In the *Indian Annals of Medical Science*, Vol. III, 1855, Mr. Strong gives some very remarkable tables showing the influence of a change of diet in the Alipore Jail. A Magistrate in charge *thought* that the prisoners were being too well treated, and so abandoned a scale of food, which had been sanctioned by the Medical Board, and which had kept the prisoners in health, for a dietary of his own devising. The change consisted chiefly in knocking off the meat, reducing the grain allowance, and obliging the prisoners to consume what they had in a single meal. The result of this amateur tampering with the food of the people was an increase in mortality from an average of 42·4 per thousand to 117·5 per thousand in the three years during which the "experiment" was in force. The constituents of this dietary gave about 19 parts of carboniferous food to 1½ of nitrogenous!

The late Mr. Bedford of the Bengal Medical Service records a similar increase of mortality dependent on a change of food in the Rajshaye Jail in 1852-53. In this case several months elapsed before the bowel sickness began to appear, but the result was a trebling of the annual mortality.

The effect of improving the standard of diets in the Madras jails in 1867, so as to raise the amount of albuminous food equal to from 200 to 240 grains of nitrogen per diem, has been to diminish the mean annual death-rate from 107 to about 22 per thousand, for the eight years in which the new dietaries have been in force.*

This ought to be fairly convincing testimony, but there is more behind. A few years ago, a Jail Superintendent, who had been admonished by Government for over much flogging, was requested to adopt some other mode of punishment, and the punishment book showed, in the course of a few months, some hundreds of entries to this effect: "Half rations until he completes his task." The result was great increase of sickness and mortality from the diseases such as now fill our famine camps, *viz.*, sloughing ulcers, bowel complaints, dropsy, and impoverished blood. On discontinuing the food punishment the mortality began slowly to subside to its normal proportions. So close is the connection in fact between a sufficiency of nitrogenous food and health of the prisoners, that I never now hear of an increase of bowel disorders and dropsies in a jail, without at once suspecting tampering with the food, or privation in the district furnishing prisoners. In talking the matter over with the Inspector General of Prisons, I find that he has arrived at precisely the same conclusion. After the Bengal famine I see it noted that the rate of mortality in the Julpigori jail was 27 per cent. chiefly from "bowel complaints." In Rungpore 17·6 per cent. In Gya, Tirhoot and Chumparun the mortality was 17, 10 and 15 per cent., respectively. "Dysentery was the most fatal disease." The precis-writer who compiles the sanitary statistics of the India Office does not appear to have had a notion of the connection

* See paper—"Sanitary Improvements in Indian Jails." Transactions, Social Science Association for 1875.

of the undue jail mortality with the famine, but notes that a "special report has been called for" to explain it.* Reading between the lines I can at once tell him that it was a mortality from starvation diseases.

With all these facts before me I think myself quite justified in having given early warning of the danger of reducing wages to the basis of 1 lb. of cereal grain a day, even admitting that my remonstrance was, as Sir Richard Temple states, "strongly worded." It saves time to state in plain terms one's actual meaning, and my meaning was quite evident when I showed that Sir Richard Temple's proposals were out of harmony with the experience of the Bengal famine, and with our actual knowledge of the effects of insufficient food.

There remains yet one more point to be noticed with reference to differences of opinion in regard to the present condition of the labouring poor. On this point Sir Richard Temple states—"Having carefully inspected during my tour in this Presidency thousands of relief labourers, I give it as my opinion that with very few exceptions, which are not as a rule traceable to insufficient wages, the general physical condition of the labourers is as good now as in ordinary years."

This is Sir Richard Temple's opinion, but not mine. I too have seen a considerable number of relief labourers, and have taken some pains to find out where the distress really is, and my experience is this, that if I want to see the darkest side of the famine picture, I must look for it elsewhere than amongst the ranks of those who have still strength enough left them to work. Consequently I make a point of examining, wherever I can, the condition of the people fed in relief houses, lungerkhanas, and by private charity. I try to ascertain the condition of the poor who frequent the public bazaars and markets; and I pay special attention to the condition of the old and the young, whom I find almost invariably to be the earliest victims to distress. It is in this respect probably that my estimate of the effects of the famine on the health of the lower classes differs so widely from Sir Richard Temple's. My view is briefly this, that the famine is pressing with peculiar severity upon certain sections of the labouring classes who average from 20 to 30 per cent. of the population of the several districts, that amongst these classes there has been already a very large mortality, primarily due to bad and insufficient feeding, and that the condition of the survivors is in many cases critical in the extreme, as shown by the rapidly increasing proportion of persons who are unfit to work, and who have to be fed entirely at Government expense to keep the feeble vitality they have from being altogether extinguished.

Immediately the condition of a people becomes so low that they cannot work, the question of saving life becomes enormously complicated, and in plain language the time has then passed by when Government relief can do more than attempt to rescue a few possessed of the strongest constitutions. What has been our experience in this respect in the Madras relief camps, and in the camps now being established throughout the country? Sir Richard Temple I observe in his numerous Minutes has passed by this subject of the actual mortality of the famine stricken, but as a public health official, I am bound to take notice of it.

The following figures show the mortality amongst this class of the population in the Madras camps for ten weeks ending 31st March:—

Mean strength.	Total deaths.	Annual ratio per mille.
11,005	1,971	930·8

This enormous mortality simply means an annual death-rate equivalent to 930·8 per mille of the population constantly under observation, and, in fact, is a death-rate which wipes out nearly the whole of the living within a year. The excessive death-rate going on in Madras is going on in every relief camp in the country. I find but little difference in the proportion of deaths, whether in North Arcot, Cuddapah or Madras. And it must not be supposed that this excessive death-rate is due to cholera, or small-pox, for the Madras camps have been singularly free of the former, and by means of vaccination the small-pox epidemic has been controlled. The deaths are almost entirely due to diseases which invariably, in India, attack under-fed and starved people, *viz.*, extreme wasting of tissue, and destruction of the lining membrane of the lower bowel. This is a simple statement of fact. Thanks to the assistance of Surgeon-General G. Smith and his able medical staff in Madras, this question of the nature of the famine disease has been abundantly verified by post-mortem examinations. Surgeon-Major Porter informs me that the average weight of bodies of full grown men he has examined has varied from 57 to 85lbs., and it is enough to record this fact to show the extreme wasting going on during life.

But if the condition of the labouring classes is so generally satisfactory to Sir Richard Temple, how is it, I may ask, that the death returns of the famine districts are so much above what is usual? I have not as yet received the returns for February, but those for December and January are available for comparison with the average results of the previous five years. I must, however, note with respect to these district death returns that from personal investigation in the districts, I know they very much understate the real mortality of the last few months. The truth is, the famine has disorganized our village establishments to such an extent that the actual numbers who have already perished will never be known. Hundreds and thousands of people have died away from their homes, have fallen down by the roadsides, and their bodies have been left to be eaten by dogs and jackalls. Mr. Gribble, the Sub-Collector of Cuddapah, in the course of a morning's ride of 14 miles, came upon eight unburied bodies, and at Royachoti in January last Mr. Supervisor Mathews informed me that after an outbreak of cholera 53 dead bodies lay for days exposed in the dry bed of a river, near the works the

* Report of Sanitary Measures in India, Volume VIII, page 10.

relief coolies were engaged on. Walking over this ground two months after the event, the numerous skulls and human bones scattered on the surface convinced me that the statement was founded on fact.

With our village establishments panic-stricken and the village messengers away at relief works, it is quite certain that the death registration has been most incomplete. At Maddanapully I found that the deaths in the civil hospital had exceeded those borne on the village register for certain months, and at Royachoti the deaths amongst the starving people sent in to the relief shed in March had exceeded the registered mortality for the whole town. It is obvious therefore that the figures I now give do not represent the real truth of our losses; they are at the best approximative only.

Mortality in famine districts.

Districts.		Chingleput.	Nellore.	North Arcot.	Kurnool.	Cuddapah.	Bellary.
Population		938,184	1,376,811	2,015,278	914,432	1,351,194	1,668,006
				Registered	deaths.		
Average of 5 years ending 1875.	December	1,892	2,007	3,445	1,420	2,336	2,585
	January	1,404	1,794	3,943	1,371	1,933	2,253
Present ... Season ...	December 1876 ...	2,865	5,641	6,006	11,862	6,612	7,440
	January 1877 ...	6,094	11,142	13,686	6,253	13,361	9,361
Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.							
Average of 5 years (two months) ...		21·08	16·6	21·9	18·3	18·9	17·4
Present season (two months)		57·2	73·7	58·7	118·8	88·7	60·4

Even these figures, which we know to be under the truth, show an appalling mortality in the famine districts during December and January. I have no reason to suppose that the state of things here indicated has much improved in February and March. But in our municipal towns, or in some of them at least within the famine area, death registration is more efficiently managed, and the following figures will tend to show the gravity of famine, has exemplified in an abnormal death-rate. In Bellary I have long had reason to suppose that the registration was not properly done and the returns of some of the Bellary municipalities are obviously imperfect. The first thing that attracted my attention in connection with the famine, on returning to duty in the end of January, was the abnormal death-rate amongst certain classes and certain localities of the Presidency town, and I lost no time in drawing the attention of Government to the condition of the people, and suggesting measures for combating the great destruction of life then going on. While the mortality of the Presidency town was exaggerated by the influx of starving immigrants, the experience of other municipalities shows that throughout the famine tract, the death rate has risen out of all proportion to its normal condition.

Mortality in the municipalities of the famine districts.

Municipal towns.		Madras.	Conjeveram	Nellore.	Vellore.	Wallajapet.	Kurnool.	Cuddapah.	Bellary.	Adoni.	Gooty.	Anantapur.
Population.		397,552	37,327	29,929	38,022	12,103	25,570	16,275	51,766	22,723	6,730	4,918
					Registered deaths							
Average of 5 years ending 1875	December	1,211	65	53	84	41	71	50	77	69	9	7
	January	1,260	65	37	81	30	73	55	57	47	10	8
	February .. .	1,100	65	38	80	26	60	40	53	51	9	4
Present season	1876, December	2,034	96	127	89	48	376	83	192	446	127	11
	1877, January	4,059	367	169	146	64	147	82	114	180	24	9
	,, February	4,401	87	288	215	41	171	92	127	278	6	27
Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum												
Average of 5 years (3 months)		35·9	20·8	17·1	28·4	32·0	31·9	35·8	14·4	29·8	16·9	15·4
Present season (ditto)		105·5	58·9	78·06	47·3	51·2	108·5	63·1	33·4	159·1	93·3	88·2

The famine, so far has already fallen very heavily on the old, the weakly constitutioned, and young children. It is still "weeding out" from our labouring classes a large number of victims, and in consideration of the fact that diseased conditions dependent on sufficient food *follow many months after the cause has passed away*, I apprehend that a heavy and unusual mortality will continue even after the period of drought and dearth of food has ended.

The survivors of the famine will be the strongest and best fitted of their race to continue the species, and when plenty again blesses the land, they will produce a vigorous race of descendants; but I think there can be no reasonable doubt that this food deficiency has fallen very heavily upon the ordinary agricultural labouring poor, and that many years must elapse before they will have made up the numbers who have fallen, and are still falling, victims to the combined famine and pestilence now in our midst. I have in former reports called attention to the fact that the children born of famine-stricken mothers are nothing but skin and bone. My recent experience goes to show that the birth-rate is seriously diminishing, and that pregnancy amongst the distressed women is becoming a rare condition.

It is on these grounds that I cannot subscribe to the pleasing and hopeful telegrams in which Sir Richard Temple summarises the weekly progress of events for the benefit of the Home Government and the English people. There are two sides to every picture. Sir Richard Temple, like a skilful General commanding in battle, naturally fixes his attention on the main points of attack and defence, and so long as these are safe, his main work is accomplished.

I on the other hand as a public health official, whose special duty it is to preserve life, am bound to listen to the cries of the wounded, and to note in what way the combatants suffer, and I should be wanting in my duty to myself, and to the Government I serve, if I failed to state the facts coming to my knowledge, and the deduction drawn from those facts.

MADRAS; *The 6th April* 1877. } W. R. CORNISH, F. R. C. S., *Surgeon-Major, Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.*

No. 190, dated Cuddalore, the 19th April 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C. S. I., *Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C. S. I., *Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him respecting passages in the report of the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, dated the 6th April.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Cuddalore, the* 18*th April* 1877.

IT is necessary for me to make a few brief remarks upon the Minute of the 6th April by the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras regarding the reduced wage for the relief labourers of Madras, inasmuch as this Minute refers to some of my own previous Minutes on the subject. Having regard to the importance of the subject, I refrain from making the objections which might ordinarily be made to the tone of some parts of the Sanitary Commissioner's Minute as an official paper.

2. In order to shew the uncertainty of medico-chemical dicta regarding such a matter as relief wages, I pointed out certain discrepancies between the Sanitary Commissioner's opinion and the Madras Manual of Hygiene on a particular point. The Sanitary Commissioner now says that the Manual of Hygiene is wrong on this point. Very possibly it is.

3. It is not necessary, however, to pursue this point, or any such like points because I understand that the medico-chemical theories upon which the Sanitary Commissioner seems still to rely are not implicitly accepted by the highest sanitary authorities in India, and do not entirely coincide with the newest development of scientific thought regarding the carbonaceous and nitrogenous elements necessary for the nutrition of the human frame. Nor is it practically necessary to discuss further the Sanitary Commissioner's opinion regarding the sufficiency or otherwise of the reduced wages, because in his present Minute he admits that, as now applied, it is sufficient. His previous objections appear to have been diminished by the granting of the wage on Sundays as well as week-days, and by the granting of a small allowance for the support of the young children of persons employed on the works.

4. I had myself always contemplated that the reduced wage should be allowed on Sundays. As regards the very young children, their case did not at first suggest itself for consideration, as all children of 7 years and upwards were admitted to relief. But as soon as the case of the children under 7 years of age was brought to my notice, I recommended that they also should receive a small allowance. I found however that this had been already ordered by the Madras Government.

5. Though I do not undertake to pronounce any opinion upon a medico-chemical point, yet I do undertake to say whether thousands of relief labourers inspected by me are physically in fair working condition or not. And I adhere to the opinion previously expressed that the many gangs which I inspected working on the reduced wage were in such condition, regard being had to the condition of such persons in ordinary times. In this opinion I was confirmed by the experienced medical officer on my staff, who had seen the realities of famine in other parts of India. But in order that no doubt might remain upon the point, I

asked for and obtained the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. And after inspecting in different parts of the country some thirty-five thousand relief labourers, he pronounced them to be, with some individual exceptions, in fair physical condition. This then is the true test of the sufficiency or otherwise of the reduced wage to which I have always appealed and still appeal. According to this test the wage appears to be sufficient at present. If at any time any marked deterioration of the physical condition were to indicate that the reduced wage is insufficient, then I shall be the first to make a revised recommendation.

6. But I must advert for a moment to certain parts of the argument of the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras which seem to amount to this, that because there is mortality among the recipients of gratuitous relief, who are admitted to particular relief camps, therefore the wages of relief labourers must be insufficient. Whether the Sanitary Commissioner intends to convey this idea I know not, but something of the sort would, I apprehend, be gathered by ordinary readers of that which he has written. Therefore I have to explain that there is no connection whatever between recipients of gratuitous relief on the one hand and the recipients of relief wages on the other. The gratuitous rations allowed to the inmates of relief camps have nothing whatever to do with the wages paid on relief works. The inmates of these camps who are admitted there as being unable to work are a class totally different from those who are admitted to the relief works as being able to work. Inferences deduced from the condition of the recipients of gratuitous relief are wholly irrelevnat if attempted to be applied to the condition of relief labourers. If unhappily there be mortality among the inmates of relief camps, it by no means follows that there is any mortality among relief labourers. In point of fact there is no mortality among relief labourers except from cholera, small-pox or other diseases, and when sometimes cholera has stricken and dispersed large gangs of relief labourers, there has never been any reason to suppose that the scourge arose from want of food. Again, if notwithstanding scientifically arranged diet, the condition of the inmates of relief camps continues bad, no amelioration whatever could be afforded by raising the wage of relief labourers who are a totally different class. These poor inmates have never gone to relief works at all. Indeed the very reason of their admission to the relief camps is this, that they are incapable of going to relief works. They are diseased or infirm, or being indisposed to work have wandered about, or passing by means of relief close at home have wandered to a distance.

7. Being thus helpless for one reason or another they are picked up and taken care of, but when picked up they are often beyond the reach of human aid. No analogy therefore drawn from these persons can possibly be applicable to relief labourers, and to mention the two cases with any sort of parallelism and in any kind of connection would be to produce confusion of ideas and other misapprehension.

8. If indeed persons who were pale on being admitted to relief works were to become thinner and thinner and weaker and weaker till at last they had to be drafted off to gratuitous relief camps as unfit to work, then that would be a reason for reconsidering the wage, but this is just what has not occurred, and is not occurring. If I saw or knew any signs of it occurring, then I should be the first to move. Many relief labourers indeed have left the works of their own accord, not so much however because the wage was reduced, but rather because task-work was enforced, or because the scene of labour was removed to a distance from their homes.

9. How it happens that so many of the destitute poor sank so low before being taken up for gratuitous relief is a question which need not be discussed in this Minute. I may reiterate however that the proper remedy lies in the institution of house-to-house visitation throughout the distressed districts, and from the time of entering the Madras Presidency I have never ceased to urge upon the Government and the local authorities the necessity of such a visitation. And indeed this visitation has generally been instituted. But that it has not always been perfectly carried out is proved by the mortality which has occurred, or still occurs, in some of the relief camps.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 192, dated Cuddalore, the 19th April 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C. S. I., *Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C. S. I., *Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him regarding the present condition of relief affairs in the district of Madura.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated* 18*th April* 1877.

I HAVE paid a second visit (13th to 16th April) to the Madura district to see the Collector Mr. MacQuhae and some of his officers, because, as already stated in the Memorandum of the 24th January, the month of April is likely to be a critical season in determining whether there is to be distress or not in that season. By the 15th of April some of the ordinary spring showers had fallen causing some partial revival of agriculture, but except in one place (Periakolum at foot of the Pulnee hills) there had not been enough rain to place the district or any part of the district beyond the reach of distress in May.

2. The grain markets continue to be well stocked; the main source of supply is the port of Negapatam; though supplies come also from Tuticorin. In fact it is the strong demand in Madura that attracts the grain which might otherwise have gone from Negapatam to Mysore. At present the grain goes in the Mysore direction as far as Trichinopoly, and is thence diverted to the Madura district.

3. Meanwhile the proprietary ryots seemed to be bearing up well against the consequences of the long continued drought. Either they have material resources of their own, or they possess credit whereby they can obtain such resources. Field labourers, notwithstanding the want of labour in the fields, appear to receive some support from their employers; but doubtless one great means of support for this class is emigration to Ceylon, which appears to have attained during this year nearly double its ordinary proportions. I could not learn that the excess number who had gone to Ceylon are faring badly, though perhaps they are not receiving so much remuneration as would have been given had the numbers been less. There is of course the usual proportion of the poorest classes, but it is understood that they are receiving some support from private charity.

4. The relief labourers are as yet but few in number. Care has been exercised by the Collector to prevent the number increasing unnecessarily; and the task-work is being strictly exacted. It would have been better perhaps if the works had been placed altogether under the Public Works Department. The assistance of that Department, however, is used for measuring up the task-work. Arrangements are made for giving all the gratuitous relief that is really needed, though happily the amount needed is as yet but little. Relief centres in sufficient number have been established. On the whole, I should think that the consequences of the drought are being prudently and firmly dealt with by the Collector, and at present I have nothing further to suggest.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 194, dated Cuddalore, the 19th April 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., *Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C. S. I., *Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, in which he suggests the use of coal on the Madras Railways as some check against the destruction of forests of the Madras Presidency.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Cuddalore, the* 18*th April* 1877.

THERE is a point connected with the supply of fuel to the several railways of the Madras Presidency, which has a bearing upon the rainfall and the prospects of future harvests, and which I desire to represent to the Madras Government as follows.

2. The failure of the periodical rains, and the consequent loss of crops seem to be becoming more frequent in Southern India. This circumstance is attributed by many, with much show of probability, to the gradual denudation of the forests with which the country used to abound. The effects are felt throughout the presidency generally, but more particularly in those tracts which adjoin the sources or upper courses of some of the rivers, upon which irrigation works, great or small, depend. One potential cause of this denudation has been, and still is, the demand of fuel for the consumption of the locomotives on the several railways.

3. As an instance out of a great many, I would mention that at this moment there is understood to be a contract between the Madras Railway Company and a native contractor for the supply of a very large quantity of wood fuel—a quantity large enough to cause a heavy drain, if not an utter exhaustion, of the particular forests from which the supplies are drawn. It unfortunately happens that these forests lie, as I understand, near the upper course of the Palar river. Their destruction doubtless tends to aggravate the uncertainty which hangs more and more over the water-supply of this river. And such uncertainty is peculiarly unfortunate, inasmuch as from this river are drawn the channels which fill an extensive series of tanks for irrigation in the districts of North Arcot and Chingleput. Seldom does this river descend in seasonable and propitious floods. One year it will come down with violent inundation demolishing its dams, tearing up its channels, breaching its tanks, another year it will leave them all high and dry. I merely adduce this as a type of what is going on too often and in too many parts of the country, and which is in part at least attributable to denudation of forests.

4. Of course there are difficulties arising out of private rights with reference to the preservation of forests. There are also many means of overcoming those difficulties. I am now addressing myself to one measure only for mitigating the evil, *viz.*, the diminution of the demand which is at present so greatly stimulated by the railway requirements for wood fuel.

5. The question immediately arises, why should not the Madras Railways burn coal in the same way as do the East Indian Railway, the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway and various of the State Railways? The Madras Railway, it is true, does not pass through the heart of a rich coal basin as the East Indian Railway does, nor does it touch a coal field at any of its extremities as the Great Indian Peninsula Railway does. But compared with any other of the railways mentioned it is favourably situated. It touches the sea-cost at Madras and Beypore, and at either of these ports it can land English and Australian coal at the same rate per ton as the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company does at Bombay, or as both the southern lines do at Madras and Negapatam or Tuticorin. And although from a commercial company trading at its own risk, grave objections might be offered to a course which will undoubtedly at first increase its expenditure on fuel, I have to repeat that this is a case* where present economy may, and in the opinion of most thoughtful men undoubtedly will, aggravate the calamity of famine in future.

* NOTE.—And I cite the Madras Railway Company as a sample.

6. The increased cost, as far as the Madras Railway Company is concerned, is likely, for many years to come, to fall upon the Government, and it may be possible to form an approximate estimate of its amount.

7. The cost of working 2,400,000 train miles per annum would, I am informed by Captain Bisset, be approximately Rs. 8,00,000 at the present cost of fuel to the Madras Railway Company. Considering the advantages of the two ports, it may fairly be estimated that the cost of working the same number of train miles with coal fuel only will not much exceed Rs. 9,00,000. And when local enterprise enters into the business of carrying coal from the fields of Bengal to the coast ports of Madras, it is not unreasonable to expect that the cost of Indian coal delivered at these ports (which is at the present time quoted at Rs. 22 per ton or from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 higher than English coal of rather higher cash value at the pits' mouth) will be so far reduced as to make coal fuel even less expensive to the Madras Railway than wood fuel is at the present time.

8. There are some minor advantages in the use of coal fuel which are too well known to require mention in this Minute, although they are of some importance to economical working. And I c nclude by reiterating my opinion that the interests of the Madras districts require a more careful guarding of the forests, especially the hill forests, from destruction, and that one practical way of checking this destruction would be to burn coal instead of wood on all the Madras Railway lines, and so stop entirely a heavy and constant drain on the forests and undergrowth of the hill-sides of the Madras country.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 196, dated Madras, the 20th April 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., *Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—*The Hon'ble* T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., *Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, together with a Memorandum respecting the condition of affairs in the South Arcot district.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated* 20*th April* 1877.

IN forwarding the accompanying memorandum regarding my recent visit to the district of South Arcot, I have to record some few brief remarks.

2. Though the south-west monsoon of 1876 failed here as elsewhere, still there was a good fall of rain at the end of the north-east monsoon in the south-east part of the district, and saved especially the taluks of Cuddalore, Vellaporum and Chellumbrum. The south-western and the central parts of the district received but little rain on this occasion. Being near to the coast taluks which received rain and to the Coleroon and Cauvery basin where the crops have been good, these parts have not yet suffered distress. And hope was entertained that if the April showers should prove propitious, distress might be staved off until the next monsoon. As yet however (20th April) these showers (which have fallen favourably to the westwards) have held off in this district, one taluk only (Kallukoorchy in the south-west) having received any rain during the spring season. They may yet come, of course if they do, trouble will be averted. But if they do not come by the middle of May, and if the south-west monsoon should be late, and it is usually late in this quarter, not arriving till July, then some severe distress can hardly be avoided in certain parts of this district.

3. As yet the district authorities have prudently refrained from giving any encouragement to the agricultural classes to resort to relief. In some taluks satisfactory reports are heard of the efforts made by the people themselves to save their crops by digging wells. That they had the means of sustaining themselves during the winter months is proved by the fact that, when some small relief works were opened tentatively, they did not avail themselves of the opportunity.

4. If relief works have to be opened at all, I would earnestly recommend that this be not done through the civil officers who have so much else to attend to, but should be entrusted to the regular Public Works Department, which in this district is strongly represented by the Irrigation Engineers. There is much work for them to do by way of repairing and improving the tanks, and if they undertake this, they will be able to afford all the relief that is needed for the able-bodied, who will be thus employed on works not scattered but concentrated and under professional supervision.

5. To the Civil officers would then be left what may be described as their legitimate work, that is, visiting the villages in search of destitute and helpless persons, affording gratuitous relief to some, and assigning light work to others, who though weakly can yet do something.

6. We need not yet, however, abandon the hope that seasonable showers may yet ward off the threatened distress.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum respecting the condition of affairs in the South Arcot District.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE met in the South Arcot district the Collector Mr. Hughesdon, the Sub-Collector Mr. Wallace, the Head Assistant Mr. Thomson, as well as the Collectorate Sheristadar and other native officials.

2. Sir Richard Temple also visited Pondicherry, and learnt that severe drought had afflicted the French territory, and that gratuitous relief was being distributed to a considerable number of persons. He did not understand that relief works had been opened.

3. The taluks of South Arcot, in parts of which there is risk of severe distress being felt, are—

Trinomalai,
Tindevenum,
Kallukoorchy,
Tricaloor,
Vridachellum,

where the rainfall last year failed, where there is comparatively little "wet" cultivation, and where the crops were extremely short. As yet there has been no severe distress, but if the rain holds off till the end of May, trouble must arise. Relief works were opened in parts of Tindevenum, Trinomalai and Vellapoorum about the end of January; but people would not come readily to work, so very little was done, and during the last two weeks there has been small demand for relief employment. One relief centre was opened for distributing gratuitous relief in Trinomalai. Some little relief was also given about a month ago in Villapoorum by private charity. But this has since stopped as the demand slackened; now that the late rice, the ragi and ground-nut is being harvested. A good deal of work is being given by the South Indian Railway to people in the Vellapoorum, Cuddalore and Chellumbrum taluks; a very little is being given in Tindevenum. All this helps to support the labouring poor.

4. The Public Works Department has projects, namely, repairs of tank, dams and irrigation channels on hand to do. The grant for the whole year for the district is about one lakh of rupees. Of this perhaps Rs. 15,000 would, under ordinary circumstances, be spent during May. The work is done by contract; but the village headmen are usually the people to whom contracts of this kind are let. The Public Works Department could undertake and supervise works costing much more than this sum of Rs. 15,000, provided only that certain restrictions were foregone, which compel the range officer to inspect and pay for every work himself.

5. There is plenty of food in the district; and the dealers have stores of imported rice. Prices are high. But there has not hitherto been any starvation or any famine anywhere. The jumabundi (annual verification of cultivated holdings) is now going on everywhere; Revenue Inspectors and higher Revenue officers are seeing a great deal of the people at their villages; and the district officers are satisfied that there is not at present anything worse than distress in any part of the district. So far as they can judge, the best way of preventing increase of distress would be for the Public Works Department to push on at once its works in the worst taluks, and to keep sufficient works going until the rain sets in. If the grants made to the District Engineer from ordinary sources should be nearly exhausted, then more grants might be given, debitable to famine. Under this system, if adopted, relief labour would be utilised to the utmost on necessary district works. The work would be done by petty contract, but the people needing relief would get the work, and at present the people are strong enough to do such work at ordinary contract rates.

6. Major Mead, District Engineer, considers that he could, without additional engineering establishment, do all that may at present be needed. If further grants were made, he could spend them most usefully on much needed irrigation repairs. But he would require discretion to relax the present rules as to completion certificate for works costing less than Rs. 1,000 a piece. And also he would want to have temporarily in abeyance the order which forbids the District Engineer and Collector to sanction any petty irrigation repairs for which the estimate exceeds the average annual revenue from the work. The District Engineer would of course be careful in acting upon the additional discretion allowed him. But unless it be granted, there is risk that, if much relief employment is suddenly wanted, we may have to drift, in South Arcot as elsewhere, into the practice of leaving the relief works to be managed by professionally unskilled and (at time of jumabundi) hard-worked civil officials.

CUDDALORE, 19*th April* 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

No. 198, dated Madras, 20th April 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., *Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., *Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him in respect of the management of relief works in the North Arcot district through the Public Works Department agency.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 20th April* 1877.

IN continuation of my Minutes of the 29th March regarding Bellary and Kurnool, and of the 10th April regarding Salem, the purport of which was to represent the expediency of placing relief works as much as possible under the regular Public Works Department, I desire to submit a similar representation regarding the district of North Arcot, which I have passed through once more,—visiting the anicut over the Palar and the Cauvery Pauk lake.

2. In reference to the apprehensions which arose during February or March regarding distress breaking out here and there in this district, relief works have been opened (not under professional officers, but such Civil officials as can be obtained for the occasion) in many and various places, and doubtless have done good so far as they have gone. But while appreciating the reasons which induced the local authorities to take these proceedings, I must yet represent

that these numerous petty and scattered works are very much open to all the objections which have been elsewhere urged against relief works of this description, except that the wage having been reduced the temptation is so far lessened. But even now there are, I fear, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of instances of persons who avail themselves of these works, not exactly to keep off distress, but slightly to enlarge their narrow income,—for instance, men, who still have some employment of their own at home, send their wives and elder children to the relief works close at hand, in order to make just a little money for the family. Besides this, the season is advancing, the spring harvest has been partly reaped, the demand for relief employment is slightly increasing. On the other hand, there is still some spring harvest to be reaped. The spring showers have caused ploughing to be commenced in most parts of the district. And the spring harvest itself, which owing to the wells in which the district abounds is proving to be fairly good, will afford a considerable augmentation of the food supply. Notwithstanding all this, the numbers on relief works about 40,000, according to the latest information, have been mounting up and may mount higher still; thus the aggregate is becoming sufficiently large and serious to necessitate the consideration of the introduction of some further checks.

3. The obvious check is, of course, the placing of the relief works under the regular Public Works Department.

4. Already the Madras Government have ordered that petty relief works, within easy reach of the operations for the doubling of the railway line to Arconum, should be closed. This order will doubtless have the beneficial effect of compelling many able-bodied persons seeking relief to place themselves under the professional supervision of the railway engineers.

5. Similarly, I believe that the Government intend to order the closing of any petty relief works which exist near the railway line from Chingleput to Conjeveram, of which the earth-work is about to be commenced. Although this work pertains to the Chingleput district, possibly some able-bodied persons might be sent to this work from North Arcot district.

6. But in North Arcot the main point is this: The Government, as I understand, have signified a wish that the irrigation works, repairs and improvement of tanks, and the like, should be pressed on as much as possible, and that the available funds appropriated to irrigation for the year should be made use of, as soon as possible, for purposes of relief, under the engineering establishments. There can be no doubt of the excellence of this policy. The only precaution necessary would be to provide that none should be thus employed save those able-bodied persons who are in need of relief. The Engineers might be directed to fill their rolls in the first instances with able-bodied persons selected from the Civil relief works. In that case it would be very desirable to instruct the Collector to draft off to the irrigation works, under the Engineers, all able-bodied persons who are now on the petty relief works. If any such persons, on being ordered, refuse to go, they might be discharged altogether, as evidently being not in need of relief. The effect of this would be excellent. And then the petty relief works would have but those who are weakly and who have from any reason a claim to indulgence, and the apprehension which now arises from the recent augmentation of numbers on these works would be mitigated. I believe the Collector understands this already, and he may be perhaps acting on this principle. Still it might be well to order this explicitly.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 201, dated Gooty, 22nd April 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., *Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—*The Honourable* T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., *Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him about discharging paupers from the relief camps.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Gooty, 22nd April* 1877.

THERE is one suggestion which I wish to lay before the Government of Madras, respecting the treatment and retention of paupers in the large relief camps. At the beginning of the distress it was no doubt quite necessary to confine wandering paupers and other non-labouring poor in relief camps, because the restrictions accompanying in-door relief are irksome, and prevent persons who are not absolutely in need from seeking (and even from accepting) admission to the camps. Moreover, the village relief system, which is still in many places incomplete, was not begun; and so there was little hope of the indigent poor being relieved anywhere except on relief works or at relief camps. And, as we know, there were in January, and are still, many thousands who seem to prefer the chances of wandering and begging to the moderate certainty of the relief wage.

2. In most of the relief camps which I have visited, and notably in the relief camps round Madras, all that humane care and medical skill could, within reasonable limits, desire, has been done to improve the condition of the inmates of relief camps. In many cases there is marked improvement in the physical condition of the older inmates of these camps. But still the fact remains that the death-rate among the inmates of camps is terribly high; that such diseases as are engendered among gatherings of poor people often appear and reappear, and that the air and surroundings of these camps are very depressing. For the little children especially the life must be very depressing indeed. Some of these troubles will, I fear, be aggravated when rain and cold come on, and make relief camp life even less endurable than it now is.

3. When I thus point out the evils of relief camp life, I would not be understood to find any fault whatever with the humane and diligent officers who manage these camps. The experience of relief camps in Orissa during 1866 was the same. And I should anticipate that some of the very best of the relief camp officers feel how difficult it is for the poor creatures under their care to recover health and strength under the conditions of the relief camps.

4. The question then arises what remedy can be suggested. It seems to me that a remedy may be applied on this wise. Able-bodied people are drafted on to the works, and regarding them nothing further need be said. But the old, the cripples, the women burdened with children, and the children cannot be drafted to the works. I would recommend that such people, when they are able to move, should be sent under proper arrangements to their homes, to be brought upon the village relief lists there.

5. At the homes of some of the inmates of the Madras relief camps, such as those who live in the Kalustri or Karvetnagar zemindaris, full reliance cannot yet be placed on the village relief arrangements which have been or are being organized; and people from these tracts cannot yet be sent home. But in the Chingleput district, in most parts of Nellore and Cuddapah and in many parts of North Arcot such reliance may be placed on the organization of relief circles, and on relief inspectors who enforce their duties on the village headmen (reddies or moonsiffs). And people belonging to these tracts might safely be sent home from the relief camps near Madras, and in the same way people might gradually be sent home from other relief camps, such as the Vellore, the Dhurmpuri, the Salem and the Cuddapah relief camps.

6. The poor people could not be sent away suddenly or in large numbers. But the plan might be begun gradually; the inmates of the camps might be sent away a few at a time under care of a camp servant; and they could be made over to the relief inspector* of this circle, whose duty it would be to see that the poor people were brought upon the village relief lists.

* NOTE.—In all the worst districts the taluks are divided into circles containing 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants each. And the inspector of each of these circles has more or less close relations with the village headman of his circle.

7. The District Collector and his officials would work in unison with the relief camp officer. And in this way the inmates of the camps would gradually be conveyed to their homes and would be cared for there. Eventually the survivors of the camps must be so sent back, and provided the village relief system is efficient, the sooner they go the better it will be for them. And it will also be to the advantage of the public treasury; for inmates of relief camps probably cost, all told, from 3 annas a head at the relief camps of Madras to 1½ anna a head at the cheaper relief camps in the interior; whereas the village relief allowance proposed by the Board for Salem is only 1 anna per diem, while in no district it is more than 1¼ or 1½ anna a day for adult men.

8. I recommend therefore that an attempt be made, on some such plan as is here suggested, to gradually draft not only the able-bodied but the infirm and helpless poor from the relief camps to their homes. In regard to orphan children difficulty may arise; but this difficulty will have to be met under any circumstances; and the longer the parents are kept in relief camps, the larger the number of orphans is likely to become.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 205, dated Gooty, 23rd April 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq, C. S. I., *Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C. S. I., *Additional Secy. to the Government of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, together with a memorandum respecting the present condition of relief affairs in the Cuddapah district.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Gooty, 22nd April* 1877.

PASSING through the Cuddapah district, I had the advantage of once more considering the returns of relief labourers and recipients of gratuitous relief, as presented by Mr. Benson, the Head Assistant Collector, and by the Collectorate Serishtadar.

2. The present number of relief labourers is 80,000, the lowest number was 67,000, the highest number in January was 204,000. In no district, since January last, has stricter care been exercised in preventing relief being given to those who do not need it, or in confining relief to those who really are in need. The vigilance and discrimination exercised in this respect seem to me to be very creditable to the Collector (Mr. Price). Considering, however, the comparatively good spring harvest which has been, and is still being, reaped in this district, and the fall of rain, timely though moderate, which has fallen in this quarter, I should think that much caution ought to be exercised in permitting the number of relief labourers to rise materially, unless indeed from the rain holding off, or from other cause, matters should take a turn for the worse.

3. On the other hand, my impression is that the numbers on gratuitous relief in the interior of the district (some 30,000 persons†) is probably not large enough, and that the system of village inspection and relief is still incomplete. I fail to gather favourable accounts of the conduct of the village headmen in this respect. As the staff of European officers

† The majority of whom are little children.

is now so strong, there ought to be no difficulty in seeing that the village headmen do their duty. This seems to me more necessary in the Maddanpally sub-division of the district than anywhere, from which quarter accounts of distressed individuals, scattered here and there, are received.

4. An examination of the return of relief work makes me apprehend that they are too numerous in some parts of the district, especially in the north-western taluks; if they could in such places be more concentrated that would facilitate check and control.

5. Some of the relief works are really under the control of Public Works officers, but most of the works are not so. In the latter works, which constitute the great majority, the Public Works Department merely helps and advises, but does not take actual charge of the works. This is, as it seems to me, to be regretted, especially as there are three ranges or executive divisions in the district in each of which there is a professional establishment. I would recommend that this establishment be utilized by being ordered to take charge of as many of the relief works as possible.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Present state of relief affairs in the Cuddapah District.

MR. BENSON, one of the relief officers of the Cuddapah district, met Sir Richard Temple at Tadputri on the railway line; he brought with him the Serishtadar who was acquainted with the relief statistics of the whole district.

2. There was good rain (averaging about one inch) over the whole district in the middle of last month (March), and there have been partial light showers since. One result has been that a certain small quantity of fodder has come up, and the cattle are not dying at the same rate as before, but many of the weakly animals have previously been carried off.

3. The numbers on relief for the second week of April are—

On relief works	80,000
On gratuitous relief	30,000

About 5,000 labourers in all have gone off to the Nellore Canal. Twelve annas a head (8 annas to the labourer and 4 annas to the recruiter) is paid under Government orders for every adult man who reaches the canal work; and he gets rations for himself and his family on the road. In the Palampett taluk one-half* of the labourers are working under the Public Works Department, and effort is being made to hand still more labourers over to professional officers. In Sidhout all the labourers are supervised by a Public Works Department Overseer, who is now serving directly under Mr. Benson. Payments to these labourers are, however, made by the Revenue officials on certificates furnished by the Public Works Department officers. On the civil works some task is exacted; but the majority of people do their full task, the deductions for short work, amounting to barely 2 per cent. of the total wage. No figures are here available to show the proportion of labourers under Public Works Department's supervision in other taluks.

* NOTE.—This includes the labourers on the Cheyair embankment under Mr. West, the Railway Engineer.

4. Regarding the condition of his labourers, Mr. Benson says that the men and women on the works seem to him to be generally in fair condition. But among the small children (on 3 pie per diem) he finds, especially at Kodoor, a considerable number of emaciated little creatures. Many of these were found on enquiry to have come on the 3 pie allowance within the last few days only. Perhaps they will come round on the 3 pie; meanwhile those who were very reduced have been handed over to the village headmen (reddies) to be fed at home. On the Cheyair embankment the labourers were till recently on the 2 annas scale, but they were reduced to the 1½ anna rate about 20 days ago. Since the reduction took place, Mr. Benson has visited them twice, and he did not observe any sensible reduction in their condition. But then though the wages are reduced, these labourers now get the Sunday's wage, and also get the 3 pie allowance for children, whereas previously they enjoyed neither of these advantages.

5. Out of the number on gratuitous relief (30,000), nearly one-half are the 3-pie children on the works. For the rest there is a relief camp (in the Maddanpally Division, one of several centres for out-door relief) at the head-quarters of each taluk. Additional relief camps are being erected in Mr. Benson's taluks. There is a first class relief camp at Cuddapah itself, where over 330 inmates are fed. The smaller camps are to hold 250 a piece; but as yet none of Mr. Benson's camps have more than 80 inmates, as they have only just been completed. A certain number of people, who cannot be brought into the relief camps, are being relieved through the village headmen in their villages.

6. The village relief is supervised by inspectors, of whom there are two to four to each taluk. But Mr. Benson fears that it is only very recently that the village headmen are fulfilling their duties. They are and always were prompt enough to relieve ryots and people of the middle class. But it is very difficult to make them look after and relieve the pariahs, although they are fully repaid for all their expenses, and though each reddy has an advance of Government money to meet such charges. The duty of the reddy is to relieve on the spot the helpless, to relieve and send into the nearest camp such paupers as can be moved, and to send in weekly accounts of their expenditure. The inspectors, with their peons, go round and enforce these duties on the reddies. Each inspector has from 30,000 to 50,000 people in his circle. Mr. Benson has been on tour for ten weeks and has inspected many villages. He found in many

places, especially in the larger villages, a small number of people of pariah caste who were much reduced by want. Such cases are, he hopes, being gradually picked up and relieved. But the most emaciated cases he has seen anywhere were the 3-pie children newly brought upon the works, to which reference has been made at paragraph 4.

TADPUTRI; *The 21st April* 1877.

C. BERNARD, *Secy. to Sir Richard Temple.*

No. 207, dated Bellary District, 24th April 1877.

From—C. E. BUCKLAND, Esq., *Private Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., *Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copies of Minutes recorded by him—

(1) containing his remarks, after inspection of certain relief gangs at Gooty and Goondakal;

(2) bringing to notice the state of affairs on the Bellary-Dharwar Railway;

(3) suggesting the deputation of an experienced European officer to the western taluks of the Bellary District.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bellary District, 24th April* 1877.

HAVING again paid a brief visit to a part of the Bellary District, I have to submit the following remarks.

2. One gang (500 strong) of relief labourers employed on the railway at Gooty under professional supervision, on reduced wage and good tasks, were found by me to be in very fair condition. Another large gang (1,000 strong) inspected by me at Goondakal consisted of 800 women and children in fair condition (with some few exceptions), and of 200 men of whom one-third were in indifferent condition, some even in bad condition, most of these latter being new arrivals. From information received from Bellary and Adoni, I learn that in several gangs there are found some persons in weakly condition. These points will doubtless cause some to think that the relief wage ought to be raised. Looking, however, to Dr. Townsend's recent evidence as to the good condition of the able-bodied labourers on the reduced wage, which is again confirmed by my own recent observation, and to the importance of not holding out any temptation to able-bodied men to come on relief who might be otherwise able to sustain themselves, I would still strongly deprecate the raising of the wage to the able-bodied.

3. In some places the Sunday wage is not allowed, as no work is done on that day. It is in these cases supposed that the men have some other slight means of support besides their relief wage. If, however, there be any doubt on this point, then the Sunday wage might be allowed on the ground that the subsistence afforded by the wage is as much needed on Sundays as on week days. But as it is inconvenient to pay the wage on Sundays (1½ anna), then in commutation ¼ of anna might be paid on each week day raising the wage to 1¾ annas.

4. If any persons now in the gangs fall into bad health, or come on to the works in a low state, the existing orders amply provide for their being specially treated either by extra special allowance or by nominal work.

5. But it is very important at this season to avoid offering more than 1½ anna a day to the able-bodied people outside, who are possibly considering in their own minds as the season advances whether they will or will not come on to the works.

6. The number of persons who are unable to work, and who are seeking for food, is increasing fast. I believe that the system of relief centres and village relief is being fairly well worked in this district. But the subject is so important that I must be excused for making reiterated mention of it.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bellary District, 24th April* 1877.

HAVING had a share in recommending the commencement of the earth-work of the railway from Bellary towards Dharwar and having enquired much during my visit to Bellary (on the 26th March) as to the possibility of making a speedy commencement, I deem it my duty to report to the Madras Government that, from what I learn while passing through the district, the commencement is apparently not being made with the expected rapidity by the local engineers. I am under the impression that the Civil Officers have got, or could immediately get, from 10,000 to 12,000 relief labourers ready for this work, and the expectation was that at least this number would be employed. Whereas not more than 3,000 persons are actually being employed. This is excellent so far as it goes; but as much more is needed, it would seem to follow either that some further instructions from Government to the local engineers, or else that, if such instructions have been given to these officers, they have not yet been sufficiently followed. As so much stress was laid by the Madras Government on the undertaking of this work as a means of employing and tasking relief labour under professional officers, I trust I shall be excused in bringing this subject again to notice.

2. It is the more necessary to press the point, as this is the only large work in the district where relief labour can be professionally tasked, no action having apparently been taken on my Minute of the 10th April recommending that relief labourers be drafted on to certain selected public works,—a suggestion which I would still commend to the consideration of the Government of Madras.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bellary District, 24th April* 1877.

MY last visit to the Bellary District brought to recollection a point which I have often heard discussed, namely, the need of some European officer being deputed to inspect the relief operations in the western taluks of that district, namely, Harpanhally, Havind-Hudgully, and Kudlegi. These operations are no doubt under able native officers, and the distress is not very bad apparently in that quarter. Still the work would be all the better for a visit from an experienced European officer versed in the principles and practice of relief. It is probable that such an officer would effect good as regards the discharge of persons not fit objects of relief, the tasking of the relief labourers and the prevention of waste or fraud. All the other parts of the district have the advantage of European supervision save these western taluks. I would represent to the Madras Government the expediency of despatching thither such an officer if he could be spared as some one might probably be spared for a time at least. I understand that the Collector who has been for some time past in camp intended to visit these taluks, but he has not (I believe) done so yet.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 209, dated Bellary District, the 24th April 1877.

From—C. E. BUCKLAND, Esq., *Private Secy. to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—*The* HON'BLE T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., *Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him comparing the percentage of relief recipients in Kurnool with those in the Bombay Deccan, and suggesting the concentration of relief works under Public Works officers.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Goondakal (Bellary District), the 24th April* 1877.

HAVING again paid a brief visit to a part of the Kurnool district, I find the numbers of persons on relief wages and gratuitous relief together to be so high, that I must invite the consideration of the Madras Government to the points set forth in my Minutes of the 17th March and of the 29th March. These points are doubtless well known to the Madras Government, and they certainly have been brought to the notice of the local authorities. But as there is no change in those respects perceptible, I must again represent the case.

2. The percentage of recipients of relief of both kinds in the Kurnool district may be compared thus with the percentages in other districts of the Madras and the Bombay Presidencies:—

	Distressed districts.	Total numbers on relief works and on gratuitous relief during the first week of April.	Percentage of persons receiving relief of both kinds on the total population of the district.
Madras Presidency	Kurnool	236,000	24½ per cent.
	Bellary	269,000	17 "
	Cuddapah	80,000	6 "
	Nellore	69,000	5 "
	Chingleput (inclusive of Madras city)	29,000	2 "
	North Arcot	32,000	1½ "
	Salem	58,000	3 "
	Coimbatore	27,000	1¾ "
	Madura	12,000	½ "
	Tinnevelly	3,000	¼ "
Bombay Presidency	Sholapur	49,955	7 "
	Kaladgi	27,120	3½ "
	Part of Poona	57,691	6¼ "

3. Many of the Madras districts have been so economically managed from the first that it is difficult to make a comparison. But Kurnool may be fairly compared with Bellary, in which the failure of harvests has been worse, and in which there was quite as much liberality of relief at the outset as in Kurnool. There cannot be any good reason why the percentage should be 24 in Kurnool, while it is only 17 per cent. in Bellary. Indeed, if the percentage (17) in Bellary be deemed reasonable, the percentage in Kurnool ought to be under 15.

4. The contrast with the Bombay Deccan is still more striking. It is, I believe, impossible to account for the difference in the extent of relief save by assuming that there is a difference in system. And what is that systematic difference? Why! just this, that in the Bombay Deccan the relief labourers are systematically tasked by engineering establishments and under professional supervision, while in Kurnool they are not so tasked. I have been unable to ascertain the precise value of the work done by the Kurnool relief gangs, but I understand that it costs many times as much as it would in ordinary times under the Department Public Works, and that the tasks are very light. In the Bombay Deccan the Department of Public Works has real control over the relief labourers, while in Kurnool it has not. This matter was represented to the Madras Government by my Minute of the 29th March. I do not know exactly how far the recommendations therein submitted have been approved.

5. The percentage of relief recipients to the whole population in the Kurnool district may be better seen from the details of the "taluks" or divisions into which the district is divided:—

Taluks.	Population according to census of 1871.	Number of persons.		Total.	Percentage of relief recipients to population.
		On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.		
Ramalkota	146,195	40,391	16,060	56,451	38½
Nandikotkur	101,866	12,330	2,205	14,535	14¼
Nandial	107,320	31,103	5,750	36,853	34⅓
Sirwell	71,066	16,449	2,776	19,225	27
Koilkuntla	98,844	32,679	5,409	38,088	38⅝
Pattikonda	173,434	26,289	10,652	36,941	27¼
Cumbum	123,042	46,346	3,172	49,518	40⅛
Markapur	92,665	11,178	817	11,995	12⅛
	914,432	216,765	46,841	263,606	28¾

6. The numbers on gratuitous relief are probably not too high: the excess must be in the numbers on relief works, which is specially apparent in the "taluks" of Cumbum, Koilkuntla, and of Nandial. Perhaps in Ramalkota the apparent excess may be accounted for by the Kurnool city being situate therein; otherwise there also the percentage is very high.

7. The measure primarily to be suggested is the concentration of the gangs on public works (specified in the Minutes of the 17th and 29th March) under Public Works officers. Then they will be sent to some longer distance from their homes than at present, and will be better tasked than at present. The effect of this on the numbers of the labourers would, I am sanguine, be soon apparent.

8. In submitting these remarks I am far from being forgetful of the efforts made by the Collector and his officers to enforce system and economy; but it is impossible to overlook the statistical facts which show that some further efforts are still necessary.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 211, dated Bellary District, the 24th April 1877.

From—C. E. Buckland, Esq., c.s., *Private Secretary to* Sir Richard Temple,

To—*The* Hon'ble T. C. Hope, c.s.i., *Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him comparing the system of tasking relief labourers in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and suggesting the utilization of the Public Works officers in Madras on relief works in certain districts.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Bellary District, the 24th April* 1877.

Before quitting the Madras Presidency, I would beg to represent to the Madras Government one remarkable difference between the system heretofore pursued in that Presidency and the system followed from the first in the Bombay Presidency, and which is being followed there more and more. Though the point has previously been brought by me to the notice of the Madras Government, it is so important that I may be excused representing it once more.

2. There will doubtless be no question as to the superiority of the plan whereby relief labourers are tasked under a settled departmental system by professional establishments specially trained for the business, over the plan by which they are tasked by Civil officers not trained to the business. In the former case the tasking will be strict and hard and will be endured only by those who are in need; in the latter case it will often (though not always) be either light or nominal, and will be undergone by many who are not in need.

3. In the Bombay Presidency the plan has been so advanced that now almost all the relief labourers are under the Public Works Department. Out of 287,760 persons in all, 259,057 are under that Department, and only 28,703 are under Civil officers.

4. In the Madras Presidency, out of 716,507 in all, there are not more than 83,000* under the Public Works Department, the remainder 633,507 being under Civil officers. Out of this latter number it may be admitted that 24,140 in Coimbatore, 28,000 in Salem, 13,626 in Madura, in all 65,766 are well and fully tasked. The remainder 568,741 are (with the exception of a certain number in Cuddapah, which I cannot state precisely) under the Civil officers, and are for the most part lightly tasked. It is especially remarkable that in the two districts showing the largest numbers, Bellary and Kurnool, having both together 422,784 persons, the whole are under Civil officers, and lightly tasked, with the exception of the 3,000 on the railway from Bellary towards Dharwar.

East Coast Canal	...	40,000
Arconum doubling	...	15,000
Bellary-Dharwar Railway ...	...	3,000
Salem district	...	25,000
Total	...	83,000

Some may be very shortly expected on the Chingleput Railway, and some also on the irrigation works of North Arcot.

5. I am sure that this difference in system is the main cause of the difference in the proportion of relief labourers to the whole population between these two districts on the one hand, and the Bombay Deccan on the other hand. The percentage of relief labourers on the whole population is in Bellary 12¾ per cent. and in Kurnool 2·¼; while (Bombay Presidency) in Sholápur it is only 6·69, in Kaládgi 4·8, and in the distressed part of Poona 3·7.

6. There is no want of engineering and professional establishments in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah; on the contrary each district is under a District Engineer, whose executive charge is divided into so many "ranges," in each of which there is an Engineer officer. But, as shown by me in former Minutes, these excellent and competent establishments only help in a general way, and have no actual charge of any relief work. They might be utilized fully for this important purpose at any moment the Madras Government may see fit.

7. The same remarks apply equally to North Arcot, and would similarly apply to South Arcot if any relief works shall have to be opened there. They apply too in a considerable degree to Nellore.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Notification by the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated Simla, the 30th April 1877.

THE Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., being about to assume the office of Governor of Bombay, to which he has been appointed by Her Majesty, and being in consequence under the necessity of closing the special mission on which he has been employed since the beginning of January in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council desires to give public expression to the high sense which the Government of India entertain of Sir Richard Temple's services on this occasion.

When in January last it was deemed expedient that a high officer fully acquainted with the views of the Government of India should visit the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay for the purpose of inspecting the districts afflicted with scarcity, and communicating personally with the two Governments regarding the measures which were being carried out for the relief of distress, the choice of the Government of India at once fell upon Sir Richard Temple as the officer whose experience, ability, and energy pointed him out to be specially qualified for the duty. At a considerable sacrifice of personal comfort and convenience, Sir Richard Temple promptly responded to the call made upon him, and has conducted his arduous and delicate mission with signal ability and success.

The energy and devotion which have enabled him to undergo an amount of physical exertion which few could have accomplished are not more remarkable than the thoroughness of his enquiries and the judgment and tact which have characterized his communications with the Local Governments and their officers. To the Government of India Sir Richard Temple has rendered invaluable assistance at this trying juncture, in enabling it by his clear and lucid reports to appreciate the actual facts of the situation; and His Excellency in Council is persuaded that the Government to which he was accredited must recognize the advantage of his practical suggestions for the relief of distress and for promoting a judicious economy in the heavy expenditure which is being necessarily incurred.

The Governor General in Council has no doubt that if life and health be spared to him in the high office which he is about to assume, Sir Richard Temple will add fresh and important services to those which he has already rendered to the State during his long and distinguished career. In entering upon his new duties he carries with him the best wishes of the Government of India.

Weekly Condition Report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 10).

Condition Report for the week ending 14*th April* 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets fairly supplied and prices slightly fluctuating. There was no rain during the week, except in the Magadi taluk, where there were a few showers, and as the head-quarters where 5 cents were registered. The condition of the crops and the prospects of the season, however, have not improved. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent, as also fever in the Bangalore and Nelamangala taluks.

Kolar District.—Markets fairly supplied except in some villages of the Gumnayakanpalya taluk, where owing to prevalence of cholera, importation has stopped. Light showers of rain fell in 5 out of the 10 taluks, and a 10 to 20 days' supply of water was received into some tanks. Sugarcane is being sown in the Gumnayakanpalya and Goribidnur taluks. The standing crops, *viz.*, sugarcane, irrigated ragi, and baragu (little millet), are in good condition in some places. Cholera is on the decline, but small-pox and fevers prevail.

Túmkúr District.—Markets sufficiently supplied. The prices fell slightly except in three taluks, where they were stationary. Excepting in the Maddagiri and Sira taluks, showers of rain have fallen throughout the district, 36 cents being gauged at Túmkúr, and from 20 to 40 cents elsewhere. A few tanks in the Kadaba taluk were filled, and five other tanks in the district received from three to four months' supply. In Maddagiri fresh javari was sown. The javari and Bengal-gram crops have been harvested, the outturn being generally good. Cholera and small-pox epidemics are abating somewhat. The people who have emigrated are still returning.

Mysore District.—Markets fairly supplied. Prices fluctuating. Light showers fell in all but three taluks. The heaviest fall was registered at one inch and 20 cents at Heggaddevankote; and a few tanks in the Yedatore, Malvalli and Periyapatna taluks received a small supply. Javari, dhál and castor-oil seeds were sown in the Chamrajnagar and Ashtagram taluks. The dry crops cultivated below the river channels are in good condition. In the Chamrajnagar taluk, Bengal-gram and cotton crops have been harvested. Cholera still prevails. Water is scarce in some places. Cattle suffer generally from murrain and want of forage and water. Emigrants are returning from the coffee estates.

Hassan District.—Markets sufficiently supplied, except in the Narsipur and Harnhalli taluks, where importation is slack on account of cholera. Rain has fallen in all the taluks of the district, *viz.*, 90 cents at Channaraypatna, 90 cents at Saklespur, 35 cents at Belur, 35 cents at Attikuppa, 20 cents at Arkalgud, and 18 cents at Narsipur These showers have made prospects more hopeful. Fresh sowings of javari, green gram, gingelly-oil seeds and paddy were made in some parts of the Hassan, Nagamangala, and Channaraypatna taluks, and of rice in Manjarabad. Green and black gram in lands under nallas are in pretty good condition. The areca-nut gardens in the Harnhalli taluk have suffered seriously from the drought. Cholera and small-pox still prevail: but the former is on the decline. Cattle in the Attikuppa taluk suffer from murrain.

Shimoga District.—Markets fairly supplied, except at Honnali where cholera checked importation from abroad. There were good showers of rain in several taluks. The rice crop has been harvested in the Channagiri taluk. The prospects of the season remain unaltered. Cholera is still raging in all the taluks, except Nagar, Kavaledurga, and Ságár. Dysentery slightly prevalent in the town of Shimoga.

Kadur District.—Markets fairly supplied, and prices steady on the whole. Rain fell in three taluks, and 97, 30 and 16 cents were registered at Chikmagalur, Mudgere and Banavar respectively. The sugarcane crop in the Lakvalli and Banavar taluks is doing pretty well, as also javari in the latter taluk. The prospects of the season continue bad. Cholera prevails generally in all the taluks except Múdgere. Small-pox, fever and dysentery are prevalent in some places. Cattle in the Tarikere taluk are suffering from want of forage and water.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets are fairly supplied; and prices of food grains steady on the whole. Light showers of rain fell in all but three taluks, and some of the tanks received a small supply of water. The Deputy Commissioner reports that, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th instant, a thunder-storm accompanied by hail and rain passed over Chitaldroog and other places, and was followed by a fresh outbreak of cholera in the town. Javari, navane (millet) and wheat crops were harvested in the Chitaldroog, Dodéri and Kankuppa taluks. The rice crops in some parts of the Hosdurga taluk are withering. There is no improvement in the prospects of the season. Cholera has not abated, and small-pox and fevers are prevalent in some places.

General Remarks.

There has not been any marked change in the condition of the Province since the despatch of the last narrative; but there is much ground for hopefulness owing to the thunder showers, which generally precede the Mungar or south-west monsoon, having fallen almost throughout he Province, as will be seen from the condition report of each district.

2. The rain has been very scanty in many places, but in Chamagiri taluk of the Shimoga district and in the Chikmagalur taluk of the Kadur district the rainfall has been measured by as much as from 97 cents to 2 inches.

3. Fresh sowings have been made in the following taluks during the week under report:—

Bangalore taluk...	Sugarcane and ragi.	Chamrajnagar taluk ...	Javari, dhâl, and castor-oil seeds.
Devanhalli „ ...	Maize and sugarcane.	Ashtagram „ ...	
Kankanhalli „ ...	Sugarcane.	Hassan „ ...	Javari and paddy.
Gumnayakanpalya „ ...	Do.	Channaraypatna „ ...	Javari, gingelly-oil seeds and green gram.
Goribidnur „ ...	Do. and javari.		
Maddagiri „ ...	Javari.	Nagamangala „ ...	Javari.

But until good rains fall and the soil is rendered sufficiently soft and fit for ploughing operations, the people, it is evident, are constrained to remain on relief works.

4. The distress, which we may now consider to have more fully developed itself, will probably be limited to the present affected area for another month or two, when, it is hoped, the south-west monsoon will set in and there will be a change for the better.

5. The affected area in the Shimoga district has, during this week, received an accession by the inclusion of the Shimoga taluk, in which it has been found absolutely necessary to start relief works in order to give employment to those belonging to the taluk and others who have flocked into it from the other parts of the Province and from beyond our borders. The Múdgere taluk, which was newly constituted from 1st instant under the sanction of the Government of India, has been included in the Kadur district, but no change has been made in the figures denoting the area affected, pending the receipt of the information called for from the Commissioners of Divisions.

6. Public health has not improved. Cholera and small-pox still prevail with more or less intensity throughout the Province. The number of deaths from the former, reported during the week ending 12th April, was 2,623 as shewn below, which was less than that of the previous week by 667:—

Bangalore district ...	370	Shimoga district	155
Kolar „ ...	507	Kadur „	167
Túmkúr „ ...	435	Chitaldroog „	292
Mysore „ ...	373		
Hassan „ ...	324	Total ...	2,623

7. The Commissioner of the Nagar Division reports that the epidemic has almost entirely disappeared from the Banavar taluk.

8. Compared with the return of the previous week, there is an increase of 28 in the number of works in progress under Revenue officers, and a decrease of 2,888 in the daily average number of persons employed thereon; the greatest increase and decrease being in the Chitaldroog and Bangalore districts respectively. The decrease is owing, partly, to the completion of many of the works before the close of the official year, and, partly, to the commencement of sowing operations, which must have drawn away some of the labourers from relief works to the fields.

9. The daily average number of recipients of gratuitous relief at Government kitchens and camps was 68,641 or 9,197 more than in the previous week. The increase is owing, chiefly, to the inclusion in the return, for the first time, of a large number of persons fed at the seven road-side kitchens around Bangalore, the accounts relating thereto having only lately been received in this office. The Commissioner of the Nagar Division, who has lately personally inspected the kitchens in the Kadur district, reports that, with few exceptions, all the persons relieved were proper recipients of charity; that there was a tendency to underfeed, but that the new scale* of diet, which is considered liberal, has been opportunely introduced everywhere. He further adds that the kitchens are much frequented by persons belonging to neighbouring districts; that there is continual movement of these people between the kitchens situated on high roads; and that there has recently been a general tendency on the part of the agricultural population to return towards their homes.

* Noted in return No. 7.

10. The number on gratuitous and charitable relief is likely to increase, as the admission of persons, who from caste or other reasons, cannot work and who are in really destitute circumstances, has been rendered necessary to prevent cases of death by starvation. To guard, however, against imposition, over-liberality and waste, stringent orders have been issued to Commissioners of Divisions to warn all relief officers to be careful in the dispensation of gratuitous relief, and to exercise a strict supervision and control over the minor officers entrusted with the immediate management of the kitchens.

11. The opinion of the Madras Government, that there are still large numbers of Mysore people in the bordering districts of the Madras Presidency, has not yet been confirmed by the Collectors of those districts who were addressed from this office on the subject. The result of the deputation of an officer to Hindupoor in the Bellary district resulted in finding 91 Mysoreans, of whom 17 could not with safety be moved. It does not appear, however, that these 91 persons were all in need of relief, and the Chief Commissioner is opposed to any action

which will interfere with the liberty of able-bodied persons. Where such persons are found on works on which light labour is exacted, they should be turned off, and the Madras Government have been requested to instruct their officers accordingly.

12. The weight of grain imported by rail was :—

	Tons.
at the Bangalore terminal station	2,606
at Kolar road	301
Total ...	2,907

or 515 tons less than in the previous week. The daily average receipts amounted to 415 as against 489 tons. Of this quantity 2,568 tons came from Madras, 247 from Beypore, 21 from Negapatam by the South Indian Railway, 10 from Sholapur by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the remainder from the neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency. In order to encourage the employment of the Negapatam route, full publicity has been given to the order of the Madras Government, authorizing the equalization of rates of carriage, by a notification in the Local Gazette. The Chief Commissioner apprehends that there have been unforeseen difficulties in making this route fully available for the grain traffic to Bangalore, or that the requirements of the Madura markets have been such as to attract all the grain available in that direction.

13. From the returns furnished by the Municipality, it would appear that 1,896 tons of grain were exported during the week from Bangalore, of which 769 tons were sent in the direction of the Túmkúr district, 256 in that of Bellary, 277 towards Mysore, and 246 to Oossoor in the Salem district of the Madras Presidency. This movement of food grains from Bangalore shews that private trade is sufficiently brisk to meet the existing demand.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PROVINCE

(No. 10.) *Condition Statement for*

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Number and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog.															
Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	63	131	270	464	442	13,604	7,705	7,501	7,711	2,33,732	1.30.423
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	44	219	152	415	350	4,150	4,040	3,316	4,084	1,62,548	1,17,273
Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	57	232	51	340	349	5,654	5,773	2,589	2,690	1,93,829	1,43,945
Ashtagram.															
Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	1	5	1	7	18	220	145	9,264	6,215	59,720	52,346
Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	5	8	5	18	71	1,468	1,111	4,043	3,755	78,008	68,374
Nagar.															
Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	21	22	77	120	99	510	779	2,975	2,856	73,991	54,565
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	11	34	95	140	139	1,643	1,860	2,434	1,108	45,210	30,012
Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,860	511,294	15	40	196	251	249	4,139	7,426	2,053	2,123	1,68,160	1,00,819
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	60	62	66	536	320	...	...	19,152	16,749
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	123	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	217	693	907	1,817	1,789	32,047	29,159	34,175	30,542	10,34,350	7,14,506

NOTE—1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed
2. The figures entered in columns 17 and 18 are based on the latest
3. The figures in column 13 have been corrected according to the revised list
4. The figures in columns 20 to 24 against the Bangalore district exhibit around Bangalore, the accounts of which were only lately received.

OF MYSORE.

the week ending 14*th April* 1877.

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief. Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps.		Grants for gratuitous relief.			Total expenditure up to date.	Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee. Average in ordinary years.		During last week.		During present week.		Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 7th April 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
		During last week.	During present week.	Amount of private subscriptions up to date	Amount of Government grant.	Total.		2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
19,11,634	14,96,760	19,315	24,969	1,073	41,851	42,924	47,604	26	60	15	18	16	18	35·	18·38	...	
		7,199	7,561	3,998	18,620	22,618	18,096	32	80	15	17	15	17	25·4	16·9	...	
		13,678	13,204	849	40,719	41,568	40,207	28	106	14	17	14	17	27·4	17·22	·36	
		2,639	2,811	2,014	1,670	3,684	3,013	24	70	12	18	12	18	24·3	22·99	...	
		1,997	2,158	21	2,885	2,906	2,227	32	76	13	16	13	16	34·4	15·65	...	
		533	1,134	1,924	950	2,874	2,278	30	76	12	16	12	15	38·4	18·3	...	
		1,352	1,140	1,680	1,972	3,652	2,645	30	64	13	15	13	14	35·7	21·22	·97	
		4,006	5,519	3,570	4,514	8,084	4,632	24	88	13	15	13	15	23·5	9·5	1·30	
...	...	6,470	6,909	17,910	24,463	42,373	41,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2,256	3,236	11,046	9,825	20,871	12,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,11,634	14,96,760	59,444	68,641	44,085	1,47,469	1,91,554	1,75,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

by private subscriptions, as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
accounts received from the Public Works Department.
lately received from the Chief Engineer.
an increase, as they include the expenditure on account of seven road-side kitchens established

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents.										Remarks for 1877.
		Average of* 1871, 1872 & 1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		
1st	Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*The average in this column is due to one exceptional year. Ordinarily no rain falls from 1st January to 31st March.
2nd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th		...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	
12th		...	...	...	...	...	86	...	7	...	65	
13th	April	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	47	...	...	
14th		...	41	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	
15th		...	20	...	14	...	...	...	47	2	20	
16th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	Week ending 14th April.
17th		...	2	...	45	...	15	...	...			
18th	May	1	86	...	13	...	...	1	37			
19th		...	19	6	20	...	85	1	93			
20th		...	24	1	12	2	39	...	34			
21st		...	36	3	88	...	35	...	93			
22nd		1	9	4	28	...	48	...	3			
23rd	June	...	39	...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th		...	10	...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th		...	88	...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th		1	15	...	30	...	14	...	67			
27th	July	...	14	...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th		1	11	...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th		...	71	3	44	...	39	...	2			
30th		...	19	2	42	...	19	...	23			
31st		1	8	...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd	August	2	42	2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd		1	98	1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th		1	97	1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th		...	54	1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th	Sept.	2	30	4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th		3	24	4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		1	5	3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th		1	56	2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th		3	12	2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st	Oct.	1	11	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd		1	76	1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd		...	48	2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th		...	5	1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th	Nov.	...	33	...	82	...	26	...	52			
46th		...	47	...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th		...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th		...	49	...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th	Dec.	...	42	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th		...	8	...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		34	66	56	54	22	6	17	34			

Mean Meteorological Results from the Bangalore Observatory Register	For the week ending 31st March 1877.	For the week ending 7th April 1877.	For the week ending 14th April 1877.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	26·939	26·970	26·933
Mean temperature of air	82·0	77 5	82·9
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	159·5	153·4	162
Maximum in shade	93·9	89·9	93·7
Minimum in shade	69·4	67·3	71·9
Depth of rain in inches	...	2·20	...

T. C.

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

No. 1951, dated 27th April 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras.

THE relief reports for the week ending 21st April will be submitted for the information of Government with the following review. Relief maps of the districts noted in the margin accompany.

Salem.	Cuddapah.	Nellore.
North Arcot.	Madura.	Bellary.
Chingleput.	Coimbatore.	South Arcot.

2. *Prices* are very little changed, but on the whole show a slight fall. In *Nellore* rice has fallen in the coast taluks; other prices are stationary. In *Cuddapah* the price of rice is fluctuating, but the average is unchanged; cholum and ragi have fallen in Voilpaud and Kadiri, but the latter grain has risen in price in Budwail, Proddatur and Jammalamadugu; cumboo has also risen in Proddatur. In *Bellary* district rice is stationary, but grains have risen in Gooty, Tadpatri and Kudligi. Cholum has risen in price in four other taluks, and ragi is not quoted in Harpanhali, Hospett, Hadgalli and Alur. Cumboo has risen in five taluks. *Kurnool* prices have risen slightly. In *Chingleput* and the greater part of *North Arcot* there is no change of importance, but in the Tirtany and Narayanavanam divisions of the latter district, prices, except of ragi, have sharply risen. In the distressed taluks of *South Arcot* prices are falling, In *Trichinopoly*, *Madura* and the distressed taluks of *Tinnevelly* they are generally stationary. but rice has fallen in Dindigul and Palni and cholam in Ramnad. In *Coimbatore* prices are stationary or falling slightly, the only cases of rise being the prices of cholum in Satyamangalam and of ragi in Collegal. The latter is due ot demand for export. Dry grain has risen in the Namkul taluk of *Salem*, but all other quotations from the district show tendency to a fall in price.

3. *Rainfall.*—Rain is reported from *Bellary*, *Kurnool*, *Madura*, *Tinnevelly* and *Coimbatore*. The quantity however is small. Light showers were received in the taluks of Hospett, Kudligi and Hadgalli in *Bellary*, and 0·3 inches in the Nandikotkur taluk in *Kurnool*. In the three southern districts above named, the rain was heavier; 1·75 inches fell in Pollachy, 2·18 in Ramnad, 1·12 in Periyakolam and 1 inch in Sattar.

4. *Grants and outlay.*—The grants made to the 21st instant amounted to Rs. 1,28,35,283, and against these grants Rs. 1,14,13,757 had been spent; the grant for the districts of Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem were exceeded, but further grants have since been made for the last three districts. The excess in Cuddapah is only Rs. 626.

The following statement shows the outlay on works in progress under the Collectors in some districts:—

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Roads—		
New works	1,69,163	41,94,974
Repairs	34,329	8,39,579
	2,03,492	50,34,553
Irrigation works	29,290	5,30,833
Miscellaneous	52,429	6,21,873
Total ...	2,85,211	61,87,259

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The district totals compare with last week's report as follows:—

	14th April.	21st April.	
Kistna	2,423	2,256	−167
Nellore	28,759	26,481	−2,278
Cuddapah	80,868	56,768	−24,100
Bellary	222,115	227,695	+5,580
Kurnool	204,504	213,172	+8,668
Chingleput	15,961	10,417	−5,544
North Arcot	39,212	39,458	+246
South Arcot	331	1,054	+723
Madura	10,577	11,045	+468
Tinnevelly	1,349	1,037	−312
Coimbatore	24,160	22,250	−1,910
Salem	54,708	52,748	−1,960
	684,967	664,381	−20,586
East Coast Canal	37,306	41,020	+3,714
Total ...	722,273	705,401	−16,872

Thus a large decrease, principally due to a fall of numbers in Cuddapah and Chingleput, has taken place in the week.

6. The decline in Nellore is due to a fall of 3,580 in the Kavali and Udayagiri taluks (where more than half the labourers are employed) and is owing to able-bodied coolies being directed to the East Coast canal. In most of the other taluks there is a slight increase. The great decrease in Cuddapah appears from the marginal figures to belong chiefly to the Pulivendla, Voilpaud, Madanapulli and Budwail taluks. The decrease in Pulivendla and Budwail is ascribed to able-bodied coolies having been drafted to the Nellore canal, and that in the sub-division is probably due to the same cause. The increase in Kadiri is not explained.

	14th April.	21st April.	
Jammalamagagu ...	1,525	316	−1,209
Pulivendla	13,641	4,160	−9,481
Proddatur	1,588	1,830	+242
Cuddapah	4,022	3,845	−177
Budwail	10,515	5,746	−4,769
Sidhout	1,956	1,843	−113
Pullempett	11,116	11,678	+562
Kadiri	6,959	10,251	+3,292
Royachoti	7,486	6,460	−1,026
Madanapulli	11,616	7,891	−3,725
Voilpaud	10,444	2,748	−7,696
Total ...	80,868	56,768	−24,100

7. The details for the Bellary district are compared in the margin. There is a general tendency to increase of numbers, and but for the considerable fall in the Bellary taluk the increase would be very great. The increase is attributed to greater pressure of the famine in Adoni, Gooty, Hindupur Hospett, and Hurpunhulli; in Hindipur also to abatement of cholera; and in Pennakonda to return of coolies from the cholum harvest. It is observed that in Madaksira and the western taluks the works are very numerous. In Adoni the bulk of the coolies are on six large works, and in Alur only one is open. The decrease in Bellary is due to able-bodied persons being turned off and offered the option of the Hooblee Railway works or the East Coast canal. Very few take the latter, but numbers are, it is stated, going to the Railway works, which however do not appear in these returns. Those who are turned off and go to their houses are being watched, and no ill results are yet apparent.

	14th April.	21st April.	
Adoni	51,998	54,220	+2,222
Allur	18,191	19,250	+1,059
Gooty	11,375	11,867	+492
Tadpatri	11,530	10,846	−684
Anantapur	13,094	12,228	−866
Dharmaverum	1,554	1,830	+276
Pennakonda	3,268	4,400	+1,132
Hindupur	470	1,556	+1,086
Madaksira	10,098	12,458	+2,360
Raidrug	7,095	7,268	+173
Bellary	31,117	22,046	−9,071
Hospett	17,793	18,695	+902
Sundur	3,854	4,144	+290
Kudligi	7,133	7,405	+272
Herpunhalli	17,049	21,116	+4,067
Hadagalli	16,496	18,366	+1,870
Total ...	222,115	227,695	+5,580

The increase in *Kurnool* is in Ramalkota, Pattikonda, Nandikotkur and Nandial, and is said to be due to coolies, who left on outlying works being closed, now resorting to the larger works. The fall in *Chingleput* is due mainly to decreased numbers on the Railway earth-works (from 6,791 to 3,584), but is also ascribed to dissatisfaction of the coolies at the reduced wages and to their absconding from some works to go to Madras. Though the numbers in North Arcot are nearly the same as in last week, there have been great fluctuations in the different taluks as shewn in the margin. The principal cause of increase is the extension of works in Polur and Wandiwash, where they have hitherto been considered unnecessary. The decrease in Arcot is due to the correction of the erroneous return noticed by the Board last week. The figures for the district do not include those employed under Government officers from funds advanced to the Punganur Zemindar, *viz.*, 831 coolies. In *Madura* there is no change of importance; three-fourths of the whole number are in the Pulni taluk. The decrease in Tinnevelly is said to be due to improving prospects, and to the coolies finding work at higher wages in ploughing and sinking wells. The decrease in *Coimbatore* is chiefly in Oodumulapetta, Bhowany and Caroor, and is ascribed in the first two taluks to the people having gone to plough their fields. In *Salem* numbers have fallen in Ahtur, Oossoor and Kistnagiri; probably owing to the same cause as in Coimbatore.

	14th April.	21st April.	
Chittoor	2,081	3,054	+973
Chendragiri	2,108	1,416	−692
Palmanair	870	1,054	+184
Gudiatum	1,372	1,547	+175
Vellore	5,069	5,674	+605
Polur	681	3,175	+2,494
Wandiwash	..	726	+726
Arcot	10,050	3,501	−6,549
Wallajah	6,479	7,410	+931
Western Zemindaris ...	3,579	4,001	+422
Eastern do. ...	6,923	7,900	+977
Total ..	39,212	39,458	+246

8. There is nothing special to remark as regards rates of wages.

9. *Gratuitous relief.*—There is again a heavy increase under this head :—

	14th April.	21st April.	
Kistna	2,298	4,141	+1,843
Nellore	38,447	58,235	+19,788
Cuddapah	30,409	29,013	—1,396
Bellary	80,366	95,074	+14,708
Kurnool	53,111	48,927	—4,184
Chingleput	18,215	51,996	+33,781
North Arcot	2,482	3,115	+633
South Arcot	2,368	5,689	+3,321
Madura	27,595	5,871	—21,724
Tinnevelly	2,044	1,843	—201
Coimbatore	5,023	7,464	+2,441
Salem	25,021	34,364	+9,343
Total ...	287,379	345,732	+58,353

10. The distribution as between camp and village relief (see abstract appended) on the two dates is (excluding Kurnool, Kistna and North Arcot for which details are not furnished) as follows :—

	14th April.	21st April.	
Camps	125,211	158,805	+33,594
Village relief	46,970	68,691	+21,721
Total ...	172,181	227,496	+55,315

There is a greater proportionate increase in village than in camp relief. In Nellore and Chingleput however, which present the largest increase, it is entirely in camp relief. In Nellore there is no village relief, and in Chingleput very little. The Collectors of these districts will be requested to explain the great increase during the week. In *Nellore* it belongs chiefly to the Gudur, Atmakur, Udyagiri and Kanigiri taluks, the last three of which are amongst those which have suffered most. In *Chingleput,* the Conjeveram and Sydapett taluks account for 34,755 out of the increase.

11. In *Bellary* the increase under gratuitous relief is due to greater numbers of children on the allowance of 3 pies a day, who have increased from 38,869 to 48,620. This number is 21·4 per cent. of the numbers of coolies,—a proportion far too high, and indicative of fraud. The numbers on village relief in this district and in *Cuddapah* have slightly increased. The fall in *Kurnool* is due to repression of malpractices by village headmen in connection with village relief. In *Madura* the decrease of 21,724 is in the numbers in camps, and occurs in the Madura and Dindigul taluks. The Collector is requested to explain to what it is due. In *Salem, Coimbatore* and *South Arcot* village relief has largely increased.

12. The outlay during and up to the week is as follows :—

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Relief works	4,10,452	1,08,73,311
Gratuitous relief	73,840	5,40,446
Total ...	4,84,292	1,14,13,757

There is of course a large increase under gratuitous relief. The grants sanctioned by the Board to date amount to Rs. 1,30,49,493.

13. The following statement shows advances, in sums of Rs. 300 and less, under the Land Improvement Act for digging wells :—

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Nellore	...	18,162
Cuddapah	5,784	52,109
Bellary	9,145	10,515
Chingleput	5,245	30,525
North Arcot	...	50
Madura	2,745	7,415
Tinnevelly	3,225	31,690
Coimbatore	430	930
Salem	2,065	10,501
Total ...	28,639	1,61,897

These advances are now being eagerly antailed of. Collectors have been cautioned to see that the recipients fully understand the terms, and that adequate security is obtained. The outlay will be highly beneficial to the country.

14. The following is the establishment return completed as far as possible :—

Districts.	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Superior officers included	
	Number	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number	Monthly pay	Number	Monthly pay	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs		Rs		Rs.		Rs		Rs.
Nellore*										
Cuddapah	269	12,865	71	767	104	1,228	444	14,860	19	9,089
Bellary†...	1,023	20,694	152	1,021	78	1,550	1,253	24,165	12	4,132
Kurnool...	738	20,695	251	2,390	75	1,057	1,064	24,142	26	9,857
Chingleput	83	2,106	5	66	...	...	88	2,172	1	641
North Arcot	227	5,608	10	130	14	1,050	377	6,788	4	2,391
Madura	67	2,816	...	...	15	299	82	3,115	2	1,285
Tinnevelly	72	321	3	20	1	8	76	349	..	..
Coimbatore	101	2,164	1	15	90	274	121	2,453	1	425
Salem	336	10,301	...	...	95	1,231	431	11,532	6	3,140
Total ...	2,916	77,570	493	5,309	527	6,697	3,936	89,576	71	30,999

* Return incomplete. 92 subordinate officers drawing Rs. 2,226 are employed.

† Figures for 14th April.

15. The following particulars are taken from the reports of the Commissioner of Police, Madras :—

	14th April.	21st April.
Average daily residents in camp	13,716	13,793
Average non-residents daily fed	13,709	13,983
Numbers in hospitals	484	449
Died in hospitals	120	121
Died in and near camps	17	9

The fresh admissions were 2,279, or more than one-sixth of the average strength; they came chiefly from Chingleput and Nellore. Those resident on 21st came from the following districts: Chingleput 6,687; North Arcot 3,702; Nellore 2,541; South Arcot 64; Cuddapah 74; total 14,115. The Commissioner's outlay in the week was Rs. 20,816 and up to the week Rs. 3,96,451.

16. The President of the Municipal Commission had in the Sattankad relief camp 790 persons on the 21st April and 1,244 persons on relief works there; the averages for the week being respectively 900 and 1,222. He had also 2,501 persons on the 21st and an average of 2,426 employed elsewhere on relief works. He had expended to the end of the week Rs. 55,045.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 *tolas per rupee of different grains and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the* 21*st April* 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholam.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horsegram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	8 42	8·40	19·09	11·22	11·41	30 94	14 27	14 26	36 78	10 50	10·40	35 28	7 26	6·79	14·21	11·33	11·18	28·57	...	4·13	0·38
Nellore	8·05	7 91	15 29	9·71	9·71	29 38	12 47	12 31	32 98	10·14	10 14	29 40	7 03	7 03	12·22	8 66	8·66	25 55	...	1·79	0·29
Cuddapah	8 29	8·24	13 49	9·39	9 24	24 52	10·02	10 04	26 91	8·22	8·44	23 92	6 82	6 77	12·02	8 78	8 72	26 77	...	1·90	0·37
Bellary	7 73	7 72	14·08	8 62	8·74	25 57	8 80	9·16	26 38	8 14	8 47	23·38	6 69	6 69	13·47	8·72	8·90	25·93	0·05	0·73	0·35
Kurnool	7·23	7·28	14 36	8 51	8·67	28 96	10 32	10·27	31 29	9·47	9·83	29·30	7·58	7 58	14·94	8·28	8·34	26 64	0·30	1·83	...
Chingleput	9·55	9 40	16 24	10·90	10·74	...	11 52	11·42	23·76	10 78	10 78	18·48	6·35	6 35	9·84	11·36	11·36	20 43	...	0·52	0 57
North Arcot	8 85	8·85	14·65	10·41	10·58	21 68	11·29	11·15	21 96	9·01	9·22	18 80	5·72	5 75	10·45	10·33	10·22	25·05	...	1·05	0 31
South Arcot	10·07	9·57	16·69	12·11	12 29	...	13·85	13·77	24 16	13 99	13·62	25 69	5·65	6·15	10 90	11·93	11·56	23 87	...	0·28	0·36
Trichinopoly	8·27	8·26	13·92	16 80	16·80	28 00	11·14	11·14	24 89	10·80	10·80	22·86	6 14	6 14	9 90	11·01	11·01	25·22	...	1·11	1·02
Madura	8·72	8 63	15·00	13 97	12 47	35·48	10·63	10·57	31 26	10 76	10 86	29 89	5·72	5 85	10·00	11·70	11·41	26·95	0·56	2 63	2·27
Tinnevelly	9 06	9 06	12 04	10·90	10 90	...	12·23	11·93	30·00	12 00	12 00	27 50	6·00	5·60	8·27	11·02	10·92	18·74	0·48	3·68	2·27
Coimbatore	7·94	7·74	12·30	9 29	9 39	19 27	9·65	9·64	22 14	9·63	9·61	22·28	6 71	6·81	10·43	9·44	9 62	22·17	0 21	1·33	1·49
Salem	8·41	8·01	13·21	9·60	9·57	22·66	9·60	9 45	23·10	8 91	8 92	21 50	5 69	5·86	10·29	9 53	9·65	24·46	...	1·70	1·01

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
The 27*th April* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 21st April 1877.

ISTRICTS.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 21st April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	90,000	...	1,628	55,547	70,632	2,755	339	...	...	...	2,256	...	...	...	4,141
Nellore	9,53,000	5,83,045	16,246	5,85,378	5,85,378	64,499	4,446	6,808	13,277	6,396	26,481	8,212	18,593	31,430	58,235
Cuddapah	17,20,000	16,63,104	33,072	14,19,975	16,97,482	23,144	9,799	20,658	29,342	6,768	56,768	3,749	4,844	20,420	29,013
Bellary	50,16,000	28,55,186	1,34,160	32,03,044	39,14,961	2,66,166	22,704	75,097	1,21,218	31,380	227,695	8,814	13,175	73,805	95,074
Kurnool	37,21,000	...	1,25,241	34,48,573	34,48,573	73,119	16,960	...	...	...	213,172	...	...	...	48,927
Chingleput	1,95,365	2,24,073	22,641	1,28,986	1,84,806	26,118	2,005	4,478	4,819	1,120	10,417	10,133	16,158	25,705	51,996
North Arcot	2,45,450	5,10,066	21,672	2,15,389	2,60,977	3,937	747	14,032	18,084	7,342	39,458	654	829	1,632	3,115
South Arcot	15,000	8,096	367	2,763	2,772	428	163	243	590	221	1,054	1,110	1,828	2,751	5,689
Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	1,43,748	1,11,939	7,327	58,350	76,753	7,430	1,890	3,874	6,818	353	11,045	1,283	2,131	2,457	5,871
Tinnevelly	64,200	18,784	1,253	11,365	15,813	1,811	176	631	341	65	1,037	475	843	525	1,843
Coimbatore	3,00,000	3,29,298	12,962	1,89,088	2,43,458	6,927	1,971	6,719	14,452	1,079	22,250	1,510	2,723	3,231	7,464
Salem	3,61,000	6,60,820	27,883	3,17,374	3,68,994	64,112	12,640	21,715	26,410	4,623	52,748	6,239	10,293	17,832	34,364
Malabar	5,520	*Nil*													
TOTAL ...	1,28,35,283	..	4,10,452	96,35,832	1,08,73,311	5,40,446	73,840	...	...	...	664,381	...	...	...	345,732

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
27th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 21st April 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 21st April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,04,801	903	81,883	83,397 867	1,919	427	147	121	48	316	786	994	720	2,500	
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,658	4,095	1,25,901	1,25,983 4.911	590	250	968	2,489	703	4,160	61	65	786	912	
	Prodattur	...	1,15,000	1,223	54,480	59,010 2,198	1,663	363	667	975	188	1.830	209	360	332	901	
	Cuddapah	...	1,22,683	2,681	89,098	1,09,168 26,308	1,617	419	1.456	1,982	407	3.845	220	319	523	1,062	
	Budwail	...	1,37,601	6,825	83,544	83.966 1,533	2,438	1,139	2,271	2,733	742	5,746	309	475	5,306	6,090	
	Sidhout	...	67,807	1,104	50,943	51,295 1,320	450	132	756	903	184	1,843	140	156	1,816	2,112	
	Pullampett	...	1,46.774	9,312	1,11.269	1,11,869 1,621	6,065	4.168	4,177	6,390	1,111	11,678	970	1,251	6,024	8.245	
	Kadiri	...	2,45.280	3,470	2,26.985	2.45,767 24,039	609	202	3.548	5,389	1,314	10,251	153	214	1,689	2,056	
	Royachoti	...	2,25.000	5,118	1,08,763	1,34,381 45,388	2,280	858	2,214	3,393	853	6,460	147	196	394	737	
	Madanapally	...	2,77,500	2,623	2,82,783	2,83,003 45.510	3,270	1,490	3.179	3,642	1,070	7,891	583	585	1,764	2.932	
	Voilpaud	...	Not given	1,718	2,04,326	2,15.743 40.205	2,243	351	1,275	1,325	148	2,748	171	229	1,066	1,466	
	Total ...	17,20,000	16,63,104	39,072	14.19.975	16,97,482	23.144	9,799	20.658	29,342	6,768	56,7[illegible]8	3,749	4,844	20,420	29.013	
Bellary.	Adoni	...	5,81,500	27,091	4,21,621	6,88.086 3,108	43,165	1,788	19.534	25,495	9,191	54,220	261	387	13,471	14.119	
	Alur	...	3,33,281	9,164	3,33,281	3,51.816 545	4,811	976	6,383	9,610	3,257	19,250	189	273	7,801	8,263	
	Gooty	...	1,46,615	6.048	1,46,615	2,53,539 1,916	19,573	982	3,634	6,698	1,535	11,867	682	1,120	3,773	5,575	
	Tadpatry	...	1,00.000	5,561	34.579	1.24,078	11,031	1,121	3.103	6,187	1,556	10.846	483	658	3,919	5.060	
	Anantapur	...	1,37,850	5,066	1,13,893	1,31.530	3,203	902	2,475	7,472	2,281	12,228	408	599	3.857	4,864	
	Dharmaveram	...	1,77,576	1,646	1,18,410	1.50.508	5.006	363	487	1,031	312	1,830	172	216	341	729	
	Pennakondah	...	1,28 734	9,682	1,56,195	1.56,195	29,268	2,206	1,027	2,890	483	4,400	856	1,202	2,090	4,148	
	Hindupur	...	30,950	1,089	1,47,243	1,50.522 2,876	66,571	2,693	405	949	202	1,556	571	760	1.746	.3,077	
	Madaksira	...	13,630	8,566	1,93,391	1,93,391	34,381	4,461	3,831	7,464	1,163	12,458	1,433	1,945	7,960	11.338	
	Raidrug	...	176,556	4,148	1,17,272	1,17.272	2,165	509	2,497	3,485	1,286	7,268	168	220	2,328	2,716	
	Bellary	...	...	21,964	7,42,580	8,00,725 63,268	7,795	2,325	8,956	10.968	2,122	22,046	617	1,059	9,408	11,084	

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 21st April 1877—(Continued.)

District	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 21st April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Bellary.—*contd.*	Hospett	...	2,21,061	9,372	1,71,212	1,92,155	13,771	1,229	5,858	10,767	2,070	18,695	975	1,041	6,228	8,244	
	Sundur	...	6,655	2,200	39,010	39,010	780	218	1,205	2,410	529	4,144	88	178	669	935	
	Kudligi	...	3,67,195	3,729	1,65,053	1,67,560 1,572	4,970	535	2,272	4,332	801	7,405	277	382	1,494	2,153	
	Harpanhally	...	2,07,001	7,675	1,27,549	1,41,996 3,561	10,262	1,416	7,980	10,620	2,516	21,116	924	2,272	3,251	6,447	
	Huvinhadgally	...	2,26,582	11,159	1,75,140	1,79,732	9,414	980	5,450	10,840	2,076	18,366	710	863	4,749	6,322	
	Total ...	50,16,000	28,55,186	1,34,160	32,03,044	39,14,961	2,66,166	22,704	75,097	121,218	31,380	227,695	8,814	13,175	73,085	95,074	
Salem.	Salem	...	1,38,659	6,046	68,317	74,266	7,613	1,005	5,098	4,618	622	10,338	664	1,513	583	2,760	
	Ahthoor	...	45,825	1,896	19,619	19,986	605	29	1,327	1,756	127	3,210	23	24	23	70	
	Namkal	...	54,383	1,165	29,943	31,505	3,449	701	1,689	1,123	177	2,989	538	1,009	622	2,169	
	Trichengode	...	75,193	2,045	27,651	38,777	5,214	1,125	2,626	2,689	328	5,643	441	1,124	709	2,274	
	Uttengiri	...	65,948	2,127	28,874	31,074	9,417	2,207	2,931	3,381	701	7,013	508	1,032	901	2,441	
	Tripatore	...	47,080	2,594	19,907	21,062	6,615	1,022	1,367	1,815	580	3,762	505	828	611	1,944	
	Darampury	...	68,498	4,347	41,885	50,928 2,294	20,906	4,212	3,586	4,968	944	9,498	2,593	3,001	9,670	15,264	
	Oosoor	..	70,582	2,993	39,600	50,820 1,373	4,869	717	808	1,886	360	3,054	255	460	2,736	3,451	
	Kistnagiri	...	94,652	4,670	41,578	45,487 1,462	5,424	1,622	2,283	4,174	784	7,241	712	1,302	1,977	3,991	
	Total ...	3,61,000	6,60,820	27,883	3,17,374	3,68,994	64,112	12,640	21,715	26,410	4,623	52,748	6,239	10,293	17,832	34,364	
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	70,590	748	19,036	34,398 2,246	1,180	525	1,170	1,070	284	2,524	410	712	689	1,811	
	Pulladam	...	47,031	2,349	40,918	49,344 2,337	867	335	1,164	2,737	188	4,089	224	378	256	858	
	Udumalpetta	...	78,996	3,116	51,652	61,367 943	1,310	144	1,024	3,574	12	4,610	200	401	463	1,064	
	Sattiamangalam	...	16,211	773	12,796	13,296 85	520	93	456	542	12	1,010	80	144	454	678	
	Caroor	...	37,190	1,541	16,412	18,466	461	214	1,312	2,019	103	3,434	122	310	290	722	
	Bhowany	...	15,617	878	13,214	17,804 463	1,440	370	241	669	51	961	146	271	443	860	
	Polachy	...	5,230	...	139	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coimbatore	...	23,441	2,001	20,100	22,376 3,667	468	132	515	1,250	180	1,945	176	202	369	747	

	Dharapuram	...	27,462	1,556	14,702	16,300 77	552	138	837	2,591	249	3,677	105	272	238	615
	Collegal	...	7,500	...	119	119 27	129	20	...	...	...	...	47	33	29	109
	Total ...	3,00,000	3,29,298	12,962	1,89,088	2,43,458	6,927	1,971	6,719	14,452	1,079	22,250	1,510	2,723	3,231	7,464
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	34,391	277	12,785	14,279	862	56	245	309	6	560	304	604	1,010	1,918
	Conjeveram	...	28,237	790	13,425	19,584	3,252	188	645	357	50	1,052	2,103	2,980	5,354	10,437
	Chingleput	...	12,498	278	2,635	10,724	1,812	149	194	167	50	411	1,670	1,816	3,636	7,122
	Trivellore	...	62,405	6,762	37,056	41,934	381	86	1,723	2,340	621	4,684	355	520	365	1,210
	Saidapett	...	60,280	1,331	29,522	51,510	19,027	1,342	535	817	288	1,640	5,167	9,741	14,623	29,531
	Ponnery	...	26,262	13,203	33,563	46,775	784	184	1,136	829	105	2,070	534	497	717	1,748
	Total ...	1,95,365	2,24,073	22,641	1,28,986	1,84,806	26,118	2,005	4,478	4,819	1,120	10,417	10,133	16,158	25,705	51,996
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	3,785	237	2,678	3,698	46	3	..	...	...	...	6	6	4	16
	Sattur	...	8,935	487	4,621	4,858	194	25	173	24	2	199	269	297	181	747
	Senkarnainarkovil	...	430	40	334	3,476	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ottapidaram	...	5,584	489	3,682	3,732	1,378	145	458	317	63	838	197	540	340	1,077
	Nangunery	...	50	...	50	50	12	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenkasi	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	64,200	18,784	1,253	11,365	15,813	1,811	176	631	341	65	1,037	475	843	525	1,843
Nellore.	Gudur	...	38,721	691	29,126	29,126	7,878	839	591	734	302	1,627	1,146	2,515	4,126	7,787
	Rapur	...	30,385	956	21,080	21,080	3,191	431	211	174	58	443	93	143	181	417
	Nellore	...	14,252	615	14,735	14,735	11,124	1,025	526	959	454	1,939	1,771	2,476	3,731	7,978
	Atmakur	...	98,495	310	91,828	91,828	15,303	27	195	250	65	510	511	1,371	1,880	3,762
	Kavali	...	98,750	7,553	1,17,634	1,17,634	9,582	449	1,717	4,302	2,456	8,475	647	2,425	4,603	7,675
	Udayagiri	...	1,20,387	4,153	1,36,620	1,36,620	3,451	738	2,284	4,889	2,326	9,499	1,150	3,912	10,247	15,309
	Kandukur	...	90,225	597	89,301	89,301	4,474	178	439	839	407	1,685	82	179	253	514
	Kanigiri	...	34,000	216	33,067	33,067	1,307	151	111	171	55	337	490	1,085	763	2,338
	Ongole	...	790	5	184	184	2,296	139	18	...	...	18	76	96	144	316
	Addanki Division	...	9,410	279	9,746	9,746	438	91	200	364	65	629	112	195	108	415
	Darsi Division	...	8,000	...	7,941	7,941	34	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
	Podili Division	...	5,600	110	5,341	5,341	766	33	138	149	29	316	218	489	90	797
	Zemindari tracts	...	34,000	461	28,775	28,775	4,655	345	378	446	179	1,003	1,916	3,707	5,304	10,927
	Total ...	9,53,000	5,83,045	16,246	5,85,378	5,85,378	64,499	4,446	6,808	13,277	6,396	26,481	8,212	18,593	31,430	58,235
Madura.	Madura	...	35,435	867	11,443	11,443	1,951	699	662	664	129	1,455	525	874	1,013	2,412
	Tirumangalam	...	7,305	788	4,905	9,397	49	...	583	813	152	1,548	...	...	136	136
	Melur	...	1,182	217	784	1,368	181	95	171	382	7	560	42	102	45	189
	Dindigul	...	1,985	109	371	1,444	730	261	49	144	3	196	155	242	551	948
	Pulney	...	62,032	5,346	40,825	44,181	3,339	613	2,409	4,815	62	7,286	446	702	537	1,685
	Periacolum	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,897	986	222	...	...	...	...	115	211	175	501
	Shevagunga	...	4,000	...	22	22	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,43,748	1,11,939	7,327	58,350	76,753	7,430	1,890	3,874	6,818	353	11,045	1,283	2,131	2,457	5,871

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 21st April 1877—(Concluded.)

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 21st April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	27,260	1,808	18,949	29,533 1,437	161	53	1,331	996	727	3,054	...	...	437	437	
	Chendragiri	...	20,322	965	6,677	7,237	281	40	536	758	122	1,416	3	13	7	23	
	Palamnair	...	20,999	696	8,061	22,174 677	73	30	474	544	36	1,054	...	6	2	8	
	Gudiattam	...	33,124	968	8,107	8,107 509	91	27	627	900	20	1,547	...	...	...	...	
	Vellore	...	77,825	3,019	46,272	53,925 1,764	452	228	1,186	2,997	1,491	5,674	275	267	217	759	
	Poloor	...	15,650	733	1,023	1,023 37	...	...	456	1,345	1,374	3,175	...	...	...	...	
	Wandewash	...	10,524	...	...	...	70	9	149	327	250	726	...	...	...	...	
	Arcot	...	54,305	2,628	24,608	26,305 1,712	388	...	1,314	1,949	238	3,501	...	...	...	...	
	Wallajah	...	81,385	4,128	30,656	30,798 88	...	...	2,360	4,410	640	7,410	242	329	573	1,144	
	Tripatty	...	11,612	706	1,789	1,839	77	...	150	195	85	430	...	...	...	...	
	Narayanavanam	...	26,188	1,654	6,311	6,460 65	197	11	1,690	845	845	3,380	15	9	11	35	
	Kalastry	...	8,942	681	1,794	1,794 86	644	73	641	464	310	1,415	36	99	130	265	
	Kangundy	...	1,933	224	680	695	35	15	98	246	77	421	...	...	141	141	
	Arni	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Trittany	...	17,461	888	13,633	13,633	398	...	1,034	866	261	2,161	...	...	...	...	
	Arconum	...	28,451	405	12,059	12,059	124	17	180	231	19	430	40	33	33	106	
	Punganur	...	70,850	1,798	34,310	37,446 495	181	33	1,759	983	838	3,580	38	63	74	175	
	Maderpauk	...	1,235	71	460	1,017 32	765	211	47	28	9	84	5	10	7	22	
	Total ...	2,45,450	5,10,066	21,672	2,15,389	2,60,977	3,937	747	14,032	18,084	7,342	39,458	654	829	1,632	3,115	
South Arcot.	Trinomally	...	4,716	207	2,306	2,301	399	152	16[illegible]	373	95	637	1,070	1,783	2,317	5,170	
	Tindivanam	...	3,380	160	457	471	29	11	74	217	126	417	40	45	434	519	
	Total ...	15,000	8,096	367	2,763	2,772	428	163	243	590	[illegible]	1,054	1,110	1,828	2,751	5,689	

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS.
27th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 21st April 1877.

DISTRICTS.	ROAD WORKS.						IRRIGATION WORKS.			MISCELLANEOUS.			TOTAL.		
	ORIGINAL WORKS.			REPAIRS.											
	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.	
		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week		In the week.	To the end of the week		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,628	55,547	...	...	...	...	1,628	55,547
Nellore	4,68,600	14,437	4,84,109	...	...	...	69,500	18	62,461	44,945	1,791	38,808	5,83,045	16,246	5,85,378
Cuddapah	13,32,370	26,238	10,95,186	93,813	2,372	1,04,612	1,11,139	4,835	80,384	1,25,782	5,627	1,39,793	16,63,104	39,072	14,19,975
Bellary	17,47,196	99,577	23,20,003	6,32,033	17,962	5,55,633	2,67,421	6,410	1,59,702	2,08,536	10,211	1,67,706	28,55,186	1,34,160	32,03,014
Kurnool				Telegraphic	summary	received.									
Chingleput	91,874	15,817	59,392	9,000	342	7,426	70,974	4,802	43,562	52,225	1,680	18,606	2,24,073	22,641	1,28,986
North Arcot	1,82,754	3,955	1,01,135	65,536	4,277	27,755	64,822	3,061	30,117	1,96,954	10,379	56,382	5,10,066	21,672	2,15,389
South Arcot	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,096	367	2,763	8,096	367	2,763
Trichinopoly				No	relief works	in progress.									
Madura	54,200	4,649	36,717	2,530	44	56	45,450	1,466	15,847	9,759	1,168	5,730	1,11,939	7,327	58,350
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,420	403	4,193	10,364	850	7,172	18,784	1,253	11,365
Coimbatore	1,00,118	1,578	22,092	1,53,320	7,225	1,15,203	19,600	1,088	11,674	56,260	3,071	40,119	3,29,298	12,962	1,89,088
Salem	1,10,314	2,912	76,340	58,735	2,107	28,894	2,01,661	5,579	67,346	2,90,110	17,285	1,44,794	6,60,820	27,883	3,17,374
Malabar				Nil.											
Total ...	40,87,426	1,69,163	41,94,974	10,14,967	34,329	8,39,579	8,58,987	29,290	5,30,833	10,03,031	52,429	6,21,873	69,64,411	2,85,211	61,87,259

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
27th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for famine relief works up to 26th April 1877, and expenditure up to 21st April 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay from the commencement of distress up to 21st April 1877.	
		On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	90,000	70,632	2,755
Nellore	9,53,000	5,85,378	64,499
Cuddapah	17,20,000	16,97,482	23,144
Bellary	50,16,000	39,14,961	2,66,166
Kurnool	37,21,000	34,48,573	73,119
Chingleput	1,95,365	1,84,806	26,118
North Arcot	2,45,450	2,60,977	3,937
South Arcot	15,000	2,772	428
Tanjore	10,000	Nil.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	...
Madura	1,43,748	76,753	7,430
Tinnevelly	64,200	15,813	1,811
Coimbatore	3,00,000	2,43,458	6,927
Nilgiris	4,210	Nil.	
Salem	5,61,000	3,68,994	64,112
Malabar	5,520	Nil.	
Total ...	1,30,49,493	1.08.73,311	5,40,446

Revenue Board Office, Madras; 27th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending 21st April 1877.

Districts.	In Camps and Relief-houses.						Village Relief.								Number of children of coolies receiving 3 pies.		Total numbers relieved.				Total outlay on gratuitous relief.	
	Number of relief centres.	Numbers relieved.				Expenditure in the week.	Total number of villages in the Taluk.	Number of Inspection Circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Numbers relieved.				Expenditure in the week.	Children.	Expenditure.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In the week.	Up to the week.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.									
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..			Telegraphic		summary	received.											
Nellore	21	8,212	18,593	31,430	58,235	4,446	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	8,212	18,593	31,430	58,235	4,446	64,499
Cuddapah	12	1,534	1,906	2,378	5,818	3,925	1,275	36	466	2,215	2,938	4,845	9,998	3,737	13,197	2,137	3,749	4,844	20,420	29,013	9,799	23,144
Bellary	67	4,423	6,006	15,385	25,814	7,946	2,571	89	1,132	4,391	7,169	9,079	20,639	9,961	48,620	4,797	8,814	13,175	73,085	95,074	22,704	2,66,166
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..			Tele	graphic	summary	received											
Chingleput .. .	21	9,265	14,959	24,787	49,011	1,879	2,197	61	15	868	1,199	918	2,985	126	..	..	10,133	16,158	25,705	51,996	2,005	26,118
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not	received.												
South Arcot	2	138	523	1,233	1,894	51	1,052	..	13	972	1,305	1,518	3,795	112	..	..	1,110	1,828	2,751	5,689	163	428
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.												
Madura	36	1,200	2,022	2,123	5,345	1,725	1,631	22	70	84	109	198	391	165	..	..	1,283	2,131	2,457	5,871	1,890	7,430
Tinnevelly	9	467	842	525	1,834	175	892	62	2	8	1	..	9	1	..	..	475	843	525	1,843	176	1,811
Coimbatore	37	926	1,821	2,199	4,946	1,150	1,343	18	74	584	902	1,032	2,518	821	..	..	1,510	2,723	3,231	7,464	1,971	6,927
Salem	12	1,365	2,231	2,412	6,008	3,131	4,177	85	1,510	4,874	8,062	15,420	28,356	9,509	..	..	6,239	10,293	17,832	34,364	12,640	64,112
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.													
Total ..	217	27,530	48,903	82,472	158,905	24,428	15,138	373	3,282	13,996	21,685	33,010	68,691	24,432	61,817	6,934	41,525	70,588	1,77,436	2,89,549	55,794	4,60,635

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
27th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.

Statement No. XXIV regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 27th April 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' Reports by telegram, dated 24th and 25th April 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.	Average rainfall, i.e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the Talukas.
										Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	No rain, but weather unsettled. Slight importations of grain.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	4,451	2,779	·27	2,46,733	1,57,385	Jowari ...56 Bajri .. 54	31 28½	31 28½	24·94	14·4
Nasik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	No rain. Grain supply abundant. Scarcity of water in some villages of 2 talukas.	Ditto ..	17,340	17,900	2·45	4,84,101	2,17,528	Jowari .. 54 Bajri ...47	31 25	31 25	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	No rain. Grain imports enough. 19 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ..	26,780	26,086	3·37	5,56,795	3,97,821	Jowari .. 76 Bajri . 66	25½ 24	25½ 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	No rain. Grain supplies ample ...	Ditto ...	34,900	35,100	3·86	10,54,184	6,61,355	Jowari .. 65 Bajri . 51	20¾ 21¾	20¾ 21¾	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	About an inch of rain throughout the Collectorate. Grain supply fair. Emigrants returning. 22 deaths from cholera.	Ditto .	51,260	48,908	6·8	15,47,738	11,05,590	Jowari .. 66 Bajri ...60	19½ ...	19 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Slight rain in 4 talukas, and nearly an inch in one. Grain supply sufficient. 503 deaths from cholera. 30 on the Islampur and 3 on the Pingli Tank.	Ditto ...	33,699	31,620	2·96	5,87,582	4,06,923	Jowari .. 39 Bajri ...35	18 19	17 17	54·60	25·43
Kaladgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	60 cents of rain at Kaladgi. Grain importation continues. Cattle dying from want of fodder in 5 talukas. 408 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	44,185	42,813	5·24	8,32,875	5,07,031	Jowari .. 56 Bajri .. 70	14¾ 15	14¾ 15	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Showers of rain throughout District. Grain supply plentiful. 155 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	31,340	29,000	3·08	6,96,626	3,75,730	Jowari .. 43 Bajri .. 54	16 15	16 16	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,600	9,88,037	6,30,000	An average of an inch and 8 cents of rain in 8 of the 11 talukas. Grain market fairly supplied. 407 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ..	43,805	44,494	4·5	10,14,662	4,52,517	Jowari .. 43	15½	14¾	26·39	13·81
TOTAL ...	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992			2,87,760	2,78,700	3·49	70,21,296	42,81,880					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

There has again been a considerable fall of rain in Sholapur, Satara, Kaladgi, Belgaum and Dharwar.

2. Grain has slightly risen in price, and jowari now averages 21 lbs. per rupee.

3. The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 278,700 against 287,760 last week, and there are also 5,214 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The decrease is probably due to the rain having induced some of the people to leave the works, in order to prepare for the agricultural operations of the coming monsoon. Should showers not continue to fall, many of these persons will, in all probability, return to the relief works.

4. Cholera has decreased in Belgaum, but continues prevalent in Satara, Kaladgi and Dharwar.

5. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that, during the week ending 21st April, the number of people upon Civil works was 30,698, the number upon works under Public Works Department agency being 243,789. The proportion of the former class continues, therefore, at about 10 per cent. of the whole number.

6. The Sanitary Commissioner has visited the Mutha Canal, the Matoba Tank, and the Patas Tank, three large works in the Poona Collectorate, employing between them upwards of 17,000 people, and reports that the condition of the labourers is satisfactory.

In summing up his experience of the state of the people obtained from a tour of two months in the famine districts, the Sanitary Commissioner reports that he considers the physical condition of the labourers employed upon relief works in the Mahratta-speaking country, including Sholapur, as extremely satisfactory, the rates of wages being sufficient apparently to enable persons who had been reduced to recover strength and flesh, while on the Civil works the people obtain sufficient food to prevent wasting, and to keep the children plump and with well-rounded limbs.

In parts of the Kanarese districts the condition of the people is lower, but the Sanitary Commissioner is of opinion that recent orders of Government fully meet the case, and provide for every possible contingency, and his anxiety is now confined to those immigrants who have caught jungle fever in the grazing grounds of the Kanara Collectorate.

7. With a view to securing the greatest practicable uniformity in the management of the numerous relief-houses established in the famine-stricken area, Government have published rules, to which officers in charge of relief-houses are requested to conform as far as local circumstances will permit. With a view, too, to provide for those able-bodied labourers who will be left upon the hands of Government during the monsoon, Government have ordered that upon such large works as can be carried on during the rains, shelter shall be provided for those who are unable to resort to the dhurumshalas and houses in the neighbouring villages. Government hope that the greater proportion of the people now upon relief works will, as soon as the monsoon fairly bursts, leave the works, and return to the cultivation of the land, but of these it is probable that considerable numbers will be unable altogether to provide for themselves in this way until the reaping of the next harvest commences. For the support of such people, Government have directed the local officers to be ready with works in the vicinity of their villages.

8. Approximate calculations recently made show an estimated saving on the cost of relief operations, apart from the question of remissions, up to the present date, of about 25 lakhs of rupees on the lowest estimate yet made of the cost of relief works and charitable relief, *i. e.*, the estimate of the Bombay Government of the 24th February last.

9. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works employing 1,000 labourers, or more. It will be seen that 224,940, or more than four-fifths

of the labourers are now employed upon the works enumerated :—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	REMARKS.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,525	1,525	
Nasik ...	Sinnar-Ghoti Road	6,877	16,758	
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road... ...	5,609		
	Road from Yeola to Nizam's Frontier	2,748		
	Bawarbari-Sattana Road ...	1,524		
Ahmednagar..	Oojhar Canal	3,059	23,476	
	Dhond-Mammad Railway ...	17,770		
	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	2,647		
Poona ...	Nira Canal	7,551	31,475	
	Mutha Canal	10,760		
	Matoba Tank	6,062		
	Shirsophal Tank	4,617		
	Patas Tank	1,129		
	Poona to Paud-Pimpri Ghaut Road	1,356		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank	13,408	40,199	
	Pangaon Tank	1,278		
	Motibagh Tank	3,153		
	Sholapur-Barsi Road	4,953		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road	4,399		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road to British Frontier	3,857		
	Pandharpur-Wangi Road ...	2,550		
	Sholapur-Takli Road	1,442		
	Poona-Hyderabad Road ...	2,234		
	Pandharpur-Janoni Road ...	1,537		
	Aljapur Road	1,388		
Satara ...	Mhaswad Tank	9,713	30,048	
	Pingli Tank	8,203		
	Nehr Tank	7,575		
	Islampur Tank	3,237		
	Karad-Nagaz Road	1,320		
Kaladgi ...	Begum Tank	3,417	32,498	
	Sholapur-Hubli Road	11,141		
	Indi-Horti Road	1,671		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	6,039		
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	5,082		
	Indi-Bijapur	5,148		
Belgaum ...	Gokak Canal	2,234	22,107	
	Gaddikeri Tank	1,142		
	Belgaum-Punchgaum Road ...	13,075		
	Arbhavi-Nargund Road ...	1,327		
	Murgundi-Telsank Road ...	1,475		
	Athni-Gokak Road	1,393		
	Metalling the Mail Road ..	1,461		
Dharwar ...	Ron-Nawalgund Road	8,106	26,854	
	Hubli-Kaladgi Road	3,595		
	Gadag-Dambal Road	4,302		
	Hubli to Sungutticope Road ...	4,886		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road... ...	4,330		
	Karwar-Bellary Road	1,635		
	Grand Total ...	...	224,940	

10. Maps are not sent with this Summary, as they would merely repeat the information already given.

11. The following table gives the expenditure by Government during the week ending 14th April, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works. Comparing it with the table which accompanied the last Summary, it will be seen that the number of persons

in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 9,495 to 15,109, and the number of children under 7 years of age from 68,205 to 76,187. This increase is due to village inspection having been carried out more stringently in some parts than it has heretofore been, and to greater attention having been paid in those parts to the support of young children.

Districts.	Collector's discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	179	89	1,106	1,246	120	1,033
Nasik	*	*	*206	6,712	862	7,613
Ahmednagar	1,533	630	8,672	9,582	1,013	6,248
Poona	3,930	1,711	17,087	13,521	1,452	22,098
Sholapur	3,720	2,071	20,890	15,402	1,530	12,509
Satara	484	211	6,055	11,597	1,440	9,068
Kaládgi	1,398	767	3,801	6,413	685	4,072
Belgaum	2,253	924	5,721	4,318	461	2,942
Dharwar	1,453	852	6,925	7,014	678	4,101
Kanara	159	47	88	278	67	272
Ratnagiri	*	*	*	74	13	18
Total ...	15,109	7,302	70,551	76,187	8,321	69,974

* No expenditure has been incurred by the Collector.

12. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

13. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 4,434 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 21st April, and during the same week 3,568 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 8,002 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 21st April to the Southern Mahratta ports and the Railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 21st April was 245,875 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March 1877.	In April up to 21st.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	16,798	13,964	104,511
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur ...	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,477	13,760	10,088	118,991
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal ...	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	3,234	2,073	22,373
Total ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,174	33,792	26,125	245,875

14. On the whole, there is no noteworthy change in the condition of the people during the week. Grain continues abundant; the late rains have caused grass to spring up in some districts, to the great advantage of the cattle; and little inconvenience on account of scarcity of drinking water is felt; cholera does not seem to increase as the hot weather advances, and the condition of the people is generally satisfactory, and where rain has fallen, they are in better heart.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of District.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.
										Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Report not received ...	Roads ... Tanks .. Miscellaneous* ...	16,891	†	†	4,37,710	3,04,609	Jowari ... 51 Bajri ... 44	$17\frac{10}{11}$ $18\frac{1}{5}$	† †
Akalkot	498	373	78,222	58,000	A few showers of rain, otherwise no change.	Ditto ...	2,578	2,703	3·45	40,933	35,846	Jowari ... 61	$19\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$
Jath	884	879	64,000	63,628	No cholera, but a little small-pox at Jath. Public health generally good. Grain dearer.	Ditto ...	1,817	1,645	2·57	29,483	24,440	Jowari ... 63	$17\frac{5}{8}$	$16\frac{1}{4}$
Phaltan	397	397	59,124	59,124	Report not received ...	Ditto ..	†	†	†	17,400	8,440	Jowari ... 54	†	†
Pant Pratinidhi ...	213	138	68,335	44,594	Report not received ...	Ditto ...	807	†	†	17,200	8,052	Jowari ... $58\frac{1}{2}$	17	†
Sawant Wari	904	...	1,90,814	...	Grain worth Rs. 2,638 imported. Exportations none. Fever disappearing. Cholera slight.	Ditto ...	134	125	·06	1,317	837	Nachani ... 55	$26\frac{2}{3}$	$26\frac{1}{4}$
Savanur	70	18	15,757	2,020	Importation continues, but prices rising. Cholera prevalent. Eight deaths.	Ditto ...	746	214	1·35	10,000	1,139	Jowari ... $61\frac{1}{2}$	†	$18\frac{1}{2}$
Total ...	8,374	4,804	18,50,190	8,47,848			...	...	...	5,54,043	3,83,363			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

A.

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relief

(*Accompaniment to*

Districts.	For the week ending 13th January 1877.		For the week ending 20th January 1877.		For the week ending 27th January 1877.		For the week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the week ending 10th February 1877.		For the week ending 17th February 1877.		For the week ending 24th February 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandeish ...	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012	322	3,932	222	4,262
Nasik ...	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022	...	16,891
Ahmednagar	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837
Poona ...	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365
Sholapur ...	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451
Satara ...	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424	316	24,396
Kaládgi ...	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348
Belgaum ...	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876
Dharwar ...	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892
Total ...	1,36,629	1,94,818	1,30,645	2,02,612	1,00,661	1,79,347	79,577	1,84,051	63,659	1,83,045	47,613	1,76,549	39,680	1,84,318
Grand total...	3,31,447		3,33,257		2,80,008		2,63,628		2,46,704		2,24,162		2,23,998	
Ratnagiri ...	1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323	668	1,416
Kanara ...	2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194	1,280	196
	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612
Total ...	4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924		3,560	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	3,36,386		3,39,439		2,86,849		2,69,773		2,48,695		2,27,086		2,27,558	

* Collector's Returns for 21st April not received: telegram

works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

Statement No. XXIX).

For the week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the week ending 10th March 1877.		For the week ending 17th March 1877.		For the week ending 24th March 1877.		For the week ending 31st March 1877.		For the week ending 7th April 1877.		For the week ending 14th April 1877		For the week ending 21st April 1877.	
Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
70	2,238	90	3,128	83	3,331	26	3,289	14	2,930	33	4,204	36	4,346	15	2,706
...	10,986	...	11,597	...	14,015	...	15,574	...	15,759	...	17,648	...	17,178	...	17,905
912	10,861	686	16,443	411	17,495	698	19,213	984	21,493	1,128	24,066	1,418	24,991	1,122	24,111
213	31,787	7,638	28,801	3,393	23,914	4,981	25,811	4,876	27,702	4,979	30,111	4,768	30,977	4,517	31,491
115	36,304	8,973	40,262	3,599	38,864	4,020	42,532	4,293	42,926	4,521	43,405	5,103	45,554	6,105	42,867
377	20,272	297	27,086	79	27,047	474	28,727	514	29,566	570	31,131	653	33,191	723	30,897
979	20,361	6,242	22,582	5,280	21,615	6,754	22,994	7,672	24,513	6,208	32,945	7,868	36,201	8,634	34,179
54	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	17,426	4,305	21,865	5,279	22,316	5,416	24,227	6,080	25,924	6,080	23,641
40	26,148	2,229	26,215	2,064	29,516	2,860	30,921	2,737	35,768	3,198	33,282	2,599	40,785	3,502	40,992
30	1,74,415	29,526	1,92,325	19,106	1,93,223	24,118	2,10,926	26,369	2,22,973	26,053	2,41,019	28,525	2,59,057	30,698	2,48,789
11,475		2,21,861		2,12,329		2,35,044		2,49,342		2,67,072		2,87,582		2,79,487	
50	503	465	1,260	457	1,164	593	1,407	828	882	765	1,202	1,017	1,495	999	2,169
6	85	1,100	181	1,074	127	1,017	127	1,042	131	1,554	109	2,094	128	1,974	72
6	588	1,565	1,441	1,531	1,291	1,610	1,534	1,870	1,013	2,319	1,305	3,111	1,623	2,973	2,241
1,864		3,006		2,822		3,144		2,883		3,624		4,734		5,214	
16,339		2,24,867		2,15,151		2,38,188		2,52,175		2,70,696		2,92,316		2,84,701	

* week's figures have been entered.

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.
(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXIX).

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand Total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
13th January	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	1,36,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	1,94,818	18,43,802	1,38,937	1,41,903	50,477	3,31,447
20th January	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	1,30,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	2,02,612	21,51,052	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,343	3,33,257
27th January	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	1,00,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,354	1,79,347	23,20,955	1,16,032	1,20,724	43,252	2,80,008
3rd February	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	74,536	80,093	29,422	1,84,051	24,81,077	1,07,509	1,15,120	41,072	2,63,628
10th February	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704
17th February	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162
24th February	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	1,84,518	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998
3rd March	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	1,74,415	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	2,11,475
10th March	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	21,51,479	76,987	85,094	30,254	1,92,335	33,09,939	89,058	98,402	34,401	2,21,861
17th March	11,77,975	6,456	5,317	2,053	19,106	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,369	1,93,223	34,41,482	85,226	90,401	31,422	2,12,329
24th March	11,95,669	10,299	10,373	3,446	24,118	23,93,652	83,667	94,393	32,866	2,10,926	35,89,321	93,966	1,04,766	36,312	2,35,044
31st March	12,23,844	10,776	11,769	3,824	26,369	25,47,352	88,086	1,00,604	34,283	2,22,973	37,71,196	98,862	1,12,373	38,107	2,49,342
7th April	12,45,953	10,242	11,985	3,826	26,053	27,13,353	94,049	1,09,892	37,078	2,41,019	39,59,306	1,04,291	1,21,877	40,904	2,67,072
14th April	12,63,483	10,445	13,170	4,910	28,525	28,57,147	1,01,859	1,18,447	38,751	2,59,057	41,20,630	1,12,304	1,31,617	43,661	2,87,582
21st April	12,73,247	20,059	7,786	2,853	30,698	30,08,633	98,437	1,12,783	37,569	2,48,789	42,81,880	1,18,496	1,20,569	40,422	2,79,487

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3RD MAY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras good rain has fallen in parts of Bellary and Tinnevelly, and beneficial showers are reported from Coimbatore, Madura, Salem and Malabar: a little rain has also fallen in Kurnool; general prospects are said to be unchanged. The numbers on relief works are 700,774, a decrease of 2,149 on last week: but the returns from Nellore are incomplete; there is an increase of 5,600 in Salem, 1,500 in North Arcot, 1,100 in Bellary, 600 in Madura: a decrease of 7,500 in Cuddapah, 1,200 in Kurnool, and 900 in Malabar. There are 275,448 persons receiving gratuitous relief, being an increase of about 34,000 on last week (the numbers for which were incorrectly stated owing to a mistake in Nellore explained below). From Mysore it is reported that good showers have fallen in some outlying districts, but the prospect is unimproved in those affected by famine: numbers on works 58,228, on gratuitous relief 82,501. In Bombay there have been showers in the Southern Mahratta Country and Sholapur, and slight rain in Khandesh and Násik and parts of Guzerat; heavy showers are reported from Lower Sind, where the river is very high. In the Central Provinces rain and hail fell in 14 out of 18 districts, injuring grain on the threshing floors. In Berar ploughing is going on. Showers are reported from many parts of Rajputana and Central India. In Bengal there has been light rain in almost half the districts of the Province: prospects are good. Rain has fallen in Assam and Sylhet. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh showers fell in one or two districts: prospects appear to be favourable. In the Punjab rain is reported only from Hissar (where damage has been done to the crops now being reaped), Lahore and Ráwalpindi: the condition of things generally is still good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (May 1st)	*Nil*	Maize, *jonna* and *sajja* sown in places after late rains withering; *raggi* harvested, outturn half to full; prices generally stationary; seers of Rs. 80 weight, rice 8·54, *cholum* 11·23, *raggi* 14·34, *cumboo* 10·71; imports by sea at Ipurpalem, rice 347·18 tons, *raggi* 13·40, by land at Guntur from Godavery; rice 66·85, *cholum* 15·62; number on relief works 2,155, fed gratuitously by Government 241, by people 1,469; cholera seizures 78, deaths 35; small-pox and cattle disease continue.
Nellore („ „)	*Nil*	Average prices 2nd sort of rice 8 22, *cholum* 10, *raggi* 12·79, *cumboo* 10; imports by sea on behalf of Government none, on behalf of merchants rice 1,341 tons, *raggi* 110 tons; returns from Kottapatam and Itamukkala ports not received; imports by merchants into the town of Nellore, rice 346 tons, *cholum* 1 ton, *raggi* 13 tons; number on relief works including canal coolies 67,485; Naidoopett Deputy Collector's return not received; number fed gratuitously 10,697, the nominal large decrease is due to the total number fed during the whole week having been shown in last report instead of the number on the last day; 31 deaths from cholera, small-pox, fever and dysentery prevalent in some taluks; water supply insufficient over the greater part of the district so much so as to cause anxiety in Gudur, Polur and Venkatagiri; prospects of cattle much the same as last week.
Cuddapah („ „)	*Nil*	Average price seers per rupee second sort of rice 8·05, *cholum* 8 7, *raggi* 10·56, *cumboo* 9·26; people on relief works 52,614, gratuitously fed 24,326; 322 deaths from cholera; number of cattle that died from want of fodder and disease 975.
Bellary („ „)	2·25 at Bellary on 29th; 2·5 at Hospett on 30th; showers at Hadgalli on 23rd.	Average price second sort of rice 7·63, boiled rice at Bellary 9·72, *cholum* or great millet 8·4, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 9·53, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·73, *cumboo* 8 03, seers of 80 tolas; import tons 4,696¾; accounts from 3 railway stations only; 224,676 persons on relief works; increase as compared with return for previous week 1,105, this is owing to more coolies having come to the works; 100,487 gratuitously fed, increase as compared with return for previous week 6,349, this is chiefly due to the payment of 3 pies to the children of coolies employed on relief works, but also the opening of relief houses in several villages, 4,468 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera declining but still in all taluks; small-pox and fever prevalent, but the former decreasing; cattle still perishing in some places from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing except where rain has fallen.

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Kurnool (May 1st)	·3 in Nandikotkur; *nil* elsewhere.	Crops under spring channels and wells in fair condition and partly harvested; cholera, small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; cholera, seizures 203, deaths 114; second sort of rice per rupee in imperial seers 7·27, *cholum* 8·49, *raggi* 10·20, *cumboo* 9·47; number on relief works 211,889, gratuitously relieved 63,797, including children under 7 years of age and those fed by village headmen; import of Government grain 81 tons in the district, private import 256 tons, the slight changes in the prices of grain call for no remark; the decrease in the number of coolies is 1,283, which is the net result of an increase of 8,861 in 5 taluks, and a decrease of 10,144 in 3 taluks; increase chiefly due to the employment of new coolies in distressed state, and decrease to the reduction of coolies by Public Works Department, and to prevalency of cholera, &c.; physique of coolies slightly affected, possibly by heat.
North Arcot („ „)	*Nil*	Average prices in Government seers, second sort rice per rupee 8·7, *cholum* 9·8, *raggi* 10·6, *cumboo* 8·9; coolies on relief works 41,862, persons gratuitously fed 12,765; cholera still prevalent, fever and small-pox in some places; pasture scarce; cattle still dying of starvation in some parts.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Prices rice second sort 9·55, *raggi* 11·49, *cholum* 10·92, *cumboo* 10·78; imports rice 155·38 tons, *raggi* 40·12; cholera prevalent in all the taluks; small-pox, fever and dysentery in several; condition of cattle poor; pasturage *nil*; water very scarce, and dry fodder very expensive; on relief works 5,960, gratuitous relief 8,470.
South Arcot („ „)	*Nil*	Average prices, rice second sort 9½ seers, *cumboo* 12⅕, *raggi* 12¾, *cholum* 12¼, dearer than last telegraphed prices, due to absence of rain and no importation by sea; number employed on last day of week 724; gratuitously fed last day at Cheugam 420; village relief whole week, 6,273; people generally healthy; cholera deaths 132 out of 205 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture deficient.
Tanjore („ „)	*Nil*	Price of rice 9 1/16 seers, *raggi* 12 9/16, *cumboo* 10⅝, *cholum* 12⅜; imports by sea, rice 2,073 tons; relief works none; deaths from cholera 56; cattle disease in Tanjore, Combaconum and Mayaveram taluks with some loss of life; fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ „)	*Nil*	Second sort rice 8¼ seers, *cholum* 16¼, *raggi* 11, *cumboo* 10¼; imports of grain 77 tons; no relief works; gratuitously fed on 28th ultimo by public subscription 1,619, in village by Government on the same day 82; cholera 302 attacks, 191 deaths; small-pox 515 attacks, 12 deaths; cattle disease in Udayarpalam and Musuri taluks; pasture procurable in the wet parts and deficient in dry.
Madura („ „)	Showers in some places	Average price rice second sort 8⅝, *cholum* 10½, *raggi* 10¾, *cumboo* 10¼; imports rice tons 2,668, other grain 40; number on relief works 11,637, number fed gratis 6,224; cholera in most parts but not to a great extent, fever and small-pox continue in some places, deaths by cholera 296; no change in other respects.
Tinnevelly („ „)	Slight showers; in Tenkasi heavy rain.	Standing crops thriving; cholera severe this week, 782 attacks, 652 deaths; cattle disease still prevalent but mortality slight; pasture and water supply good on the whole; average prices per rupee second sort rice 9 seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 11, *cumboo* 11 and *raggi* 12½, import of grain, rice 3,050 and *cholum* 4 tons; number on relief works 862, number gratuitously fed 225; decrease in number on relief works owing to coolies returning to their villages to celebrate an important feast and to their obtaining more remunerative wages under private engagements.
Coimbatore („ „)	·80 at Collegal on 28th; ·50 at Erode on 25th; ·40 at Pollachy on 22nd; 1·24 at Bhowany on 25th and 26th; showers in portions of all taluks except Coimbatore	Prices nearly stationary; rice (slight fall) second sort 8·01, *cholum* (no change) 9·29, *raggi* (slight rise) 9·53, *cumboo* 9·62; imports estimated, rice 738 tons, other grains 450; cholera in 9 taluks, attacks 1,382, deaths 990, small-pox and fever prevalent; cultivation to a small extent in five taluks; cattle poor, losses in Sattimangalum, Collegal, Bhowany but not severe; fodder and water scarce; on relief works 21,958; no deterioration in physique of work people reported; gratuitously fed 11,161.
Salem („ „)	·37	Prices of grains seers of ·80 tolas, rice 8 5/16, *raggi* 9 7/16, *cumboo* 8 11/16, *cholum* 9¼; import of all grains 1,240 tons; number on relief works 56,800; number gratuitously fed 30,700; number gratuitously fed by private aid 800; cholera in all taluks.
Malabar („ „)	·90 average of nine taluks.	Markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 5,965, *raggi* 163, *cholum* 1,252 tons; exports, rice 1,451, *raggi* 585 and *cholum* 120 tons; prices of rice risen slightly in Wynaad and Walluvanad, fallen or stationary elsewhere, highest 7½ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 11 seers in Kottayam and Ponany, average 10 Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 13½ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 13⅝; small-pox in 8 taluks, cholera in all except Cochin, deaths from latter 424; cattle healthy; pasture good in Cochin and improving everywhere; 2,152 coolies on Kolathur roads.
		General Remarks.—General prospects not changed; exports by rail from Madras during week ending 28th April 8,359 tons.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (May 3rd)		
Sind—(May 2nd)		
Kurrachee ...	·16 in Kurrachee; ·37 in Manora; ·53 in Jerruk; ·20 in Tháno Bula Khán, and 1·25 in Tatta.	Four fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee; river at Kotri on 30th 10 feet 5 inches, last year on same date 8 feet 2 inches, much water passing into Manchhar through Aral by rise in river; freshes in Gáj during week; cattle disease in most talukas; great storm at Sehwan on 23rd, many trees rooted up and much damage done; heavy rain.
Shikárpur ...	Slight rain	*Peshras* cultivation doing well; weather sultry.
Hyderabad ...	...	River on 30th 10 feet 9 inches, 2 feet 7 inches higher than on same date last year; weather warmer.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather close and warm; *rabi* harvesting continues; cotton and other *peshras* crops thriving.
Guzerat—(May 2nd)		
Ahmedabad ...	·03	Weather cloudy and warm.
Kaira ...	·24	Weather hot.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	Small-pox throughout district.
Khandesh and Násik.—(May 2nd)		
Khandesh ...	Slight showers of rain in 5 talukas.	Small-pox continues.
Násik ...	·10 in Kalwan.	Cholera in Yeola taluka; cattle disease in Kalwan, 66 deaths.
Konkan—(May 2nd)		
Tanna ...	...	Small-pox in 6 talukas, cholera prevails in the town of Tanna and 2 villages in Salsette taluka.
Deccan—(May 2nd)		
Poona ...	...	Cholera in Junnar, cattle disease in Sirur and Haveli.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in 3 talukas, cases 1,701, deaths 48.
Sholapur ...	...	Rain storms continue; 5 deaths from cholera in Sholapur taluka.
Satara ...	...	Ten deaths from cholera, one in Pingli and 7 on Nahr tanks, total number of deaths from cholera in the district 226; small-pox in Satara taluka; cattle disease in 4 talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country—(May 2nd)		
Belgaum ...	1·35 in Chikori.	Deaths from cholera 236; slight showers in some villages of Bidi, Parasgad and Chikóri; great scarcity of water in Athr[illegible]
Dharwar ...	Slight rain except in 3 talukas, average fall ·47.	Cholera prevalent, deaths 365.
Kanara ...	..	Cholera prevalent, deaths 92.
Kaládgi ...	·30 in Oudi; ·28 in Bágewári; ·14 in Bijápur; ·20 in Bágalkot; ·50 in Bádámi	Cholera prevalent, deaths 250 in 7 talukas; slight small-pox in Bágalkot, cattle disease in Bijápur.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—(May 2nd)		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; health good.
Wadhwan ...	Drizzling of rain in Limri on 28th.	Cattle disease in Jhinjhuwára and Patri decreasing; no other change.
Baroda ..	...	Small-pox continues in the city.
		General Remarks.—Slight showers in Southern Mahratta Country and part of the Deccan: cholera rather decreasing in Southern Mahratta Country, spreading in Ahmednagar but to no great extent; heavy showers in parts of Sind.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Cholera still prevalent in the south; small-pox reported from head-quarters.
Noakholly ...	·35	Cholera still in thánas Begumgunge and Fenny.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	·5	
Hill Tipperah ...	·67	
Backergunge ...	·66	Cholera in a sporadic form and fever throughout the district, with the exception of 4 thánas; health of cattle good.
Furreedpore ...	·64; 2·15 in Goalundo.	
Dacc ...	1·68	Cholera in parts.
Tipperah ...	2·79	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Mymensingh ...	·36	
24-Pergunnahs ...	·04	Public health in general good.
Jessore ...	·12	
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Cholera has appeared in several parts.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera in a sporadic form still reported.
Pubna ...	1·45	A native doctor has been sent to treat cases of cholera at Shamidpore.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	
Bogra ...	*Nil*	
Malda ...	*Nil*	179 deaths from cholera.
Dinagepore ...	Return not received.	A good deal of cholera.
Rungpore ...	82	Small-pox reported to have broken out in Chilmári and Bhowanigunge.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Public health good, but fever appears to be prevalent, and in Mátabhánga there is still small-pox.
Jalpáiguri ...	·53	
Darjeeling ...	1·72	
Midnapore ...	·27	
Howrah ...	*Nil*	
Hooghly ...	·53	Cholera still prevalent; cattle disease has broken out in many places.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Public health fair.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur ...	·09	Cholera spreading and still bad in town.
Monghyr ...	*Nil.*	
Purneah ...	·18	Cholera reported all along the east of the district.
Durbhunga ...	·43	
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	With the exception of small-pox at Shiuhar, general health good.
Sarun ...	·03	General health good.
Chumparun ...	·16	
Patna ...	·05	Health generally good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Cholera threatens Gya town; it originated in an encampment of opium asámis outside the town.
Shahabád ...	Slight rain.	
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	A few cases of cholera and small-pox in the interior.
Lohardugga ...	·55	General health good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	District healthy.
Balasore ...	·50	Many deaths from cholera still occur both at head-quarters and in the interior.
Cuttack ...	1·26	
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain during the week and the crops now on the ground are doing well; the spring rice is being cut; the sowings of autumn rice are nearly complete; and the cultivation for the winter rice is in steady progress.
N. W. P and Oudh—		
Benares (May 2nd)...	...	No change.
Allahabad („ „) ...	...	
Jhansi („ 3rd)..	Slight rain.	Weather still cloudy.
Agra („ 2nd)...	·2 to ·5 in two parganas.	Crops being reaped; sugarcane being watered.
Meerut („ „) ...	...	Weather cool and cloudy.
Bareilly („ „) ..	...	No change.
Almora (April 30th) ..	...	Weather very unsettled; all rain now falling does damage to standing crops; harvest commences in warm valleys.
Lucknow (May 2nd) ...	Slight rain on 30th April.	
Sitapur („ „) ...	*Nil*	Weather uncertain.
Fyzabad („ „) ...	...	No change.
Punjab— (May 2nd)		
Delhi ..	*Nil*	Crops harvested; health good.
Hissar ...	1·4	Reaping still in progress, crops lying cut on the ground somewhat affected by rain and hail-storms; health generally good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Jullundur ..		
Lahore ...	·5	Health and crops good.
Ráwalpindi ...	·5	Agricultural prospects fair; health good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops have been slightly damaged; health good..
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Health and harvest good.
Peshawar ...	*Nil*	Reaping in progress; health good.
		General Remarks.—The health and agricultural reports still favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Apl. 28th)	Slight rain on 26th and 27th	Cloudy and stormy; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Cloudy; ploughing continues; prices easy.
Raipur ...	·68	Stormy; *kharif* ploughing continues; prices easy.
Bálághát ...	·80	Cloudy and stormy; *rabi* threshing delayed; fever and cattle disease continue; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	·53	Cloudy and stormy; grain on threshing floors injured; health good; prices rising.
Chánda (April 29th)	1·39	Cloudy; threshing nearly finished; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 30th)	...	Cloudy; threshing nearly completed; cattle disease continues; prices slightly risen.
Bhandára (May 1st)	·84	Grain injured by rain in places; ploughing continues; fever, cholera, and small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 2nd)	...	Stormy; a storm of extraordinary violence doing much damage passed over the station on 28th; *rabi* threshing completed; health good; prices rising.
Wardha ...	·84	Small-pox slightly prevalent in places.
Nimár ...	·12	Small-pox continues; prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy and stormy; small-pox prevalent; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Grain on threshing floor slightly damaged by rain and hail; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	2·44	Stormy; threshing and winnowing continue; health good.
Saugor ...	·42	Cloudy; threshing and winnowing stopped, owing to constant showers and rain; grain in field injured; health good; prices rising.
Seoni ...	1·20	Grain gathered damaged; prices risen.
Mandla ...	·90	Cloudy and stormy; threshing delayed; wheat grain injured; fever continues; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	Threshing continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Storms of more or less violence reported from almost all the districts in the province; rain and hail fell in 14 districts, injuring grain on threshing floors; prices rising.
British Burma—		
(May 3rd)		
Arrakan Division ...	...	Twenty-seven deaths from cholera in Akyab town, slight cholera in Ooretoung, East Kyalet, and Rathaidoung township; cholera also in Naaf township; cattle disease in 3 townships of Akyab district; otherwise public health good in the division.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	...	Slight choleraic diarrhœa in town and district; otherwise public health good.
Henzada ...	...	Slight cattle disease in Mengyee and Tahpoon townships; 7 deaths from cholera in Mengyee and 1 in Monio; otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Seven deaths from cholera and 1 from small-pox in town; district generally healthy.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Report not received.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health fair; slight cholera in Moulmein and small-pox at out-stations.
Assam—		
Gauháti (May 3rd)	·89	Clear and hot with occasional heavy storms; *asu* and *bao* cultivation, and tea manufacture in progress; public health improved; diarrhœa disappearing.
Sylhet („ „)	0·51	*Bura* crops nearly reaped, good outturn; other sorts being sown; fever and small-pox still prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (May 3rd)	·01; good showers of rain have fallen in some outlying districts, especially Shimoga and Kadur.	Prospect unimproved in the districts chiefly affected by famine; price of ordinary rice in Bangalore 16½ lbs. per rupee; deaths from cholera in Mysore province 2,017, in Coorg 37; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved according to condition statement last tabulated is in—
Coorg („ „)	·15	

Bangalore district including town ...	5,275	and	43,865
Kolar	4,451	„	9,126
Túmkúr	3,781	„	12,956
Mysore	341	„	5,337
Hassan	1,046	„	2,786
Shimoga	731	„	1,307
Kadur	2,637	„	1,084
Chitaldroog	9,424	„	6,040
Total ...	27,686	„	82,501

exclusive of those employed by the professional department, daily average of which is 30,542.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (May 3rd)	...	Ploughing operations progressing; small-pox prevalent in most parts of province; cholera in mild form in Akola district.
Central India— (May 2nd)		
Indore ...	Slight rain	Health and prospects good.
Gwalior ...	1·10	
Neemuch ...	...	
Rutlam ...	...	
Sutna ...	·50	
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (May 3rd)	...	Wind and rain during the week.
Jeypore („ „)	·3	Weather very unseasonable; wind storms with rain; small-pox abating.
Bhurtpore („ „)	·05	Health good.
Ulwar („ 2nd)	...	Weather very unsettled; prices rising considerably.
Abu („ 3rd)	Sharp showers on 2nd from north-east.	
Meywar (April 27th)	...	Small-pox decreasing; harvest brought in; cloudy and stormy.
Bickaneer („ 25th)	...	Light showers at commencement of month; very unseasonable; cool and cloudy; heavy dust-storms.
Harowtee („ 28th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Tonk („ „)	0·2	
Jhalawar („ „)	Light thunder showers.	Cloudy.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE—FAMINE.

No. 418.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated Simla, the 5th May, 1877.

READ—

Telegram to the Government of Madras, dated the 25th October, 1876, requesting the submission of separate statements regarding each taluk in the distressed districts, showing its area, population, Government realizable revenue in 1875-76, rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation, average annual rainfall, actual rainfall up to date, ordinary prices of the staple food of the taluk at that season, actual prices on the date of the return, probable extent of failure of crops, and amount, if any, sanctioned for relief works and other relief, and adding that the statements might be prepared from the best information then available, and corrected or supplemented afterwards if necessary.

Letters from the Government of Madras, Nos. 1599 A and 1648, dated the 7th and 14th November, 1876, submitting some of the particulars requested regarding the extent of distress prevailing in the Madras Presidency, and the measures inaugurated for affording relief; and stating that the information asked for relative to relief works, the extent of cultivation, the loss of revenue anticipated, &c., will be submitted shortly.

Letter to the Government of Madras, No. 469, dated the 2nd December, 1876, forwarding copy of a letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 459, dated 30th November, 1876, requesting that the information received might be supplemented by a complete review of the situation, comprising—

"(*a*.)—A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.

(*b*.)—An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.

(*c*.)—Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.

(*d*.)—The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.

(*e*.)—The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.

(*f*.)—The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.

(*g.*)—The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.

(*h.*)—The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.

(*i.*)—The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.

(*j.*)—The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.

(*k.*)—The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report, for relief (1) by works, (2) by charitable measures, and the number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands on March 1st, May 1st, and July 1st."

Adding that the above information "should be given for each taluk separately, and should be, in the first instance, prepared by the Mamlatdars, the permission already given to place them on special duty being freely availed of for the purpose. The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge should test, verify, or supplement the statements of each Mamlatdar, and then submit *as his own*, and in his own language, a complete report for the taluk on the points indicated, with full and free expression of his own opinions. Each taluk report should be passed on by the Collector with his remarks to the Commissioner, and by him similarly to the Bombay Government, who will forward it to this Department. No report of any one taluk should be detained anywhere because others have not come to hand, and the whole of the reports should have reached the Government of India by the 15th of January next. As many of the details above specified have already been partially collected, or are in process of collection, and the welding of the whole, including the new matter, into a complete form will be of obvious use to both Governments, the President in Council trusts that the call now made will not prove especially difficult or irksome."

Letters to the Government of Madras, Nos. 488 and 522, dated the 8th and 15th December, 1876, the first requesting information as to the nature of relief works, &c., proposed to be undertaken, the second acknowledging the receipt of certain reports, pointing out that much of the information required is still wanting, and requesting its early submission.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 2053, dated the 15th December, 1876. Reports on the description of relief works undertaken in the affected districts of that Presidency, the amount sanctioned in connection with them up to the 7th December, 1876, and the estimated amount of expenditure before the close of the current official year, and loss of revenue during the current and ensuing years.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 32A, dated the 4th January, 1877. Forwards copies of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue submitting statistics of rainfall, prices of food-grains, and cultivation for certain districts of the Madras Presidency.

Letters from the Government of Madras of various dates between the 22nd January and the end of March, 1877, forwarding the original reports received from certain districts together with the reviews thereof by the Board of Revenue.

Letter to the Government of Madras, No. 323, dated the 24th March, 1877, forwarding a memorandum of the information still wanting.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated the 26th March, 1877, reviewing the detailed reports of the Bellary district, and Proceedings of the 27th idem submitting a report on the Sundoor State within that district.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated the 28th March, 1877, reviewing the detailed reports of the Kurnool district.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated the 2nd April, 1877, reviewing the detailed reports of the Kistna district.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1375, dated 9th April, 1877. In reply to letter No. 323, dated the 24th March, 1877, forwards Proceedings of the Board of Revenue furnishing the information requested; and also revised taluk reports of the Madura district and the Board's review of the Nellore district.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated the 13th April, 1877, submitting a detailed statement of the wet and dry cultivation in the Nellore district.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 23rd April, reviewing the revised taluk reports of the Madura District.

Statement A, compiled from the returns and reviews received in reply to the telegram of the 25th October and letter of the 30th November, 1876, above referred to.

Statement B, being an abstract of Statement A, with additions from the Reviews of the Madras Board of Revenue, and other sources.

RESOLUTION.

In the month of January, 1876, some remarks in the weekly "season and crops" telegram from the Government of Madras, referring to the unsatisfactory prospects of certain districts in that Presidency, attracted the attention

of the Government of India, and the Local Government were requested to give further information on the subject. From some papers then submitted, and subsequently from a more comprehensive report received in the month of July, it appeared that, in consequence of the deficiency of the north-east monsoon, failure of crops had taken place in parts of four districts. In Bellary and Cuddapah there had been a considerable decrease of cultivation, and some remissions would be required, but prices were steady, and the condition of the labouring classes did not appear to call for the interference of the State. In North and South Arcot, the loss of crops had been rather more severe, larger remissions were needed, and a general want of drinking water and pasturage was complained of. At the same time, slight falls of rain had taken place in all the districts, and while nothing could be safely predicted as to the coming south-west monsoon, the Government of Madras reported that they had taken every precaution for guarding against the serious effects of famine which its failure would occasion, and had sanctioned relief works for execution in the event of the provision of labour for the poorer classes becoming indispensable. In the month of August, 1876, the Madras Government applied for a grant of Rs. 41,000 from Imperial revenues for relief purposes, but it was not until the receipt of telegrams, dated October the 24th and 27th, that the Government of India became aware that the condition of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah was very serious, and that if the north-east monsoon should not set in favourably within fifteen days, the gravest results were to be apprehended in those districts.

2. In accordance with the experience of the past, as summarised in paragraphs 9 and 11 of the Resolution of the Government of India on the Bengal Famine of 1873-74, dated February 13th, 1875, the Madras Government were on October the 25th requested by telegraph to supply detailed information on various important points with reference to the distressed districts. The replies to this call being incomplete in essential particulars, such as the extent of failure of crops and of relief works organised, it was followed on the 2nd December by a request for a complete review and forecast of all distressed districts, like that which had been required from the Government of Bombay on the 30th of November, to be submitted to the Government of India by the 15th of January. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore also was, on the same date, directed to submit similar information.

3. The reports of the Bombay local officers were sent in to their immediate superiors, in a generally complete state, about the close of the year, and together with the views of the Government of Bombay, were received by the Government of India in time to be considered and summarised, with orders thereon, in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd February last. The reports from Mysore, though not quite so complete or trustworthy as those from Bombay, were similarly dealt with by the 10th of March. His Excellency the Governor General in Council regrets to observe that the reports of the local officers in the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency have not, with some notable exceptions, been characterised by the same punctuality, accuracy, or completeness. Their various deficiencies in important particulars have been sufficiently commented on by the Madras Board of Revenue, and have been to a great extent supplemented by the series of elaborate and able reviews of the several districts by the Board itself which have accompanied them. His Excellency in Council is willing to make the most ample allowance for the irksomeness and difficulty which must have been felt in submitting detailed statistics by officers who were labouring under the practical difficulties of organising relief for clamorous and starving multitudes, but is constrained to observe that had they more generally grasped the imperative need of temperate and thorough diagnosis of the condition of affairs around them at a very early stage of famine, the exaggerated impressions which were in many instances received, and the excessive and uncalled for relief which was consequently given, might have been alike avoided, and the general policy of Government might have been, in important particulars, different from what it was. While thus commenting on a general tendency which has had a not unimportant influence upon the conduct of affairs, His Excellency the Governor General in Council cannot withhold a tribute of admiration to the energy, ability, and self-devotion which the local officers of the Madras Presidency, of all grades, have uniformly displayed, to the humanity by which their measures, even if at times in excess of the occasion, have been prompted, and the loyalty with which they have accepted and endeavoured to carry out the famine policy of the Government of India, as set forth in the instructions of the 16th of January

last, and personally explained by Sir Richard Temple in the course of his mission.

4. The delay which has taken place in submitting the review and forecast which was due on the 15th of January last, has necessarily altered its character and diminished its use. The detailed information supplied is in some cases, and not in others, brought down to much later periods than that originally intended, and it is no longer possible by its aid to view, from a fixed stand-point, either the facts of the past or the prospects of the future. Fortunately, there is no longer the same necessity for doing so, as the progress of events, together with the mission of Sir Richard Temple, has solved many problems which, before the close of the year, presented themselves for earnest consideration. At the same time, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the information which has now been collected, although in some instances incomplete in matters of calculation, and in others incongruous in point of time, may not prove to be devoid of value as a record of the earlier stage of a great famine, and of the attempt to deal with it on a basis of actual facts.

5. The area of the Madras Presidency, exclusive of Native States and of the city of Madras, is 138,291 square miles, and the total population 30,883,625. This tract is divided into twenty districts, of which Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavery on the extreme north, South Arcot and Tanjore towards the east centre, and South Canara, Malabar and Nilgiris on the west, have escaped any approach to actual famine, though the distress in parts of some of them, owing to high prices induced by partial failure of crops or extensive exportation, has not been inconsiderable. The remaining twelve districts have been subjected throughout to varied, but still severe pressure, which in parts of many of them has reached the extremities of famine. The twelve districts comprise 121 separate taluks, or sub-divisions (of which 13 are zemindars' estates), and for each of these separate information has now been submitted by the local officers, and reviewed by the Madras Board of Revenue. The total area and population of the twelve districts, and the area and population actually affected by famine, on the basis of considering as affected all taluks in which the crop saved amounts to less than one-half, are shewn in the margin. If, however, taluks in which the crop saved amounts to one-half be included, the affected area and population will be raised to 71,849 and 15,432,393 respectively. Considering that the quantity of land not cultivated at all has in many instances been omitted by the Madras local officers from their calculations of failure, these latter figures probably afford, in the case of Madras, a juster estimate than the former. The extent of the famine in Madras is contrasted in the subjoined table with that in the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Mysore :—

	Total.	Affected.
Area in square miles ...	81,852	63,910
Population ...	18,592,534	13,713,307

	BOMBAY.			MYSORE.			MADRAS.		
	Total.	Affected.		Total.	Affected.		Total.	Affected.	
		Including half crops	Excluding half crops.		Including half crops.	Excluding half crops.		Including half crops	Excluding half crops.
Area in square miles ...	54,355	41,254	33,873	27,077	16,160	14,479	81,892	71,849	63,910
Population ...	7,963,927	6,180,209	4,981,616	5,055,412	3,141,747	2,849,329	18,592,534	15,432,393	13,713,307

6. Proceeding on the more favourable course of excluding taluks with half crops saved, it will be found that in Bombay the affected area and population are 62 per cent. of the total area of the districts concerned, in Mysore they are 53 and 56 per cent. only, while in Madras they reach 78 and 74 per cent. respectively. If taluks with half crops saved be included, the results are almost the same: Bombay appears somewhat less favourably, Mysore more so, but Madras still considerably exceeds the others. These facts, together with the large excess of the affected area and population in Madras over that of Bombay and Mysore combined, are sufficient evidence both of the magnitude of the calamity which has overtaken that Presidency, and the difficulties with which the Local Government and its subordinates of all grades are called upon to contend.

7. The total rainfall during the past season, as reported up to the close of the year, or to dates since which no appreciable increase has occurred, is shewn in the margin for 112 taluks. For the other nine, which are zemindari, no returns are available. The results, as thus shewn, are less favourable, though not greatly so, than those ascertained regarding Bombay, which, again, held a lower place than those for Mysore. In order, however, fully to appreciate the severity of the failure of rain which has fallen upon the Madras Presidency, the fact must be remembered that the latter is dependent upon two monsoons instead of one, in proportions which vary greatly, but rarely exceed two-thirds of one to one-third of the other. A fair supply during one monsoon, though it helps materially to raise the general proportion, is therefore no compensation for extensive failure during the other. This will be more fully understood from the accompanying statement :—

Proportion.	Number of taluks.
Full or nearly so	9
Three-fourths	12
Two-thirds	23
One-half	31
One-third	24
One-quarter	7
One-fifth	1
One-sixth	8
One-eighth and under	2
	112

Districts.	April to September.		October to December		Districts.	April to September.		October to December.	
	Average.	1876-77.	Average.	1876-77.		Average.	1876-77.	Average.	1876-77.
Kistna	20·4	16·1	11·8	0·8	Chingleput ..	20·5	19·8	15·2	4·8
Nellore	14·4	9·3	20 2	2·1	Salem ..	20 5	15·8	9 9	2·0
Bellary	16 7	7·7	8 3	0·3	Coimbatore ..	12·5	14·0	10·2	3 1
Cuddapah	21·9	7·1	10 5	0·5	Madura ..	12 1	10·7	15 0	6 2
Kurnool	25·7	7·5	7 4	0 4	Trichinopoly ...	14·8	17·8	16·1	5·2
North Arcot.. ..	25·6	16·0	11·3	2·5	Tinnevelly ...	6·3	4·3	11·6	6·3

The later rains were, in all cases, of great importance, but in some their failure alone produced the severity of famine.

8. The obscurity involving the estimates of the proportion of crops saved, in consequence of omission to take into account land left uncultivated, failure of later crops, or other particulars, has been in several instances pointed out by the Board of Revenue. The marginal table gives such a summary as can be made, but it probably shews matters somewhat better than they really are. It does not, moreover, shew fully the actual relative pressure of famine, as some districts which have lost more are, from previous good seasons or other circumstances, better off than others which have saved a larger proportion of their crops. Contrasting this table with the similar ones relating to Bombay and Mysore which have already been made public, the following results are obtained: The failure has been total, or nearly so, in 21 taluks of Bombay, 18 of Mysore, and 35 of Madras, or 22½, 26½, and 29 per cent. respectively: the taluks which have lost from one-sixth to one-half, both inclusive, are 48, 25, and 68, or 51½, 36½, and 56 per cent. in the three cases; while, finally, those which have lost less than one-half are 24, 25, and 18, or 26, 37, and 15 per cent. The Madras losses, even on the figures now obtainable, which have been described above as probably unduly favourable, are consequently heavier in every instance than those experienced by either Bombay or Mysore.

Districts.	Number of taluks in which the crop was								
	Full average.	Three-fourths.	Two-thirds	One-half.	One-third.	One-fourth.	One-sixth.	One-eighth.	Nil.
Kistna	1	1	1	2	6	..	1	1	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	3
Kurnool	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	3
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	2
Cuddapah	..	..	..	3	2	2	2	2	..
North Arcot.. ..	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	1
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..
Salem	1	..	..	..	1	4	1	2	..
Coimbatore	..	2	..	1	4	3	..	..	..
Madura	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	1	..
Trichinopoly ..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
Total ..	8	8	2	11	23	20	14	26	9

9. The estimates of probable remissions submitted by the local officers amount to Rs. 1,24,33,758, or about one crore and a quarter of rupees. The

Board of Revenue, in their reviews, make reductions in the case of Coimbatore, Kistna, Kurnool, Madura and Nellore, which reduce this amount to about one crore, and express their belief that further large reductions are practicable in Cuddapah, Salem and Tinnevelly. The question of remissions of land revenue has been the subject of a special correspondence with the Governor of Madras, in consequence of suggestions submitted to them by Sir Richard Temple for suspension of portion of the demand with a view to its recovery in future years. His Excellency the Governor General in Council decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Government of Madras, on the understanding that the local officers would be warned against too free remissions, and authorised to hold balances in suspense in cases in which it appeared likely that the landholder would be able, without undue pressure, to pay up next season. It is, satisfactory to find that the remissions now stand at a lower figure than the previous estimate, and that the Board of Revenue consider further considerable reductions to be practicable.

10. The condition of the cattle and agricultural stock has occupied in all districts that attention which its importance deserves. According to the Administration Report of 1874-75, the numbers of cattle and sheep in the twelve affected districts were as shewn in the margin. The fact that these numbers, compared with the population, betoken a wealth in this respect inferior to that of the affected districts of Bombay, enhances both the severity of losses and the urgency of reducing them to a minimum. According to the local reports, the condition of the cattle appears to be good in forty-six taluks, indifferent in thirty-eight, and bad in thirty-seven. In some districts the mortality has already been extremely heavy. In Bellary the Madras Board of Revenue consider it unlikely that more than 25 per cent. of non-agricultural cattle, and from 60 to 70 per cent. of the agricultural cattle, will survive: Cuddapah and Kurnool have likewise suffered severely, while the heavy losses which have befallen the well-known breed in Nellore will be felt, for years to come, far beyond the limits of the district itself. Such relief as was practicable, by means of throwing open reserves and digging wells, has already been resorted to, and it may be hoped that the showers which have begun to fall may tend to freshen the pastures, and to diminish the further mortality which is so generally apprehended.

Cattle	5,323,000
Sheep	5,894,000
Total	11,217,000

11. The means of water-supply do not appear to have been so extensively impaired as might have been expected, and as has been the case in Mysore. The condition of forty-five taluks is considered to be good, of forty-eight indifferent, and of twenty-eight bad, but though the inconvenience caused by scarcity will be in many instances extreme, no actual calamity is anywhere anticipated. Already the rains, partial though they have been, have brought relief, and difficulties in this particular are not now likely to be prolonged.

12. Regarding the course of prices, the only remarks which may be made are that the rise appears mostly to have commenced at a very early date, so that the rates at the beginning of October were abnormally high; that the increase appears to have been continuous, though in some cases more sudden than in others, until the close of the year; and that staple grains were at that period generally dearer than in the Bombay Presidency.

13. The extent of the local stocks is a point at all times most difficult to ascertain, and the practice of hoarding until the nature of the coming season is assured tends to defeat any attempt at exact calculation. In districts such as Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madura and Nellore, which had suffered from previous bad seasons, the supplies in hand were undoubtedly low, and in others, where they were originally fair, they were drawn forth for exportation by the high prices obtainable elsewhere. The Madras Presidency enjoys, however, in its system of railways, penetrating almost every one of the distressed districts and conveying supplies both from Northern India and the Coast, as also in its extensive sea-board, lying open to the trade of Bengal and Burma, exceptional advantages for supplementing deficiencies in its food-supply. The experience of the past four months has amply demonstrated that it has at its command, both

within and beyond its limits, a body of merchants both competent and ready to utilise these advantages to the utmost, in accordance with the ordinary laws of supply and demand, and that any attempts to supplement their operations are entirely unnecessary, and cannot but prove prejudicial.

14. The condition of the mass of the people in the distressed districts, with the exception, perhaps, of Tinnevelly, is poor. There are, however, in certain districts, large zemindari estates of a nature nowhere to be found in Bombay and Mysore, the owners of which ought to be in a position to assist their tenants, but exhibit, with a few noteworthy exceptions, no disposition to do so. The proportion of agriculturists generally exceeds considerably that of other classes, and there can be no doubt that the population as a whole, after exhausting what little accumulated means individuals may possess, are dependent, on an emergency like the present, upon such aid as the State can afford.

15. The emigration reported amounts to only 174,925, or 1·3 per cent. of the total affected population, but some persons, whose numbers are unascertained, have probably left other taluks. The principal known emigration has occurred in the districts named in the margin. From Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah persons have resorted to the adjacent territories of the Nizam and to Mysore, as well as to British districts, but their movement is altogether abnormal, and they have probably already returned in large numbers. In the Southern Districts, it is difficult to distinguish the emigration to Ceylon and the coffee plantations of the western range of Ghâts which has been caused by famine, as the population annually use to a great extent these outlets for their labour. Practically, the difficulties of the famine have, in the Madras Presidency, been but little affected by the movement of the people. It may be added, in connection with this subject, that the Government of India have recently approved of proposals submitted by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma for encouraging, by means of advances, the emigration of 20,000 labourers to that Province.

Tinnevelly ...	49,511
Salem	38,831
Bellary	21,316
Cuddapah	19,000
Madura	17,171
Kurnool	15,746

16. Relief works on an extensive scale had been started before the close of the year in Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, and to a less, though still considerable, extent in Nellore. In Kistna, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Chingleput and Salem a commencement had been made, while in Madura, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly the necessity for relief had barely made itself felt, and Local Funds were mostly supplying what little could be said to be necessary. In the two last named districts, indeed, actual distress has continued to be so limited that even up to April 14th only Rs. 18,857 had been expended. The works undertaken were, and have on the whole continued to be, what may be termed small and local, with the exception of the East Coast canal, the Junction canal, the Pennair embankment, and one or two minor undertakings. The construction and repair of roads, repair of tanks and their supply channels, digging or deepening wells, and village improvements of a petty nature have been generally resorted to. This material difference between the nature of the Madras works and those undertaken in Bombay is attributed by Sir Richard Temple, in his minute of the 10th of February, to the alleged fact that the facilities in the Madras Presidency for large projects are remarkably few. The Madras works also differ from those of Bombay in another important particular—that they have been, and are, conducted mainly by Civil officers, without taking, to a greater extent than about eleven and-a-half per cent., advantage of the more strict and disciplined organization of the Public Works Department.

17. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief at the end of the year were 56,042, of whom 36,342 were in Bellary and 10,512 in Nellore, other districts contributing the remainder in figures mostly quite insignificant. The system was mostly that of giving cooked food at central points to the aged or infirm, and authorising the village officers to relieve destitute travellers or other special cases of distress. The organisation of house to house visitation, and the admission of the children of labourers on the works to a charitable

allowance of three pies per diem, are measures of recent origin, and not yet universally in force, but their effect has been apparent in the increase of the number gratuitously relieved, which on April 24th had reached 295,256. The operations of the Government in this respect have been materially aided by conspicuous efforts of private charity.

18. In the case of Madras, as in that of Bombay, three estimates, which are shewn in the margin, have been framed of the numbers likely to be on relief works at various periods. The first was submitted by the Board of Revenue to the Government of Madras on the 19th of December, 1876; the second is for the 1st of March, May, and July only, and is the total of the estimates of local officers contained in the reports now under review; the last is that contained in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of February 5th, 1877, and based, as shewn by the remarks on its reverse, on information obtained, in almost all cases, from the local officers, at a time when, on the one hand, the famine had assumed, in some districts, a severer aspect than before, while, on the other, the policy to be followed in dealing with it had been defined and generally made known.

Months.	Board of Revenue, December 19th.	District reports, Christmas.	Sir Richard Temple, February 5th.	Actual monthly average.
December ..	77,000	....	....	....
January ..	820,000	....	1,030,000	1,025,025
February ..	1,095,000	....	1,228,000	821,357
March ..	1,290,000	1,646,189	1,480,000	640,117
April ..	1,405,000	....	1,840,000	702,076
May ..	1,355,000	1,887,245	1,580,000	....
June ..	1,140,000	....	795,000	....
July ..	780,000	1,304,196	810,000	....
August ..	405,000	....	....	....
September ..	100,000	....	....	....
	8,967,000	....	8,222,000	....

For the numbers on charitable relief no separate estimate is offered by the Board of Revenue in their letter above referred to, but the local reports, and Sir Richard Temple's Minute, based on later local information, afford the results shewn in the margin. The measures adopted for more thorough relief of this description which have been already alluded to will, no doubt, cause a large access to the numbers in receipt of it in the months of pressure which are yet to come.

Months.	District reports, Christmas.	Sir Richard Temple, February 5th.	Actual monthly average.
January ...	...	50,000	81,219
February ...	...	100,000	44,850
March ...	176,064	250,000	62,282
April ...	...	500,000	209,860
May ...	11,871	600,000	...
June ...	...	700,000	...
July ...	232,304	500,000	...
August ...	...	160,000	...
	...	2,860,000	...

The actual numbers relieved according to the latest accounts, both by the works and charitably, have been placed in juxtaposition with the estimates, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council is glad to observe that, severe as is the amount of suffering which they disclose, it has fallen far short of the most careful estimates which circumstances permitted to be made.

19. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, while recording his deep concern at the calamity which has befallen so large a portion of British India as the Presidency of Madras, would add the expression of his warm sympathy with the extraordinary exertions which are being put forth by the officers of Government in all Departments for the mitigation of the suffering by which they are surrounded, and his confidence that their judgment and caution will be alike successful in the preservation of life and the watchful husbandry of the resources of the State.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be communicated to the Secretary of State for India, the Governments of Madras and Bombay, Sir Richard Temple, and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

T. C. HOPE,

Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT A.

STATISTICS

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

N. B.—This Statement consists of extracts from the information furnished by the Government of Madras on the 14th November and 15th December, 1876, and the 4th January, 1877, in accordance with the telegram from the Government of India of the 30th October, 1876, and of summaries of the reports on each taluk called for by the Government of India on December 2nd, 1876.

KEY to the alphabetical headings in the following statement:—

(*a*)—a careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately: if there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned:

(*b*)—an estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted:

(*c*)—information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future:

(*d*)—the nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any:

(*e*)—the course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages:

(*f*)—the local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations, or otherwise whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation:

(*g*)—the character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse:

(*h*)—the movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable:

(*i*)—the relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity:

(*j*)—the nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work:

(*k*)—the number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report for relief (1) by works, (2) by charitable measures, and the number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands on March 1st, May 1st and July 1st.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. W. S. WHITESIDE.

Taluks	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue.	Cultivation.		Prices of the principal food-grains (Sheers of 80 tolahs per rupee).												Rainfall.	
						Average of three years, 1872, 1873, 1874.				In 1875.				In 1876.					
				Wet.	Dry.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Average of 3 years, 1873-74-75 & 76, up to November.	In 1875-76, up to November.
																		Inches.	Inches
1. Chendraghiri .. .	553	99,628	97,745	7,487	3,520	14·10	29·12	28·05	29·07	18·80	13·65	12·37	29·07	10·34	14·56	15·67	16·24	30·67	9·25
2. Chittoor	965	213,045	2,71,920	35,081	10,455	17·80	32·88	28·60	36·31	17·30	29·12	28·38	24·20	9·40	8·55	14·85	14·53	33·06	14·83
3. Palmanair	664	60,211	75,707	19,257	4,750	16·64	.	...	30·24	18·52	..	27·88	28·56	8·66	...	12·38	12·43	33·79	11·72
4. Gudiattum	443	162,980	2,67,835	45,049	10,959	18·49	30·33	30·80	35·34	16·92	30·94	23·10	29·07	7·52	9·10	10·72	11·11	38·79	14·26
5. Vellore ...	289	179,156	1,99,430	35,800	9,258	19·76	36·54	32·55	36·34	18·09	29·91	26·25	19·12	10·45	13·5	15·22	14·56	37·29	20·28
6. Arcot	379	157,391	2,98,766	44,866	21,711	16·95	30·04	30·16	27·85	18·09	29·34	24·50	27·66	11·45	11·58	10·85	15·83	31·23	25·07
7. Wallajah	516	216,204	3,25,636	49,329	18,017	18·02	...	20·47	28·75	16·08	...	...	24·57	9·04	.	13·12	12·74	32·70	24·37
8. Polur	330	109,150	2,05,580	45,808	12,158	21·44	27·02	35·00	33·47	19·09	...	26·25	28·21	11·66	..	17·85	14·74	34·99	24·57
9. Wandewash	413	153,507	3,74,840	58,055	23,146	20·57	...	...	31·85	19·10	...	...	24·21	11·46	...	...	19·65	42·10	22·35
10. Kalastri	602	135,104	2,35,608																
11. Karvettnugger	634	289,894	2,25,899																
12. Punganur	524	109,282	66,859																
13. Kangundi	179	52,047	27,616																
14. Arnee	170	77,679	11,032																
Total .	6,601	2,015,278	26,84,563	3,41,632	1,13,974	18·19	30·98	29·27	32·13	17·99	26·59	24·10	27·18	9·99	11·67	13·83	14·64	35·51	18·53

N. B.—There are no statistics of the last five taluks, which are Zemindari.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT

a	b	c	d	e
				CHENDRAGIRI Taluk (Assistant
The crops saved under wells and spring channels average from full to 9 annas, the usual area of cultivation being reduced. Under tanks hardly any crops have been saved. In the south-west and western parts of the taluk the failure of all crops has been almost complete.	Remissions Rs. 50,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 97,745.	There has been a large mortality among cattle, which is expected to increase. Animals are being sold at almost nominal prices, and the survivors are emaciated and weak in the extreme. Hides are sold at a quarter of their usual price. No measures, so far, have been adopted to save the cattle.	There is no fear of a water famine at present. Most of the wells contain water, though other sources are running dry. If rain does not fall within 2 or 3 months, much distress from want of water is apprehended, especially for cattle.	

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains *Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.*			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.
1876.				
October ...	10¼	14⅓	15⅛	15
November ...	7⅛	9	10¼	8¼
December, 1st week ...	6⅛	8	10¾	10
" 2nd " ...	7⅛	8¼	10¼	10
" 3rd " ...	7⅛	8¼	10¼	10
" 4th " ...	6	6¼	6¾	5¾
Average of the last four years	17	22	30¾	21½

The Assistant Collector reports on 29th December that rice was selling at 3¼ measures per rupee; that ragi, the usual food of the poor, can with difficulty be obtained for 4 measures per rupee; and that prices present every appearance of rising steadily.

a	b	c	d	e
				CHITTOOR
The kharif crops saved are estimated at 6 annas; rabi 3 annas. There will be no further sowings, unless rain falls	Remissions Rs. 78,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,71,920.	The past mortality among cattle has been 42; agricultural stock *nil*. Instructions have been issued regarding feeding cattle on prickly pear. Further mortality is anticipated.	All sources of water have dried up, except wells, which still contain a scanty supply. Measures are being taken to deepen existing and sinking new wells in stream and tank beds, where water can be obtained without much difficulty. Further failure of water is anticipated, unless the season improves.	

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains *Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.*			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.
1876.				
October ...	9⅓	7½	13¾	14¾
November ...	7⅓	...	10¼	10
December, 1st week ...	7⅓	...	9⅓	10
" 2nd " ...	6⅓	...	8⅓	8¾
" 3rd " ...	7	...	6⅔	7
" 4th " ...	6¼	...	6¾	6
Average of the last four years ...	17¾	29	34¼	28

a	b	c	d	e
				PALMANAIR
The crops saved are estimated at— As. Kharif ... 5 Rabi ... 3	Remissions Rs. 39,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 75,797.	The past mortality among cattle has been 500; among agricultural stock 400. Further deaths anticipated by early rains failing and thereby causing want of fodder and pasture. The construction of water works by Government has been of great benefit to the cattle, thereby enabling fodder to be grown. Further works of a similar nature are proposed for the future.	There are some small streams. Almost all the tanks are dry; wells are in a similar condition, and the remedial measures undertaken are deepening old and sinking new ones.	

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains *Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.*			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.
1876.				
October ...	8⅓	11¾	11¾	12½
November ...	8	9	10	9¼
December, 1st week ...	7½	8½	11	9¾
" 2nd " ...	7½	7½	8⅓	8¾
" 3rd " ...	6⅓	6½	6⅓	7½
" 4th " ...	6	6½	6¼	7
Average of the last four years ...	18	43½	32¾	33½

Collector Mr. W. S. Whiteside).

f	g	h	i	j	k
Collector in charge Mr. A. F. Cox).					
There are no considerable stocks of grain. Large importations *viâ* the Railway which traverses the division have been made, but at very high prices.	The population is 99,628: 20 or 25 per cent. of the people are artisans, who just manage to earn a living.	There has been some emigration to Ceylon and other places, but to an inconsiderable extent. Further emigration is expected, but to a less degree, as relief works are now in active operation.	The relief works for this taluk already suggested are insufficient, and further schemes will be submitted for approval.	Government has given slight relief to the infirm and aged in this taluk. Private charity has done something, but it will not last much longer.	At present there are 2,000 persons on relief works. Estimate for the future is— *On works.* 1st March ... } 17,000 1st May ... } 1st July ... }
Taluk (Collector Mr. W. S. Whiteside).					
There are no local stocks of grain in the taluk. Merchants keep small quantities in store. Importations are made largely from Madras *viâ* Vellore, and they will continue steadily. If the famine continues, local importations probably will not be able to cope with the demand. There is no probability of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The population is 213,045, and consists half of cultivators and labourers, and half of partly agriculturists and those engaged in other occupations. There are hardly any landholders who are able or likely to help their tenants.	No emigration has taken place; none is expected, as relief works are in progress and a relief camp will shortly be established at Chittoor.	The works now in progress, consisting of the construction of roads, sinking and repairing wells and town improvements, with those proposed for execution, are quite sufficient for the present. Where more are required, further proposals will be submitted.	No charitable relief has as yet been given.	The number now on the hands of Government is—2,238 on works; 3,000 more are waiting for employment till the further works proposed are commenced. The estimate for the future is— *On works.* 1st March ... 6,000 1st May ... 8,000 1st July ... 10,000
Taluk (Collector Mr. W. S. Whiteside).					
The local stocks of grain are considered to be small. Importations are made from Madras *viâ* Gudiattum Railway station Private enterprise is probably sufficient to meet demands. A fall in prices through ample importation is not expected.	The population is 60,211, and consists of one-fifth pure agriculturists and one-third partly cultivators and artisans. There are only a few rich landholders who are able and likely to aid their tenants.	No emigration as yet, but it may take place if the season continues unfavourable.	The works now in progress consist of the construction and repair of roads, wells, tank-bunds, tunnels and embankments, and removing prickly-pear. These are considered sufficient for the present, and as they become completed, other works will be carried out.	No charitable relief has been given to travellers, as none have applied for it.	The number now on the hands of Government is— *On works.* 2,013 *By charity Nil.* Forecast for the future is— *On works.* 1st March ... 4,000 1st May ... 5,000 1st July ... 6,000

NORTH ARCOT

a	b	c	d	e
The crops saved are estimated both for kharif and rabi at 2 annas.	Remissions Rs. 40,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,67,835.	So far there have been no deaths among the cattle, but, unless the season improves, great mortality is expected from scarity of fodder and water. Prickly pear has been used as fodder, but only to a small extent, and efforts are being made to improve the water-supply.	Water is becoming scarce, but there remains sufficient for drinking purposes. The usual remedial measures will be carried out.	

GUDIATTUM Taluk (Acting

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains. (Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.) Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.
1876.				
October ...	7½	9	10¼	10
November ...	7½	9	10¼	10
December, 1st week ...	7¾	7½	8½	9
" 2nd " ...	7¼	7¼	7¾	7½
" 3rd " ...	6½	7¼	7¾	7
" 4th " ...	6	7¼	6¾	7½
Average for the past four years . .	17	29¼	32½	28

a	b	c	d	e
The crops saved are estimated for both kharif and rabi at from 3 to 5 annas.	Rs. 70,000 will have to be remitted, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,99,430	The deaths among the cattle have so far been trifling. Information regarding the anticipated mortality is the same as for Gudiattum Taluk.	*Vide* remarks on Gudiattum Taluk.	

. VELLORE Taluk (Acting

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains (Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.) Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.
1876.				
October ...	10½	13½	14½	14
November ...	8	9¾	11	12¼
December, 1st week ...	8	8½	9	10½
" 2nd " ...	8	9½	9	9½
" 3rd "	7	8	7¾	8
" 4th " ...	7	7¾	7¾	7½
Average for the last 4 years	18	34¾	34½	29¾

a	b	c	d	e
Crops were saved on only 2,400 acres, and they yielded an average of 6 annas.	Remissions Rs. 1,50,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,98,766.	There has been no mortality among cattle hitherto. The ryots who could afford it have taken their cattle to the river-sides; others have sold theirs. Government has adopted no remedial measures.	There are no villages entirely without water, but the wells, tanks, &c., are everywhere drying up. If advances are made to the ryots under the Land Improvement Act, they will remove silt from wells and tanks, which will be sufficient to meet requirements.	

ARCOT (Acting

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains (Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.) Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.
1876.				
October	10	11½	14½	10½
November	8	5¼	11	12
December, 1st week ...	8	...	11	10¾
" 2nd " ...	7½	...	9	10½
" 3rd " ...	7	...	8½	8¾
" 4th " ...	7	...	7¼	7¾
Average for the last four years	16¼	29	29	26½

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g.	h	i	j	k
Sub-Collector Mr. G. D. Irvine).					
It is estimated that there are 4,000 kallams of grain in the hands of the rich ryots for the use of their families; large importations are made from Madras to Gudiattum Railway Station. Prices are not expected to fall, but will be ruled by the Madras rates.	The population is 162,980. Of the 56,578 males, 3,300 are merchants, 28,700 cultivators, 13,210 are coolies, and the rest of other professions. There are but few of high castes, and there are no rich landholders.	There has been no regular emigration, but about 200 persons left the taluk in search of work. As relief works have been started, no further exodus is expected.	Relief works to the amount of Rs. 12,200 have been started, and further works estimated at Rs. 11,500 have been approved. As the works in hand approach completion, others will be commenced.	Rs. 460 have been privately subscribed for the relief of the poor. Relief camps have been instituted at Vellore, Ranipett and Chittoor at Government expense.	There are 650 persons now on the hands of Government on works. The estimate for the future is— On works. 1st March ... 1st May ... 5,000 1st July ...
Sub-Collector Mr. G. D. Irvine).					
The stock of grain is chiefly in the hands of a few rich ryots and the merchants of Vellore town, and it is impossible to correctly estimate the quantity; importations are made largely, but have not reduced prices much.	The population is 179,156, and is chiefly of low caste. Two-thirds are poor, one-third middle class, with a sprinkling of well-to-do people; three-fourths are cultivators who are mostly urban and one-fourth artisan, &c. There are no rich landholders, and the few rich ryots are either unable or unwilling to help others, except to a small extent.	About 1,000 people have emigrated, but it is not known whether or not they have bettered themselves. The Tahsildar considers that four times the number already emigrated may follow them.	Relief works to the amount of Rs. 31,776 have already been started, and others amounting to Rs 31,800 more have been approved and will be taken in hand as the others are finished.	973 aged and infirm persons are fed daily from Municipal Funds. The rich traders of Vellore will not help the poor. A relief camp will shortly be opened by Government where those unable to earn their living on relief works will be fed.	The number now on the hands of Government is— On works. 5,461 Estimate for the future is— On works. 1st March ... 10,000 1st May ... 15,000 1st July ... 20,000
Sub-Collector Mr. G. D. Irvine).					
The stock of grain in hand is *nil*. Importations are made to a small extent, but there is not much private enterprise. There are two railway stations on the borders of the taluk, from whence supplies can easily be drawn.	The population is 157,391, and is of mixed castes. The agriculturists number three-fourths. Of these, three-eighths are urban and three-eighths artisan. There are no rich landholders able to aid their tenants.	Some emigration took place in the earlier days of the distress, but they returned when relief works were opened.	Relief works to the amount of Rs. 20,000 have been already started, and works to the amount of Rs. 4,500 more have been approved. When these approach completion, others will be started.	No charitable relief is given to travellers; 54 persons are fed at a relief house. The rich native traders, who have made large profits out of the famine prices for grain, have done, and will do, nothing to aid the poor.	The number now on relief works is 3,782. Estimate for the future is— On works. 1st March ... 1st May ... 20,000 1st July ...

NORTH ARCOT

a	b	c	d	e
				WALLAJAH Taluk (Assistant
The crop saved under wells and spring channels averages from full to 9 as., the usual area of cultivation being reduced. Under tanks hardly any crops have been procured. The dry crops have almost entirely failed, and only in a few places has a 3-anna crop been reaped.	Remissions Rs. 2,50,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,25,636.	*Vide* Chendragiri Taluk.	*Vide* Chendragiri Taluk.	

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.*)		
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cumboo.
1876.			
October	8	12¾	12¼
November	8	11	10½
December, 1st week ...	8½	11	...
„ 2nd „ ...	8	9½	10
„ 3rd „ ...	7½	8½	10
„ 4th „ .	7	8¼	...
Average of the past four years	16¼	27¼	19¼

For further remarks *vide* Chendragiri Taluk

				POLUR Taluk (Deputy
The average crops saved are estimated at, for Nunjah 4 as. and for Punjah 8 annas. There is no prospect of further sowings.	Remissions Rs. 95,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,05,580.	No mortality among the cattle so far. By the use of prickly pear as fodder and by sinking new and deepening old wells, future deaths may be prevented to a great extent.	The tanks are dry, and there is but little water in wells and ponds for drinking purposes. Should there be no early fall of rain, steps will be taken to sink wells and clear ponds, &c.	

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.*)			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.
1876.				
October	10¼	...	14½	17
November	10	...	11	12
December, 1st week ...	8½	...	10	8
„ 2nd „ ...	8		8¾	8
„ 3rd „ ...	6½	...	7½	7
„ 4th „ ...	7	11½	7¾	7
Average of the last 4 years	21	27	31	31½

				WANDEWASH Taluk
The crops saved are estimated at for Nunjah 4 annas and Punjah 8 annas.	Remissions Rs. 1,00,000, out of a total revenue of Rs 3,74,840	There has not been much mortality among cattle or agricultural stock. By using prickly pear, sinking new and deepening existing wells, cattle can be saved to some extent; but it is feared that the want of fodder later on will carry off many, especially as there are no jungles to which the cattle can be driven.	Water is rapidly failing. As a remedial measure, the deepening of wells and tanks is recommended.	

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.*)	
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.
1876.		
October	10	18½
November	10	12¼
December 1st week ...	...	...
„ 2nd „ ...	10	10
„ 3rd „ ...	8½	9
„ 4th „ ...	8	8½
Average of the last four years	20	29½

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Collector in charge, Mr. A. F. Cox).					
Vide Chendragiri Taluk.	The population is 216,204, and is chiefly agricultural and poor. For further remarks *vide* Chendragiri Taluk.	There has been considerable emigration to Ceylon and other places. Further emigration is expected, but to a less degree, as relief works are now in active operation.	The relief works in hand will suffice for the next 2 or 3 months, after which, if the necessity arises, further relief must be afforded.	At present private charity keeps pace with the necessity of feeding the poor, infirm and aged, but soon the Government will have to open relief houses.	At present there are 5,000 persons on relief works. Estimate for the future is— *On works.* 1st March ... } 17,000 1st May ... } 1st July ... }
Collector Mr. Meer Ausurdin).					
The local stocks of grain in hand are kept by the ryots for their own use. Importations from Madras *vid* Vellore Railway Station, 34 miles off, are inconsiderable. Private enterprise is considered insufficient to meet the demand.	The population is 109,150, and is of both high and low caste, with only a few well-to-do people. There are no zemindars or large landholders able to maintain their tenants.	No emigration has taken place, and there will be none when relief works are opened. It is proposed to open relief houses where a small number of people who are unable to support themselves may be maintained.	No relief works opened as yet, but proposals are now under consideration, and some works will be undertaken at once.	No charitable relief is given.	There were no persons on the hands of Government on date of report. Estimate for the future is— *On works.* *By charity.* 1st March ... 2,000 70 1st May ... 2,500 100 1st July ... 3,000 150
(Deputy Collector Mr. Meer Ausurdin).					
There are larger stocks of grain in this taluk than in the other portions of the district. When grain is in urgent demand, it will be imported from Madras.	The population is 153,507, and consists of both high and low castes, the latter predominating. About ¼ are well-to-do, but no aid can be expected from them. About 15 per cent. of the whole population are urban or artisans; the rest are cultivators.	Small emigration of the poor classes has taken place. Further emigration will be checked by the opening of relief works.	A scheme of relief works is under consideration, and will be commenced when approved.	No charitable relief is given to travellers and others, as it is not at present required.	The number now on the hands of Government is *nil*. Estimate for the future is— *On works.* 1st March ... 5,000 1st May ... 7,000 1st July ... 9,000

NORTH ARCOT

a	b	c	d	e
				KALASTRI Taluk (Assistant
No definite information. Crop saved perhaps one-eighth.	As this is a zemindari division, no estimate regarding remissions is sent up. The total revenue is Rs. 2,35,608.	*Vide* Chendragiri Taluk.	*Vide* Chendragiri Taluk.	

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cumboo.
October 1876 ...	11	12¼	...
November 1876 ...	8½	13	...
1st week December 1876	7½	10¼	...
4th " " " ...	6¾	7¾	...
Average of the last three years ...	18	30½	31½

				KARVETTNUGGER Taluk (Assist
In this taluk full or nearly full crops have been gathered, and enormous profits secured.	This being a zemindari division, no estimate of remissions is given. The total revenue is Rs. 2,25,899.	*Vide* Chendragiri Taluk.	*Vide* Chendragiri Taluk.	

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.
October 1876 ...	10½	16¼	15½	14¼
November 1876 ...	8	13	18	11¾
1st week December 1876 ...	8	10¾	11	10
2nd " " " ...	8¼	11	11½	10
3rd " " " ...	7	11	10½	10
4th " " " ...	6½	9½	8½	8½
Average of the last three years	16	29	28	27

				PUNRANUG Taluk (Deputy Tahsildar
The crops saved are estimated at for kharif 1 to 2 annas, rabi *nil.*	This being a zemindari estate, the estimated amount of remission is not stated, though the zemindar has applied to Government to remit some of the revenue, which amounts to Rs 66,859. He has been allowed to pay half the Peishkush during the current year, and to liquidate the balance by instalments within the next three years.	The past mortality among cattle and agricultural stock is about 700. No estimate for the future is given.	Water is rapidly diminishing in the tanks and wells. Rs. 600 have been allotted for sinking a well in the bed of the great tank at Punganur, and other wells will be deepened and improved as relief works, and will be of great service to the people and cattle.	

Weeks ending.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Per measure weighing Rs. 75*). Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Jumalia	Ragi	Sujja.	Wheat.	Horse-gram.
7th October 1876 ...	10	10½	13	15¾	16	12	15
14th " " ...	9	9½	10	13	13	11	14
21st " " ...	8	8½	10	13	13	11	14
28th " " ...	7½	8	9	12	12	11	12
4th November 1876 ...	7½	8	9½	12½	12½	11	12
11th " " ...	8½	8¾	10	13½	13½	9½	12
18th " " ...	8½	9	10	13½	13½	9½	12
25th " " ...	7½	8	9	12	12	8	11
2nd December 1876 ...	7½	8	9	12	12	8	11
9th " " ...	7½	8	9	11	12	8	11
16th " " ...	7	7½	8	9	10	8	11
23rd " " ...	6½	6½	7	7½	8	8	10
29th " " ...	6	6½	6¾	7½	8	8	10
5th January 1877 ...	6¾	7	7½	8½	8½	6½	10½
Average of the last three years ...	18	17	...	35	...	13	18

DISTRICT—continued

f	g	h	i	j	k
Collector in charge Mr. A. F. Cox).					
No information.	The population is 135,104. The zemindar has both the means and the desire to aid his tenants.	There has been some emigration to Ceylon and other places, but only to a small extent. Further emigration is expected to be trifling.	No information.	No information.	No information.
nt Collector in charge Mr. A. F. Cox).					
The crop having been excellent, there are large stores of grain, but it is sold only wholesale, consequently the poor cannot obtain it in small quantities, and are in great distress.	The population is 289,894, and is chiefly agricultural and poor. About a quarter of the whole population are artisans, who get just a bare subsistence. The zemindar is in financial difficulties, and no help can be expected from him. His estate has yielded well, but the cooly class, who have no lands, will have to be aided by Government.	No information.	No information.	No information.	No information.
p charge Mr. Mahomed Vumai).					
The local stock, as far as ascertainable, is as follows :— Putties. Rice ... 50 Paddy ... 30 Ragi ... 20 Tujjalu ... 1 Punnalu ... 1 Horse-gram ... ½ Wheat ... ¼ Total ... 102¾ putty is equal to 80 ballas of 320 tolahs each. Large importations are made *viâ* Gudiattum Railway Station. Private enterprise is sufficient to meet demands. A fall in prices has taken place through ample importations.	The population is 109,282, and is composed of two-thirds agriculturists and the remainder artisans and traders. The people are chiefly low caste, and there are none able and willing to aid their tenantry.	About 2,000 persons emigrated in October and November, but have since returned, on the opening of relief works near their own homes. Further emigration is improbable.	Eleven relief works, principally roads, have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 37,000. Three more roads are proposed to be undertaken when required, at a total cost of Rs. 10,000.	No charitable relief is given by Government to travellers and the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work. The zemindar recently opened a relief house, where about 100 persons are fed daily.	The number now on the hands of Government is— *On works.* 3,161 — *By charity.* *Nil* Anticipated numbers are— *On works.* — *By charity.* 1st March, 1st May.., 1st July... } 5,000 — *Nil*

NORTH ARCOT.

a	b	c	d
As this is a zemindari division, no information regarding the crops saved can be obtained.	No remissions required. Total revenue Rs. 27,616.	The tahsildar estimates the past deaths of cattle at 500, the anticipated at 10,000. These numbers the Sub-Collector thinks too high. Ryots are feeding their cattle on leaves. The only measure adopted by Government is to recommend the use of prickly pear, but it does not find favour.	The water-supply is running short. Government has given aid towards the removing of silt from existing wells and the sinking of new ones.

KANGUNDI Taluk (Acting

Last week in	Prices of the principal food-grains. (Measures per rupee.)					
	Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Wheat.	Cumboo.	Horse-gram.
1876.						
October ...	3¾	6	5½	4	6	6
November ...	3¾	6	5	3½	6	5½
December ...	3	5	4½	3	4½	5
Average of the last six years.	9½	12¾	29½	5	28	15½

Regarding the Arnee Jagir no separate report has been made, but the Madras Board of Revenue state that

DISTRICT—concluded.

	g	h	i	j	k
Sub-Collector Mr. G. D. Irvine).					
The stock of grain in hand is estimated at 20,000 putties, and 30 or 35 putties of grain are imported every week by rail. Unless the season improves, there will be no fall in prices, notwithstanding ample importations.	The population is 52,047, and is chiefly low-caste. The zemindar is the only wealthy man, and he has done nothing to aid his tenants.	From 4 to 500 people have emigrated, and nothing is known as to how they have fared. None have returned. If rain does not fall, 2 or 3,000 will follow.	Government has no intention of commencing relief works in the taluk.	No charitable relief is given. The opening of a relief-house is recommended, as it would be of great use, but it should be maintained by the zemindar.	500 persons will have to be supported, either on works or by charity. The Commissioner remarks that this is a zemindari tract, and one that is far more fortunate in comparison with the other portions of the district. Distress is not severe yet, and there is no famine. There was timely, though not plenteous, rainfall. The zemindar will be made to provide relief for his tenants when required.

its condition does not differ much from that of the adjacent Government taluks of Vellore and Arcot.

BELLARY DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. J. H. MASTER.

TALUKS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue.	Cultivation.		Prices of the principal food-grains (Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee).								Rainfall.	
						Ordinary prices.				Actual present prices.					
				Dry.	Wet.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
				Percentage.										Inches.	Inches.
1. Pennakondah	654	88,754	1,09,178	87	13	19·44	31·67	31·02	38·56	5·94	8·24	7·52	8·73	16·48	7·77
2. Madakeira	439	79,458	91,880	87	13	22·41	36·31	37·06	42·44	5·94	12·36	9·50	14·55	19·08	6·20
3. Hindupur	481	87,895	1,15,094	78	2	18·36	35·79	...	40·74	6·48	10·30	6·65	15·52	14·95	7·95
4. Gooty	1,014	144,568	2,18,980	97	3	15·25	26·13	23·85	26·02	7·02	9·27	Nil.	9·70	19·76	7·67
5. Alur	677	98,230	2,79,166	99·9	0·1	13·72	25·55	22·50	Nil	7·83	9·27	8·07	Nil.	18·77	5·68
6. Adoni	805	181,583	2,79,366	99	1	13·77	26·33	25·77	28·37	8·10	9·01	7·60	Nil.	25·40	11·15
7. Tadpatri	772	117,211	1,76,193	97	3	16·62	24·04	22·82	24·34	7·29	8·75	7·99	9·21	23·05	5·04
8. Kudlighi	864	93,228	1,06,038	96	4	13·36	30·32	24·00	34·61	6·48	8·24	...	9·70	19·52	17·95
9. Raidrug	890	87,779	1,40,034	96	4	18·29	31·09	34·13	33·59	8·10	9·27	...	9·21	11·58	8·10
10. Hospett	540	93,424	1,55,152	87	13	11·61	26·07	21·55	29·90	7·02	7·21	7·60	8·73	21·48	9·35
11. Harpunhulli	592	85,729	1,08,406	98	2	14·04	32·89	24·68	39·65	7·56	7·72	...	9·21	15·76	7·65
12. Huvinhadgali	623	89,5[illegible]	1,36,802	99·2	0·8	12·82	29·07	23·43	38·80	7·56	8·24	...	...	10·61	8·14
13. Bellary	985	182,24[illegible]	3,03,274	99	1	13·90	24·91	21·56	33·22	7·02	7·21	7·52	8·73	13·28	5·88
14. Anantapur	789	102,761	1,35,382	94	6	17·82	26·77	28·43	31·78	8·10	10·30	9·87	10·18	18·75	3·70
15. Dharmaveram	1,226	120,608	1,41,342	95	5	23·22	30·13	28·50	32·02	8·10	9·27	9·50	9·70	14·33	4·00
Total ...	11,351	1,653,010	24,96,287	96	4										

BELLARY DISTRICT

a	b	c	d	e
The estimated kharif crop saved is 2 annas; the rabi 3 annas. No prospect of further sowings, unless under a few wells. In this, and most of the following Taluks, the land not sown, and those that produce no crop at all, appear to have been left out of the calculation.	Remissions Rs. 69,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,09,178.	One-third of the non-agricultural cattle have already died, and three-fourths are expected to succumb before the season can improve. There has been a slight mortality among the agricultural stock, and one fourth are expected to die. Prickly pear has been used as fodder, but it is scarce. There are no reserved forests or pasture lands. Importation of fodder is strongly advocated to save the rest, but it would be very expensive.	The water-supply is be coming daily smaller. Strenuous efforts are being made to meet the deficiency by sinking wells at Government expense and giving advances under the Land Improvement Act.	

PENNAKONDAH Taluk (Assist

Weeks ending.	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Horse-gram.
7th October 1876	8	9	12	11	10
14th " ...	7	7½	12	11	10
21st " ...	7	7½	12	11	10⅙
28th " ...	5	5½	9	8	9
4th November 1876	5	5½	9	9	8
11th " ...	5	5½	9	7½	7
18th " ...	5	5½	9	7½	7
25th " ...	5	5½	9	7½	7
2nd December 1876	5	5½	8	7	8
9th " ...	5	5½	8	7	7
16th " ...	5	5½	8	7	7
23rd " ...	5	5½	7	6½	6½
30th " ...	5	5¼	6¾	6½	6½
6th January 1877	5	5¼	6½	6½	6½
13th " ...	...	5¼	6½	6½	6½
20th " ...	...	6	7½	7½	6½
Average for the past six years ...	15⅓	17	36⅚	30⅚	27½

a	b	c	d	e
The estimated amount saved out of the crops not withered is for both kharif and rabi 2 annas. The only crops not withered are under a few wells and spring channels, and, except under such sources, there is no prospect of further sowings.	Remissions Rs. 70,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 91,880.	About half the non-agricultural cattle have died, and it is estimated that three-fourths will have perished before the season can improve. One-eighth have already perished, and at least one-fourth will perish, of the agricultural stock. There is but little prickly pear, and the only remedy is to make advances to ryots to enable them to feed their animals on imported grain or fodder imported on a large scale, and cattle camps formed	There is no river in the taluk. The wells are drying up, and advances are being made for the purpose of sinking wells in tank-beds and channels.	

MADAKSIRA Taluk (Assistant

Weeks ending.	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Horse-gram.
7th October 1876...	8½	9	12	12	11
14th " ...	7½	8	10½	10½	9½
21st " ...	7	7½	10	10	9½
28th " ...	6	6½	8	8	8
4th November 1876	5¼	5½	8	7½	8
11th " ...	6	6½	10	8	8
18th " ...	6	6½	8	7½	7½
25th " ...	6	6½	8	7½	7½
2nd December 1876	6	6½	8	7	7
9th " ...	6	6½	8	7	7
16th " ...	6	6½	7	7	6
23rd " ...	5¾	6	7	7	6½
30th " ...	5¼	5½	6½	6	6
6th January 1877	5	5¼	6½	6¼	6
13th " ...	5½	5¾	7½	7½	7
20th " ...	6	6¼	8	8	7
Average for the last six years ...	16⅚	19½	38½	37	33

-(Collector Mr. J. H. Master).

f	g	h	i	j	k
ant Collector Mr. H. T. Ross).					
The stock of grain in hand is estimated at 3,000 tons, in the hand, of a few rich holders. Importations are made from Bangalore and other parts of Mysore, and from stations on the North-West Line. Private enterprise is insufficient to meet the wants of the people, and will not cause a fall in prices.	Population is 88,754, of whom 3,880 are high castes. There are about 20,000 families, of whom about 1,000 are well-to-do; two-thirds of the whole population are agriculturists. There are no landholders so wealthy as to be likely, or even able, to aid their tenants.	Emigration very slight, about 100 have gone to coffee estates in Malabar, where their relatives are already settled. No further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started are— Communication ... 19 Irrigation ... 19 Sanitation ... 16 Water-supply ... 21 TOTAL . 75 These are considered sufficient to meet all wants for some months to come; 26 other works are proposed to be undertaken when necessary.	In 15 villages charitable relief is given by Government in the shape of cooked food to travellers, the aged, infirm and very young, who have no means of support. In other places, village officers feed travellers at Government expense.	The number now on the hands of Government is— On works. 23,300 By charity. 3,000 Estimate for the future is— On works. By charity. 1st March 25,000 4,000 1st May 26,000 6,000 1st July 27,000 8,000 If early rains fall as usual in June, the numbers on relief works will probably fall to about 15,000 by 1st July.
Collector Mr. H. T. Ross).					
The local stocks are very small. Importation goes on principally from Bangalore, and some from Bellary. It is not probable that private enterprise will import sufficient quantities to cause a continued fall in prices, with a sufficient supply for the wants of the people.	Population is 79,458. Of these, 4,000 are high caste and 23,600 are Vellalars and other good castes. It is estimated that 1,000 families out of the 20,000 families in the taluk are well-to-do. Three-fourths are agriculturists, the remainder laborers. There are no landholders so wealthy as to be able to assist their tenants, or are they likely to do so.	No emigration is known to have taken place, nor is any probable so long as relief works and relief houses are maintained.	The relief works now in progress are— Communication ... 14 Sanitation ... 4 Water-supply ... 4 TOTAL ... 22 Thirty-one other works are proposed to be taken in hand when required. These will be sufficient till the next rains.	Travellers in distress are fed at stages of their journeys by village officers. The aged, infirm and orphans, and others known to be starving and unable to work, are given cooked food in 13 village relief houses.	The number of persons on the hands of Government is— On works. 18,000 By charity. 3,700. Estimate for the future is— On works. By charity. 1st March... 1st May ... 1st July ... } 30,000 6,000 The numbers for July are on the assumption that rain falls in June.

BELLARY

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif crops have totally failed, and it is estimated that 2 annas have been saved only in the crops sown under wells and nalas. Rabi crops not yet harvested; the yield is estimated at 2 annas, except in tank-beds, where it may be 4 annas. There is no prospect of further sowing.	Remissions Rs. 75,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,15,094.	More than one-third of the non-agricultural, and about one-eighth of the agricultural, cattle have been lost. It is anticipated that three-fourths of the former and one-fourth of the latter will perish. The people have made no attempt to save the non-agricultural stock. Very little prickly pear in the taluk. No further suggestions can be made than those given in Pennakonda and Madaksira taluks.	All tanks except one, rivers, many wells and nullas, are dry. Every effort is made to meet the failure of the water-supply by sinking new wells, deepening and clearing old ones, and by advances under the Land Improvement Act for these purposes, as well as general permission to sink temporary wells in the rivers, channels and tank-beds.	HINDUPUR, Taluk (Assist

HINDUPUR, Taluk (Assist

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Horse gram.
7th October 1876 ...	9	11	10	10
14th " ...	8	11	10	10
21st " ...	7	10	9	9
28th " ...	6	9	8	8
4th November 1876 ...	6½	9	8	8
11th " ...	6¼	9	7	8
18th " ...	7	9½	8¼	8
25th " ...	7	9	8	7
2nd December 1876 ...	7	9	8¼	7
9th " ...	7	8	7½	7
16th " ...	6½	7½	7	7
23rd " ...	6½	7¼	6½	7
30th " ...	6	7¼	6¾	7
6th January 1877 ...	6	7¼	7	7
13th " ...	6	8	8	7
20th " ...	6½	8	8½	7
Average of the last six years ...	17¾	47½	36	36¼

a	b	c	d	e
Dry. About 80,000 acres were sown for kharif, and on about $\frac{1}{10}$th of this area there was a 2 or 3-anna crop. No rabi sowings. Wet. About 3,000 acres have hitherto been sown for summer crops. On about half of this there has been a 6-anna crop, on the other half there has been from 3 annas to *nil*. Cold weather crops under wells and river channels are in fair condition, but the area is inconsiderable.	Remissions Rs. 2,00,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,18,980.	The majority of the cattle have been sent to graze in the Nallamalla hills. It is believed that but few have died so far, though many are in a very poor condition. The use of prickly pear does not seem to be successful. No remedial measures can be suggested. The greater portion of the useful cattle will doubtless survive.	No apprehensions are felt regarding the water supply, though much inconvenience will be felt by villagers having to go long distances for their water. Temporary and permanent wells are being dug by relief labor along the lines of road, and these measures will be very beneficial.	GOOTY Taluk (Sub-

GOOTY Taluk (Sub-

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Wheat.	Bengal gram.	Dhall.	Black gram.	Horse gram.
1876.								
4th Oct....	9	14	...	9	11	13	11	13
11th " ...	8½	12	12	8	9½	11½	11	11
18th " ...	7½	9	10	8	9	12	8	10
25th " ...	7½	9	10	8½	9½	12	8	10
28th " ...	6½	9	10	8	9	12	11	10
4th Nov....	6½	8	8	7	7	11	10	9
11th " ...	6½	8	9	7	9	10	12	8
18th " ...	6½	8	9	7	9	10	12	8
25th " ...	6½	7½	9	6	8	10	10	6
2nd Dec....	6½	7½	9	6½	8	9	10	6½
9th " ...	6½	8	9	7¼	8	9	10	7
16th " ...	6½	8	8½	7	8	9	10	7
23rd " ...	6½	8	9	7½	8	9	10	7
30th " ...	6½	7½	8	7	8	9	10	7
1877.								
6th Jan. ...	6½	8	8¼	7½	8	9	10	7
Average of the last six years ...	13½	26¾	23½	10¼	7½*	14*	11½	24¼

* Average of 3 years.

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
ant Collector Mr. H. T. Ross).					
The local stocks are not ascertainable, but are known to be insignificant, except in the hands of a very few rich holders. Large importations are being made from Bangalore, but are not expected to continue, so a sustained fall in prices is not probable.	Population is 87,895; of these 5,734 belong to high-caste 20,960 are of the Vellalar and other good castes. About $\frac{1}{15}$th of the whole are well-to-do. Three-fourths are agriculturists. There are a few considerable landholders, but none so wealthy as to be likely, or even able, to aid their tenants.	No emigration is known to have taken place, nor is any likely as long as relief works and relief houses are extensively maintained.	The relief works now in progress are— Irrigation ... 1 Communication ... 15 Sanitation ... 3 Water-supply ... 7 TOTAL ... 26 40 irrigation and several other works are proposed. These will afford sufficient work till the season improves.	Travellers are fed at stages of their journeys by village officers at Government expense. Charitable relief in the shape of cooked food has been given in nine village relief houses to all persons known to be in extreme want and unable to work. Under recent orders relief in this shape will be much reduced.	The numbers now on the hands of Government are— On works. 16,000 By charity. 18,600 Estimate for the future is— On works. By charity. 1st March 20,000 5,000 1st May ... 22,000 7,000 1st July ... 24,000 8,000 If rain falls in June, the numbers on works will be reduced to about 16,000.
Collector Mr. W. H. Glenny).					
There are large stores of grain hoarded in grain pits. The people live on imported grain which comes into the taluk by two railway stations, which are fed by good roads. Private enterprise amply suffices to supply the taluk with food. Government importation has caused a slight fall in prices, which will shortly rise again.	The population is 144,568, and consists chiefly of agriculturists, the artisans being in a great minority; they are mostly Hindus, with a small percentage of Mussalmans. No help is to be expected from the richer ryots, and many of the poorer are on relief works.	No emigration further than to the nearest relief work has taken place. None is expected hereafter.	Storing of metal and other road works afford ample employment for all who seek it, and will be sufficient for 3 months more.	Relief is given in 12 villages to the maximum extent of 4 per cent. of the population. Village officers feed destitute travellers at the cost of Government.	The numbers now on the hands of Government are— On works. 32,000 By charity. 2,000 Estimate for the future is— On works. By charity. 50,000 70,000 If rain falls in June, the numbers in July will be reduced to 10,000 or 20,000.

BELLARY

a	b	c	d	e
				ALUR Taluk (Sub-
DRY. 34,000 acres were sown for kharif. The outturn was *nil*. No rabi sowings. WET. Extent so small that it need not be noticed; all the crops may therefore be said to have been lost.	As this taluk has lost all its crops, almost a total remission of revenue will have to be made. The total revenue is Rs. 2,79,166.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk, except that as there has been no home produce of fodder, and the taluk is almost entirely off the great lines of traffic, the cattle have suffered far more.	There will be great scarcity of water, and people will have to go long distances to procure their supply, but no actual deaths are expected from this cause. Wells, both permanent and temporary, are being dug along lines of road and elsewhere.	No detailed list of the prices of the principal food-grains is sent up, but it is practically the same as for Gooty taluk.
				ADONI Taluk (Sub
On 128,000 acres sown for kharif, on two-thirds of this area, a 4-anna grain crop and a fine yield of kurbee was obtained. The kurbee is a very valuable product, and the total outturn is worth as much as a moderate grain crop would have been. On 1,000 acres of rabi the crop was successful. A small extent under tank irrigation yielded a 6 anna crop.	Remission Rs. 1,00,000, out of a total of revenue of Rs. 2,79,366.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk.	The taluk is not badly off for water, except in a few places.	

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains.							
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Horse gram.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Wheat.	Black gram.	Bengal gram.
1876.								
7th Oct. ...	8	8½	15	13	14	10	13	11½
14th „ ...	7¼	8	12¼	10½	13	9½	13	11
21st „ ...	7	8	10¼	10	12	9½	13	10½
28th „ ...	7	7¾	10	9¼	7	8¾	13	9
4th Nov. ...	6	6½	10¼	7½	10	6¼	12	8
11th „ ...	6¼	6½	8¾	7	9¾	6½	11	8
18th „ ...	6	6½	9	7	10¾	7¼	10¾	8¾
25th „ ...	6½	7	10¼	7¼	7¼	8¼	10¼	9
2nd Dec. ...	6	7	8½	7½	9½	7	12	9
9th „ ...	6	6¾	8¼	7½	9¼	7¾	12	9¼
16th „ ...	6¾	7	8¾	8	9¼	7¾	12½	9½
23rd „ ...	6½	7	9	8	9¼	8	12	9½
30th „ ...	6	6½	9	8	9½	8	13	9¼
1877.								
6th Jany. ...	6¼	6¾	10	7¼	9¼	8	12	8¼
13th „ ...	6¾	7½	8	8	9½	8	12	8¾
19th „ ...	6	6¾	8	8¼	9½	8½	9½	8½
Average of the last six years ...	11	12¼	23¾	21¾	28¾	10⅝	14¼	11½

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Collector Mr. W. H. Glenny).					
Vide remarks on Gooty taluk, with the exception that the ryots are a more comfortable class; the population is to a greater extent agricultural, and the percentage of Mussulmans is higher.	The population is 98,230. *Vide* further remarks on Gooty taluk.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk.	The number now on the hands of Government is 45,000; 5,000 of these are inhabitants of Adoni taluk. It is expected that the numbers for March, May and July will not exceed 45,000, though perhaps 50,000 or 60,000 may have to be admitted to relief.
Collector Mr. W. H. Glenny).					
Vide remarks on Gooty taluk. The taluk is well off in having three railway stations; prices are consequently a little lower than in the other taluks; private enterprise is sufficient to supply an adequate quantity of food for the people.	The population is 181,583, and is divided equally between agriculturists and weavers. There is a larger proportion here than elsewhere of poor people, many of whom have no means of livelihood. There are a large number of Musulmans, among whom there is great distress, though mitigated by the cheapness of animal food.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk.	The present number on the hands of Government is over 70,000; efforts will be made to keep this number from increasing.

BELLARY

a	b	c	d	e
Dry. 28,000 acres sown for kharif yielded a two or three-anna crop. Cotton, the chief crop, was entirely lost. No rabi sowings. **Wet.** Of 4,000 acres sown for kharif, one-third has yielded a fair utturn. Most of this area has been sown for rabi. The return will be much less than the kharif crop. There are 8,000 acres under wells. The first crop has yielded eight to ten annas. The second crop will not be so successful.	Remissions Rs. 80,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,76,193.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk.	The taluk is badly off for water, but there are many wells, where a sufficiency of drinking water will probably remain.	

TADPATRI Taluk (Sub-

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains.							
	Paddy, 1st sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Horse gram.	Bengal gram.
1876.								
Oct. 8th	17¼	18¾	8⅛	9⅛	13¾	14	13½	12
„ 16th	15	16	7½	8	10¾	10¾	11	11
„ 24th	13¼	14	6⅛	7¼	9	10	10½	10½
Nov. 1st	12½	13¾	6¼	6½	8½	9½	10	11
„ 9th	12	13½	6	6¼	8	9¾	9¾	10
„ 17th	12	13	6	6¼	8	8	9	10
„ 25th	12	13¼	6	6½	8	9½	8¾	10
Dec. 2nd	12	13¼	6	6½	8	8¾	8	10¼
„ 10th	12	13	6	6⅛	7¾	8¾	8	10¼
„ 18th	12	13	6	6½	7¾	8¾	7¾	11
„ 26th	12	3	6	6½	7¾	8¾	7	11
1877.								
Jan. 3rd	12	13	6	6½	7¾	8½	7	11
„ 12th	12	13	6	6¼	7¾	8½	7	11
Average of the last 6 years	24¾	27½	12¼	13½	22	24⁶	22	12

a	b	c	d	e
An average 1¼ anna crop has been saved on the whole. Further sowings may take place to the extent of 1,000 acres under tanks, wells, &c.	Remissions Rs. 66,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,06,038.	Five thousand two hundred out of 15,600 agricultural stock, and 30,650 out of 92,040 cattle, have died up to date of report. Of the remaining 71,790 head, 10,000 may be expected to die. Ryots are feeding their cattle on date leaves, roots of grass, leaves of jungle trees, &c., and the large herds have been driven to the Nallamalla hills. There is very little prickly-pear. It is recommended that Government should import fodder and establish depôts at certain places.	This taluk is very badly off for water. All tanks, river channels, and jungle streams are perfectly dry, and the few wells will soon be dry also. Sinking wells, &c., is adopted as a remedial measure.	

KUDLIGHI Taluk (Deputy

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.		
	Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.
1876.			
October, 1st week ...	7	8	...
„ 2nd „ ...	5	8	8
„ 3rd „ ...	5½	8	10
„ 4th „ ...	5½	7	10
November, 1st week ...	5¼	6	...
„ 2nd „ ...	5½	7	9
„ 3rd „ ...	5¼	6½	7
„ 4th „ ...	5¾	6	7
December, 1st „ ...	5¾	6	7
„ 2nd „ ...	5	6½	7½
„ 3rd „ ...	6	7	8
„ 4th „ ...	6¼	8	8
Average of the last 6 years...	11¼	31¼	37¾

a	b	c	d	e
The crops saved for both kharif and rabi are estimated at 1¾ annas.	Remissions Rs. 1,12,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,40,034.	About one-quarter of the agricultural stock, and half of the other cattle, have died; the others are in a very poor condition. Scarcely any fodder is to be had. They are at present fed on prickly-pear and roots of jungle grass.	Tanks have dried up. There are no springs in nallahs and channels, and no likelihood of improvement in this respect. Wells might be deepened, &c.	

RAIDRUG Taluk (Deputy

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.		
	Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.
1876.			
October, 1st week ...	9	13	13
„ 2nd „ ...	7	11	11
„ 3rd „ ...	6½	8½	9
„ 4th „ ...	6	8½	9
November, 1st week ...	5½	7½	8
„ 2nd „ ...	6	7	8
„ 3rd „ ...	6	7	8½
„ 4th „ ...	6	7	8
December, 1st week ...	6	7	8
„ 2nd „ ...	6½	7	8
„ 3rd „ ...	6½	7	8
„ 4th „ ...	6½	7	8
Average of the last 6 years ...	14	32	34

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Collector Mr. W. H. Glenny).					
Vide remarks on Gooty taluk. Tadpatry has two railway stations, both favourably situated.	The population is 117,211, and is mainly agricultural. A large proportion are farm labourers. There are many of the sheep and goat-keeping castes. The towns are few, chiefly inhabited by petty traders. The artisans are comparatively few. The agricultural labourers are better off here than elsewhere this year, owing to the sustained demand for labour in lands under wells and channels.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk, except that for the only new line of road which it is desirable to make, there are absolutely no materials within an average distance of 6 or 8 miles.	No information.	The number now on the hands of Government is 14,000. This number will not increase beyond 15,000 or 16,000; the maximum will be reached on 1st May, unless rain fails.
Collector Mr. N. Mivurgesam Moodeliar).					
The ryots have about 10,00,000 seers of grain in stock, which is only sufficient for their own wants. About 38,000 seers are imported from Bellary every week. The local merchants are not wealthy, but their importations are sufficient to keep the prices steady.	The population is 93,228, and is three-fourths agricultural, and the rest urban and artisan. They are generally poor, and there are no rich landholders who are able or willing to render help to the poor.	There has been no emigration, nor is there likely to be any. There has been considerable immigration from adjoining taluks.	One hundred and twenty-two relief works have already been sanctioned, and are now in progress. Besides these, 33 irrigation works are proposed to be undertaken as the others are finished.	No charitable relief is given to pauper travellers. The aged, infirm, the blind and children incapable of working are fed in relief houses at a daily cost of Rs. 100.	The numbers now on the hands of Government are— On works. 19,974; By charity. 2,019. The Deputy Collector estimates the numbers for the future for this and Raidrug taluk together at, on— On works. / By charity. 1st March 28,000 / 3,000; 1st May 30,000 / 4,000; 1st July 32,000 / 5,000
Collector Mr. N. Mivurgesam Moodeliar).					
Some wealthy ryots and merchants have 20,00,000 seers of grain in stock. Grain is imported from Bellary to a small extent, but is insufficient in quantity.	The population is 67,779. No details are given regarding them. There are no rich persons to aid the poor.	About 500 persons have gone to villages where wet cultivation is carried on. About 1,000 have taken their cattle to distant villages in search of fodder, and about 1,000 more may be expected to leave; but all will return after the famine.	Prickly-pear is being cleared in 37 villages. Road-works are in progress. Repairs of tanks and channels may yet be undertaken, but these are insufficient to meet the wants of the people as regards relief. The construction of four large tanks and repairing another, at a total cost of Rs. 1,30,000, will prove sufficient.	Charitable relief is given to travellers, the aged, infirm, blind and children unable to work.	7,850 people are employed on relief works, and about as many more may be expected if fresh works are started.

BELLARY

a	b	c	d	
The crops saved are estimated at 7 annas. These crops refer only to the land under the Toongabhadra Channels, which from absence of rain have borne badly. Further sowings are expected under the river channels.	Remissions Rs. 60,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,55,152.	Out of 122 villages in the taluk there is fodder in 34 for 9,000 cattle. Of the remaining 18,000 cattle; half have already died. It is expected that only 4,000 will survive the famine. Cattle, are being sold for trifling sums, a rupee or less, and even a few seers of grain. Government has done nothing to save them, beyond suggesting the use of prickly-pear, which is too expensive to prepare to be of much use. To provide against a famine of fodder for the future, the Deputy Collector advised allowing the ryots to hold waste land at one-fourth of the land they cultivate without being required to pay assessment on it.	The wells and tanks are drying up. No remedial measures are suggested.	

HOSPETT Taluk (Deputy

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Cholum.
1st week, October 1876	8	13
2nd " " ...	8	13
3rd " " ...	6½	9
4th " " ...	6	8½
1st " November 1876	6	7
2nd " " ...	5	6½
3rd " " ...	5½	7½
4th " " ...	5½	7½
1st " December 1876	5½	7
2nd " " ...	6	7
3rd " " ...	6	7½
4th " " ...	6	7½
Average of the last six years	11	26½

a	b	c	d	
The kharif crop saved is estimated at 3 annas. No rabi cultivation at all. No hope of further sowings.	Remissions Rs. 84,750, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,08,406.	Of the cattle, one-third have already died. There is sufficient fodder to last 1 or 2 months. Ryots will try to save their ploughing cattle in preference to others. Further mortality is expected, and but few will survive the famine. There is but little prickly-pear in the taluk. Those ryots who have no straw feed their cattle on jungle leaves, &c. No suggestions for the future are offered.	All the tanks are dry, and the wells are drying up. In several villages wells are dug and repaired from famine funds.	

HURPUNHULLI Taluk (Deputy

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.
1876.			
October, 1st week ...	10	11	...
" 2nd " ...	8	8½	10
" 3rd " ...	6½	7	9
" 4th " ...	6¼	8	9½
November, 1st " ...	5¼		...
" 2nd " ...	6½	7	...
" 3rd " ...	6½	7	8
" 4th " ...	7	7	8
December, 1st " ...	6¾	7	8
" 2nd " ...	6½	7	...
" 3rd " ...	6	7	...
" 4th " ...	7	7¼	...
" 5th " ...	7	7¼	...
Average of the last six years	13½	34½	46

a	b	c	d	
The crops saved are estimated at 3 annas. Further sowings are expected under Nala lands.	Remissions Rs. 1,07,630, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,36,802.	Of the 100,000 cattle in the taluk, one-sixth have already died. One-fourth of the whole only are expected to survive. Many cattle were driven to the Mulnad, but they had to return, as no fodder could be procured there. There is but little prickly-pear in the taluk.	Tanks and wells have dried up. Many are being repaired from famine funds.	

HUVINHADGALI Taluk (Deputy

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.
1876.			
October, 1st week ...	9	12	...
" 2nd " ...	8	8	...
" 3rd " ...	7	8	...
" 4th " ...	7	7	...
November, 1st week ...	6	6½	8
" 2nd " ...	6	7	8½
" 3rd " ...	6	6¾	8½
" 4th " ...	5¾	6¾	8
December, 1st week ...	6½	7	8
" 2nd " ...	7	7	8
" 3rd " ...	7	7½	8½
" 4th " ...	7	8	9
Average of the last six years ...	16½	29	40

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Collector Mr. V. Venkatachellum Pantalu).					
The stock of grain in hand would last the people for two months. Bellary Railway Station is 39 miles from Hospett, and further supplies may be drawn from there. Private enterprise is able to meet demands.	Of the population of 93,424, there are 20,000 agriculturists; the rest are merchants, artizans, &c. There are no zemindars or large landholders. There are a few well-to-do ryots, but they are not able to assist others.	No emigration has taken place. There is no prospect of emigration so long as relief works are in progress.	Relief works, such as digging new wells, repairing old ones, repairing tanks, making roads, &c., cost Rs. 68,134 up to the end of December. Further irrigation works are proposed.	Rs. 3,334 were spent up to the end of December in distributing cooked food to travellers, the aged and infirm, in two villages in the taluk.	The number now on the hands of Government is— On works. 18,194 — By charity. 3,077 Estimate for the future is— On works. / By charity. March 1st 30,000 / 6,000 May " 40,000 / 8,000 July " 30,000 / 6,000
Collector Mr. V. Venkatachellum Pantalu).					
The grain in stock is estimated at 2,000 pootties of 1,000 seers each, and is reserved by the ryots for their own use. Cholum is imported from Bellary, 84 miles distant, but not in sufficient quantities.	Of the population of 85,729, 16,000 are non-agricultural, being urban and artizan. The landholders are not well off, and are unable to aid their tenants. There are no zemindars.	One-eighth of the population emigrated to the Mulnad with their cattle; most of them returned, as they were no better off. No further migration is expected.	Relief works at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 77,000, consisting of digging new wells, repairing tanks, &c., are in progress. Further works are in contemplation.	Cooked food is distributed to the aged, infirm, &c., and those unable to work, in the Cusbah town, at a cost of Rs. 80 per diem. Two other centre relief-houses will have to be opened, as distress is increasing.	The number on the hands of Government is— On works. 9,000 — By charity. 1,522 Estimate for the future is— On works. / By charity. 1st March, 1st May 18,000 / 3,044 If rain falls, the number in July may decrease to that now existing.
Collector Mr. V. Venkatachellum Pantalu).					
Local stocks of grain are scanty. Importations are made from Bellary, &c., but as the grain has to come from great distances, the prices are high. Unless Government imports, the prices will not fall.	The population is 89,538, of whom 20,000 are agricultural, and the rest artizan, &c. There are no landholders or zemindars able and willing to help their tenants.	About 5,000 persons emigrated with their cattle to the Mulnad. Many have returned. No further emigration is probable.	Up to the end of December Rs. 62,000 were spent on the repair of tanks and wells, making roads, &c. Certain irrigation works are proposed to be executed in the future.	Rs. 1,815 were expended up to the end of December in the Cusbah town in giving charitable relief to the aged, infirm, &c., and children under 10 years of age.	The number now on the hands of Government is— On works. 12,064 — By charity. 1,462 The estimate for the future is— On works. / By charity. 1st March 20,000 / 1,600 1st May 25,000 / 2,000 1st July 18,000 / 1,600

BELLARY

a	b	c	d	e
The crops saved for both kharif and rabi are below one anna. There is no prospect of any further sowings on dry land, and only to a very small extent on wet lands under the Tumbadhra channels.	Remissions Rs. 2,60,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,03,274.	Half the whole number of cattle and agricultural stock have died. About 6,000 are being fed on prickly-pear, and an equal number have been sent to the hills. No suggestions are offered for the future.	In most villages there will be enough drinking water to last till the rains. In the others advances are made to villagers to enable them to sink new wells and deepen old ones.	

BELLARY Taluk (Tahsildar

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Korra.
7th Oct. 1876 ...	8	12½	13¼	12¼	15⅙
14th " ...	7¼	7¼	11	11	13⅙
21st " ...	7	9	10	9⅔	11½
28th " ...	7	8¼	9⅛	9	13
31st " ...	6	7	8¾	8⅔	...
4th Nov. 1876 ...	5½	6	8	7	...
11th " ...	6	6¾	8¾	7⅙	...
18th " ...	6⅛	7	9⅛	8	—
25th " ...	6½	7	9⅛	8⅛	...
30th " ...	7	7	10	8¼	...
2nd Dec. 1876 ...	7	7	10	8	...
9th " ...	7	7	9¾	8	—
16th " ...	7	7	9½	8	...
23rd " ...	7½	7½	9¼	8¼	...
31st " ...	7	8	9	8¼	...
7th Jan. 1877 ...	6½	8	8½	8¾	...
14th " ...	6½	8	8¾	9	...
Average of the last six years ...	12	23	35	24¹	35

a	b	c	d	e
The crops saved are estimated at between 2 and 4 annas. No prospect of further sowings.	Half the total revenue of Rs. 1,35,382, will have to be remitted.	The past mortality among cattle may be estimated at ⅓rd of the whole. The anticipated mortality is expected to be half the present number. Feeding them on prickly-pear is not very successful.	There is no water in the tanks, and springs and wells are drying up. Sinking new wells and excavating springs would afford a measure of relief.	

ANANTAPUR Taluk (Deputy Collector

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains.		
	Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.
8th October 1876 ...	9⅓	12⅓	13
15th " ...	8	11	11
23rd " ...	8	10⅓	11
31st " ...	7	10	10⅓
8th November 1876 ...	6⅓	8⅓	8½
15th " ...	6⅓	9	10
23rd " ...	6⅓	8½	10
30th " ...	6⅓	8½	10
8th December 1876 ...	6⅓	8	9
15th " ...	6⅓	8	8⅓
23rd " —	6¼	7	7⅓
31st " ...	6¼	7	7⅓
8th January 1877 ...	6	7	7⅓
Average of the last six years	15¾	33½	34⅓

a	b	c	d	e
The average crops saved are estimated at from 2 to 4 annas. Except under river or spring channels and wells, there is no prospect of further sowings.	Three-fourths of the total revenue of Rs. 1,41,342, will have to be remitted.	Mortality among cattle has been three-fourths, and among agricultural stock one-half the entire number that were in the taluk. The anticipated deaths are estimated at half the present number of agricultural stock, and three-fourths of the other cattle. The prickly-pear in the taluk is unsuitable for fodder.	There is no water in the tanks; it is also failing in springs and wells.	

DHARMAVERAM Taluk (Temporary

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains.		
	Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.
1st October 1876 ...	11	14	14
8th " ...	10	13	13
16th " ...	9	11	11
24th " ...	7⅙	9	10
1st November 1876	6	8	8
7th " ...	6	8	8
15th " ...	6	8	8
23rd " ...	6	8	8
1st December 1876	6	8	8
8th " ...	6½	8	8
16th " ...	6	6¾	7
24th " ...	6	6¾	7
1st January 1877...	6	6¾	7
8th " ...	6	6¾	7
Average of the last six years ...	20½	31¾	33

DISTRICT—concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Mr. J. G. Firth).					
There is a sufficient stock of grain to supply the taluk for another year. Large quantities are imported by railway from the north as well as from Madras. Considerable exports have been made. Private enterprise is able to maintain supplies. There is no likelihood of prices falling till the early rains set in.	Population 182,244, of whom about one-fourth are high caste. About 37,000 are agricultural; the remainder urban or artizan. They are generally poor. There are no large landholders and none able to aid their tenants.	There has been slight emigration only: 4,000 persons are said to have left the taluk. Nothing is known as to whether they have bettered themselves or not.	Relief works have been started on 6 important roads, and about 55,000 persons are employed on them. Besides these, improvements have been sanctioned in 57 villages and the repair of 4 small tanks and a new road. These works, and the ones to be begun, are sufficient for the present.	Charitable relief is given in the shape of grain or cooked food to those unable to work, in several places in the taluk.	On January 13th there were— On works. 55,219 — By charity. 50 Estimate for the future is— On works. / By charity. 1st March, 1st May ... 65,000 / 1,000 1st July ... 35,000 / 1,000 The number for July is on the assumption that rain will fall in May or June.
Mr. K. Narasingarow).					
Local stocks are estimated at 500 kandies of 30 maunds each. Small supplies are drawn from 2 railway stations. Private enterprise is considered insufficient to meet the demand. If ample importations should take place, there would be no fall in prices, owing to the large requirements of the people.	Three-fourths of the total population of 102,761 are agriculturists and the remainder petty traders. No landholders are able to help their tenants.	Only a few persons left the taluk, and they returned on the opening of relief works.	The relief works now in hand are considered sufficient for the present. Further works will be commenced when required.	Cooked food is given to travellers and to the aged and infirm, who are unable to work.	The number now on the hands of Government is— On works. 15,200 — By charity. 70 The anticipated numbers are— On works. 1st March ... 18,000 1st May ... 20,000 1st July ... 22,000
Deputy Collector Mr. W. Winslow).					
The stock of grain in hand is estimated to be 300 kandies of 30 maunds each. Small supplies are drawn from 2 railway stations. Private enterprise is insufficient to meet the demand. Even if there be ample importations, prices will not fall owing to the large demands.	Of the entire population of 120,608, one-fourth are small traders, and the rest agriculturists. There are no landholders able and willing to help their tenants.	No emigration has taken place.	The relief works already started are sufficient for the present. The repair of irrigation works, roads between important places, excavating spring channels, sinking new wells, &c., will be started where needed.	Cooked food or grain is given to travellers and to the aged and infirm who are unable to work.	The number of persons now on the hands of Government is— On works. 18,701 — By charity. 842 Estimate for the future is— On works. 1st March ... 20,000 1st May ... 22,000 1st July ... 25,000

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. R. W. BARLOW.

Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue.	Cultivation.		Prices of the principal food-grains (seers of 80 tolas per rupee).												Rainfall.	
						Average of three years, 1872-73-74.				In 1875.				In 1876.				Average of three years, 1873-74-75 and 76 up to Nov.	In 1876-77 up to Nov.
				Wet.	Dry.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Rági.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Rági.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Rági.		
																		Inches.	Inches.
1. Saidapet ...	308	186,404	2,57,368	27,866	13,173	14·50	19·08	28·38	27·24	14·72	23·04	21·12	21·92	8·49	...	...	10·62	41·80	18·35
2. Trivellore ...	443	149,898	3,12,755	28,788	27,256	16·06	...	...	23·38	16·61	...	...	23·29	8·32	...	...	11·16	32·00	13·32
3. Ponnery ...	312	104,210	2,43,304	19,562	10,724	14·78	24·48	25·52	23·27	15·85	23·04	23·76	21·92	8·30	11·66	10·69	10·96	37·11	18·17
4. Chingleput ...	474	132,328	1,55,772	23,788	10,044	21·58	...	...	33·92	19·25	...	...	31·80	10·50	15·12	13·86	12·72	37·89	20·17
5. Conjeveram ...	447	168,036	2,85,611	40,407	29,916	15·46	26·88	30·80	24·91	16·62	...	...	23·85	9·62	...	...	12·72	36·02	23·87
6. Madurantakam	635	197,308	2,78,710	34,969	43,464	22·46	...	...	32·91	20·68	...	...	28·64	10·34	16·29	15·67	14·53	37·94	26·15
Total ...	2,619	938,184	15,33,520	175380	134,577	17·47	23·48	28·23	27·60	17·29	23·04	22·44	25·24	9·26	14·36	13·41	12·12	37·39	19·3

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

a	b	c	d	e
Two annas of the crop saved. No prospect of sowings, unless there be a timely fall of rain.	Remissions Rs. 1,73,000, out of a revenue of Rs. 2,57,368.	No mortality among cattle as yet, but it is apprehended if there be no rain. The pastures, obtained hitherto from slight showers and from withered crops, have now become exhausted. Deepening of wells, spring ponds and pools is being undertaken to improve water-supply. Cattle permitted to graze on high-lying tracts of jungle, and prickly-pear suggested as fodder.	The Palar tanks and wells. All tanks however, with the exception of two (Red Hills and Madratakum), have become dry. The only villages fortunate in water-supply have been those traversed by rivers and river channels. Ryots encouraged to dig wells. Remedial measures proposed are— (1) Reduction to Rs. 50 of the minimum advance under the Land Improvement Act, and procedure under the same simplified; (2) Ryots permitted to cultivate wet lands with dry crop, Punjab rates only being charged; and (3) Cultivation in beds of tanks permitted under certain restrictions as regards assessment.	

SAIDAPET Taluk (Mr. A.

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Rági.	Cumboo.	Horse-gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
9th Dec. 1876 ...	9·06	...	9·59	10·56	9·36
16th " ...	8·68		8·9	10·56	8·97
23rd " ...	7·17	7·92	8·22	8·58	8·58
30th " ...	7·17	7·92	8·22	8·58	8·58
Average for the past six years ...	12·65	17·32	18·37	17·11	...

a	b	c	d	e
Two annas of the crop saved. No prospect of sowings, unless there be a fall of rain.	Remissions Rs. 1,80,000, out of a total of Rs. 3,12,755.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	

TRIVELLORT

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Rági.	Cumboo.	Horse-gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
9th Dec. 1876 ...	8·49	...	9·59	10·56	9·36
16th " ...	8·49	...	8·9	10·56	8·97
23rd " ...	7·55	7·92	8·22	8·58	8·58
30th " ...	6·79	7·92	8·22	8·58	8·58
Average for the past six years ..	12·38	19·72	19·54	18·86	...

a	b	c	d	e
Two annas of the crop saved. No prospect of sowings, unless there be rain.	Remissions Rs. 1,32,000, out of a total of Rs. 2,13,304.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	

PONNERY

Week ending	Prices of the principal food grains.		
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Rági.	Horse-gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
9th December 1876 ...	8·68	10·27	8·58
16th " ...	8·3	9·24	8·58
23rd " ...	7·55	8·9	8·58
30th " ...	7·17	7·87	8·58
Average for the past six years ...	13·70	19·43	...

a	b	c	d	e
Two annas of the crop saved. No prospect of sowings, unless there be rain.	Remissions Rs. 1,40,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,55,772.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	

CHINGLEPUT Taluk (Mr. S.

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains.			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Rági.	Wheat.	Horse-gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
9th Dec. 1876 ...	9·6	12·72	10·14	9·15
16th " ...	9·62	11·13	10·14	10·[illegible]
23rd " ...	9·19	9·73	7·8	10·98
30th " ...	7·87	9·14	6·24	10·06
Average for the past six years ...	13·90	20·49	...	...

—(Mr. R. W. Barlow, Collector.)

f	g	h	i	j	k
Thompson, Acting Sub-Collector).					
Local stocks limited. There are only a few wealthy landholders possessed of a supply of grain, and this chiefly for their own consumption. A few northern markets, comparatively inaccessible from Madras, have felt the scarcity of grain. Supplies not expected to fail, even if left to private enterprise. The chief centre of supply is Madras, where the imported stock is said to be abundant. Fall in prices not expected till the next heavy rains.	The population of the entire district amounts to 938,184. One-third of the males are agriculturists and sixteen-twenty-fifths are artisans. The people are of all castes, and are generally poor. There are very few well-to-do landholders, and they are not able to aid their tenants.	Very little emigration. Labourers with their families, beggars, aged and infirm, have however flocked to Madras. Influx checked by formation of relief works at Red Hills, Pallaveram and Krutter, where the sick, aged, destitute, &c., are fed. The able-bodied are provided with work on the new roads in course of construction. Pools are being deepened, and there is enough employment for all.	Relief works already started: Constructing three lines of road, Rs. 18,500; deepening drinking ponds, &c., Rs 5,000; total Rs. 23,500. Works practicable: Two new roads to cost Rs. 6,000.	Destitute travellers, aged, infirm, &c., receive gratuitous aid in the shape of cooked rice, with a certain portion of condiments. Village officers instructed to give a meal to those visiting their villages, and who may be in imminent danger of starvation.	The number of persons Government is likely to have on its hands in the entire district on the dates specified is approximately as follows:—
Taluk.					
Vide Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	Relief works already started: Constructing roads, Rs. 36,500; deepening drinking ponds, Rs. 5,000; total Rs. 41,500. Works practicable: One new road to cost Rs. 5,000.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.
Taluk.					
Vide Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	Relief works already started are— Rs. 1. Constructing roads ... 9,000 2. Deepening drinking ponds ... 6,000 Total ... 15,000 The works practicable are not suggested.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.
T. McCarthy, Acting Collector).					
Vide Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	Relief works already started are— Rs. 1. Road from Vendalore to Kelumbankum ... 3,750 2. Deepening drinking ponds ... 1,250 Total ... 5,000 The works practicable are not stated.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.

	No. on hand.	On 1st March.	On 1st May.	On 1st July.
On works...	14,423	28,000	40,000	50,000
By charity...	8,289			

The above figures will greatly diminish if there be a seasonable fall of rain.

CHINGLEPUT

a	b	c	d	e
Four annas of the crop saved. No prospect of sowings, unless there be rain.	Remissions Rs. 2,22,000, out of a total of Rs. 2,85,611.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	

CONJEVERAM

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Rági.	Cumboo.	Wheat.	Horse-gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs	Srs.	Srs
9th Dec. 1876 ...	10·34	12·82	14·85	5·88	13·72
16th " ...	9·87	10·26	12·37	...	13·72
23rd " ...	8·93	10·26	11·55	...	11·76
30th " ...	8·93	10·26	...	...	11·76
Average for the past six years ...	17·82	25·36	15·67	...	...

a	b	c	d	e
Four annas of the crop saved. No prospect of sowings, unless there be rain.	Remissions Rs. 2,10,000, out of a total of Rs. 2,78,710.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	

MADURANTAKAM

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains.			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Rági.	Wheat.	Horse-gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
9th Dec. 1876...	9·8	12·72	6·24	9·15
16th " ...	9·4	12·72	6·24	10·29
23rd " ...	7·87	9·54	6·24	9·15
30th " ...	7·43	9·54	6·24	9·15
Average for the past six years ...	17·11	26·14	...	...

DISTRICT—concluded.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Taluk.					
Vide Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	Relief works already started are— Rs. 1. Constructing roads ... 6,050 2. Deepening drinking ponds . 2,945 Total ... 8,995 The works practicable are not stated.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk ...	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.
Taluk.					
Vide Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	Relief works started are— Rs. 1. Construction of one road 3,600 2 Deepening drinking ponds ... 1,400 Total .. 5,000 The work practicable is a new road from Madura-Mungalam to Purandhar, to cost Rs. 3,000.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. A. WEDDERBURN.

TALUKS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue.	CULTIVATION. Dry.	CULTIVATION. Wet.	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS (SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS PER RUPEE). Average of three years, 1872, 73 & 74. Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	In 1875. Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	In 1876. Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	RAIN-FALL. Average of 3 years, 1873, 74, 75 & 76 up to November.	In 1876-77, up to November.
				Percentage.														Inches.	Inches.
1. Collegal ...	738	90,830	97,542	92	8	16·49	...	...	44·70	13·04	...	...	29·54	6·34	...	...	11·73	32·82	29·92
2. Bhowani ...	582	102,813	121,395	99	1	12·66	27·22	34·63	30·02	13·04	25·12	25·74	25·16	8·14	11·77	12·87	11·84	23·68	18·05
3. Sattiamangalam ...	966	169,916	356,201	91	9	14·16	29·40	31·72	35·55	12·25	23·52	24·24	26·86	7·87	12·06	11·16	12·64	23·87	17·25
4. Coimbatore ..	625	243,995	350,651	95	5	14·52	23·05	29·68	30·88	13·57	22·18	24·64	25·42	7·69	12·14	15·47	12·76	20·41	18·00
5. Pulladum ...	741	237,808	392,748	99	1	14·48	25·23	33·92	33·99	14·48	21·75	25·44	27·88	9·05	12·18	18·28	13·94	14·44	12·79
6. Erode ...	595	233,564	467,340	97	3	15·21	21·84	31·93	27·44	16·30	18·72	22·88	23·52	7·33	12·48	12·87	12·86	22·16	15·05
7. Caroor ...	564	175,659	264,648	93	7	13·95	25·52	27·55	34·23	12·74	19·57	21·46	26·40	9·10	11·31	12·32	13·61	22·41	15·63
8. Dharapuram ...	775	217,493	351,758	98	2	15·36	21·87	29·47	31·05	14·07	19·30	24·50	23·66	9·55	12·54	14·44	14·56	15·14	10·04
9. Pullachi ...	428	167,546	217,656	98	2	16·93	27·86	30·86	32·03	15·56	22·79	28·62	26·24	11·53	13·57	20·88	15·71	29·33	19·94
10. Udumalpetta ...	365	123,650	219,908	95	5	13·80	25·09	27·45	28·75	15·07	23·16	28·00	29·12	10·05	10·61	17·50	14·56	19·21	12·64
TOTAL ...	6379	1,763,274	2,839,847	96	4	14·75	25·23	30·80	32·86	14·01	21·79	25·05	26·38	8·66	12·07	15·09	13·42	22·34	16·93

COIMBATORE DISTRICT

a	b	c	d	e

COLLEGAL Taluk (Acting Deputy Collector

a: The crops saved are estimated at—

	As.
Dry lands ...	7½
Wet " ...	9
Garden " ...	*Nil*

No prospects of further sowings.

b: Remissions Rs. 24,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 97,542.

c: The mortality among cattle up to date was 6,000, caused by disease and want of fodder. Most of the cattle have been driven to the hills, where pasturage and water is obtainable. No suggestions for the future are offered.

d: The villages distant from the Cauvery river are dependent on wells for water, and these are drying up. Advances will be made to deepen them under the Land Improvement Act. An estimate is sent up for this purpose for this taluk, amounting to Rs. 600.

e:

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Measures of 130 tolahs per rupee.*)			
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Rági.	Wheat.
1876.				
October 1st week ...	13	15	11	6
" 2nd " ..	13	15	11	6
" 3rd " ..	11	13	10	6
" 4th " ...	9	11	10	6
November 1st week ...	9	11	8	6
" 2nd " .	9	11	8	6
" 3rd " ...	9	11	8	6
" 4th " .	8	10	8	6
December 1st week ...	8	8	8	5
" 2nd " ...	8	9	8	4
" 3rd " ...	8	9	8	4
" 4th " ...	8	9	8	4
Average of last six years	...	...	...	...

BHOWANI Taluk (Acting Deputy Collector

a: The crops saved are estimated at—

	As.
Dry lands ...	3
Wet " ...	4½
Garden " ...	6

No prospects of further sowings.

b: Remissions Rs. 60,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,21,395.

c: No deaths from disease or starvation among the cattle in this taluk. It is feared that the mortality will be great, unless the state of the season improves.

d: *Vide* Collegal Taluk.

e:

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Measures of 130 tolahs per rupee.*)						
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Horse-gram.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Wheat.
1876.							
Oct. 7th .	5	11	8	8	10	8	6
" 14th .	5	11	8	8	10	8	6
" 21st .	5	11	8	8	10	8	6
" 28th .	5	11	8	8	10	8	6
Nov. 4th .	4½	11	5	7½	9	8	4
" 11th .	4½	11	5	7½	9	8	4
" 18th .	4½	11	5	7½	9	8	4
" 25th .	4½	11	5	7½	9	8	4
Dec. 2nd .	4½	9	5	8	9	7	4
" 9th .	4	7½	5	5½	6	5½	4
" 16th .	4	8	5¼	5½	8	6	3½
" 23rd .	4	8¼	5	...	6½	5½	..
" 30th .	4	8	5	4¾	6	5½	3½
Average of last six years .	8⅝	18	15¼	16⅝	19½	19⅝	6½

SATTIAMANGALAM Taluk (Acting Deputy

a: The crops saved are estimated at—

	As.
Dry lands ..	3
Wet "	12
Garden "	6

No prospects of further sowings.

b: Remissions Rs. 86,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,56,201.

c: Deaths among cattle up to date were 3,000. For other information *vide* Collegal Taluk.

d: *Vide* Collegal Taluk.

e:

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Measures of 140 tolahs per rupee*).							
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Paddy, 1st sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Cholam.	Ragi.	Camboo.	Horse-gram.
1876.								
October 1st week	5½	6	11	12	11	12	12	9
" 2nd "	5½	6	11	12	11	12	12	9
" 3rd "	5½	6	11	12	11	12	12	9
" 4th "	4½	5½	10½	11½	7½	8½	9	7
November 1st week	4	4½	9	10	8	8	8	5½
" 2nd "	4	4½	8	9	7½	8	7½	4½
" 3rd "	4	4½	8	9	7	8	7	4
" 4th "	4	4½	8	9	7	8	7½	4
December 1st week	4	4½	7½	9	7½	7½	7½	4
" 2nd "	4	4½	8	9	6½	6½	7½	3½
" 3rd "	3½	4½	7½	8½	6	6	7	3½
" 4th "	3½	4½	7½	8½	6	6	7	3½
Average of last six years ...	6½	8	14½	18½	17½	21	21	13½

—(Collector Mr. A. Wedderburn)

f	g	h	i	j	k
Mr. C. A. Mackenzie).					
The tahsildar reports that the people have large stores of grain (20,000 selagais). Grains are imported from Bangalore and Mysore. There are no railway stations near the taluk. There are no large centres of supply.	The population is 90,830, of whom the low caste form the greater portion; 20,000 have no land, &c., about 4,000 are artisans and 3,000 ryots; of whom about 200 are rich, but none will aid their tenants.	About 200 people have left their homes; their whereabouts are unknown, and none have returned. Further emigration is probable.	15 relief works have been started at a probable cost of Rs. 15,000, consisting principally of roads, of a total length of 92 miles.	Three persons have subscribed Rs. 100 each: with this sum about 50 poor persons are fed on conjee daily.	As relief works have only lately been commenced, no account is sent up of the number of people now employed on them. Forecast for the future is— On works. By charity. 1st March, 1st May, 1st July ... 2,000 altogether.
Mr. C. A. Mackenzie).					
The tahsildar reports that people store up sufficient grain for their own consumption. There are no large centres of supply.	Population 102,813, of whom the tahsildar reports that coolies and agriculturists are in equal proportion. There are no rich ryots able and willing to help the poor.	No emigration as yet, though it may be expected if the season does not improve.	8 relief works have been started at a probable cost of Rs. 10,370. They consist chiefly of roads, of a total length of 75 miles.	A relief house has been recently opened, and about 50 persons are fed daily. Rs. 114 have been subscribed by 11 respectable persons, and it is hoped that others will follow their example.	As relief works have only lately been commenced, no account is sent up of the number of people now employed on them. Forecast for the future is— On works. By charity. 1st March, 1st May, 1st July ... 500 100
Collector Mr. C. A. Mackenzie).					
Large stores of grain were kept in the hilly and remote villages; the temptation of high prices in Mysore has caused the opening of the grain-pits and considerable sales and consequent increased prices. They have doubtless retained sufficient for their own consumption Supplies are obtained from the railway stations about 30 and 40 miles distant from the cusbah. Extensive importations will diminish prices.	The population is 169,916, and of all castes and denominations, of whom the artisans comprise a little less than ⅛th. The agricultural portion with their dependents is a little more than ⅓rd; labourers number 70,000. There are about 70 rich people; the remainder are ryots and poor persons. The rich will not aid their poor neighbours.	About 5,000 people have emigrated, to the Wynaad and Nilgiris to seek employment on the extensive coffee plantations there. A few have returned. Further emigration is unlikely.	10 relief works have been started at a probable cost of Rs. 14,615. They consist chiefly of roads, of a total length of 139 miles.	A relief house has been opened by the tahsildar, assisted by some well-to-do ryots, in which the average number of persons fed is 350 daily, and the cost about Rs. 120 per mensem.	As relief works have only lately been commenced, no account is sent up of the number of people now employed on them. Forecast for the future is— On works. By charity. 1st March ... 15,000 500; 1st May ... 10,000 500; 1st July ... 7,000 500. The Collector considers that the number for March (15,000) may probably be less.

COIMBATORE

a	b	c	d	e
The crops saved are estimated at, on— As. Dry lands ... 3 Wet " ... 6 Garden " ... 6 No prospects of further sowings.	Remissions Rs. 1,00,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,50,651.	It is estimated that 5,000 head of cattle have died from disease. Pasture scarce. Poor ryots are selling their cattle at low prices.	Water-supply scarce. The deepening of wells is being carried out as a remedial measure.	

COIMBATORE Taluk (Collector

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains (Measures per rupee.) Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
1876.					
October 7th ...	5¼	5¾	10	13	13
" 14th ...	5¼	5¾	10	13	13
" 21st ...	5	5½	9	11	10
" 28th ...	4½	5	8¾	11	9
Nov. 4th ...	4	4¼	7½	10	8½
" 11th ...	4	4¼	7	...	7¼
" 18th ...	4¼	4½	7	...	7¼
" 25th ...	4	4¼	6½	...	7½
Dec. 2nd ...	3¾	4¼	5½	6	6½
" 9th ...	3¾	4	4¾	6	6
" 16th ...	3¾	4	4¾	6	6
" 23rd ...	3¾	4	4¾	6	6
" 30th ...	3¾	4	4¾	6	6
Average of last six years .	6	6⅛	10⅜	14	14½

a	b	c	d	e
The crops saved are estimated at, on— As. Dry lands ... 3 Wet " ... *Nil* Garden " ... 10½	Remissions Rs. 1,63,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,92,748.	No deaths among the cattle as yet. Some have been driven to the Annamallay Hills for pasture, also to the taluks of Pollachi and Coimbatore; many have been sold at low prices It is recommended that in February, March and April fodder be imported by Government from Malabar, or else there will be no cattle when ploughing commences.	There is much inconvenience from want of water, but no actual distress. The deepening of wells is considered a sufficient remedial measure.	

PULLADUM Taluk (Head Assistant

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
1876.				
7th October ...	10¾	18	27	25¼
14th " ...	10¾	18	27	25¼
21st " ...	10¾	18	27	25¼
28th " ...	10¾	14½	23½	16¼
4th November ...	10	14½	23½	16¼
11th " ..	9	12¾	...	15¼
18th " ...	9	12¾	21½	16¼
25th " ...	8	10¾	21½	15¼
2nd December ...	8	10	16¼	12½
9th " ..	8	9	12½	10
16th " ..	8	9	12½	10
23rd " ...	7¼	9	12½	10
Average of last six years	12½	23	33½	31½

a	b	c	d	e
The average crops saved are— As. Dry lands ... 1 Wet " ... 7½ Garden " ... 9	Remissions Rs. 2,08,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 4,67,340.	There has been no unusual mortality among cattle from want of fodder, and it is anticipated that no special measures will be needed to preserve agricultural stock. Ryots are selling their surplus stock at low prices.	There are three rivers in the taluk. A few villages will suffer from want of water, but deepening wells will supply all deficiencies.	

ERODE Taluk (Acting Sub-

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains. (Measures of 144 tolahs per rupee) Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
1876.					
7th October ...	6	6½	10	12	12½
14th " ...	6	6½	10	12	12½
21st " ...	5½	6	9	10½	11½
28th " ...	4½	5	8	9	10
4th November ...	4	4½	8½	9½	8½
11th " ...	4	4½	8½	9½	8½
18th " ...	4¼	4¼	8	10	10
25th " ...	4	4½	7	8	8
2nd December ...	4	4½	...	6½	6
9th " ...	3¾	4½	...	6½	6
16th " ...	4	4½	...	7	6
23rd " ...	4	4¼	...	6½	5½
28th " ...	4	4¼	...	6½	5½
Average of last six years.	7½	8½	13½	18½	15½

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Mr. A. Wedderburn).					
The quantity of grain in stock is not ascertainable, but is considered to be small. Grains are imported in sufficient quantities. There are six railway stations in the taluk, and good roads everywhere.	The population is 243,995; about half are high caste; the majority are poor. Only 33,000 are purely agricultural. Wealthy landholders are few, and are not likely to aid their dependents.	Emigration small, and those that have left have returned, or will do so hereafter.	Thirteen relief works of various kinds have been started at a total estimated cost of Rs. 24,050.	Fifty aged and infirm persons are daily fed at Coimbatore from Government funds; about 400 persons are fed also by private charity. Pauper travellers are fed on their way through the villages at the public expense.	The number now on the hands of Government is— On works. 279 — By charity. 400 Estimate for the future is— On works. / By charity. 1st March ... 10,000 / Number 1st May ... 6,000 / not 1st July ... 4,000 / given.
Collector Mr. G. Mackenzie).					
The stock of grain in hand is not known; it is imported in large quantities from Madras and Malabar by the railway running through the taluk. No fears are felt that supplies will fail.	The population is 237,808, and is almost entirely agricultural, with a sprinkling of artisans and others. The ryots are generally well-to-do. There are no wealthy landholders or zemindars who will help their tenants.	Early in the season people in the north of the taluk left for the coffee estates on the Nilgiris and the wet lands in Sattiamangalam Taluk. They will return to their homes in February. No further emigration probable.	Various relief works, at an estimated cost of Rs. 56,920, have been started. These will be completed in March, when others will be commenced.	In the town of Tiroopur merchants have relieved a few destitute persons. Orders have been issued to heads of villages to assist poor travellers	The number now on relief works is 3,500. Estimate for the future is— On works. 1st March ... } 40,000 1st May ... } 1st July ... 10,000
Collector Mr. G. McWalters).					
The quantity of grain in stock is not known. Two lines of railway intersect the taluk, and there are 14 well located weekly markets. Private enterprise is able to maintain sufficient stocks of food-grains.	Total population 2,33,564; the majority are poor and purely agricultural. No assistance can be expected from the landholders.	There has been but little emigration, and the relief works at home will probably bring all back again who have gone.	One hundred and thirty-six miles of roads at a cost averaging Rs. 120 a mile are being made as relief works. Also storing metal is going on for the existing local fund roads, which have a total length of 173½ miles. Other minor works are in progress.	No relief to travellers and others has been given as yet.	The number now on works is 3,531. The tahsildar estimates that there will be on— On works. 1st March ... 3,500 1st May ... 7,500 1st July ... 9,000 The Sub-Collector expects 4,000, 5,000 and 5,000 on each of the above dates, respectively.

COIMBATORE

a	b	c	d	e
The average crops saved are on— As. Dry lands ... 3 Wet " ... 9 Garden " ... 9	Remissions Rs. 1,20,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,64,648.	There has been no more than an ordinary mortality among cattle. Surplus animals are being sold at low rates for the sake of their hides.	*Vide* Erode Taluk.	

CAROOR Taluk (Acting Sub-

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Measures of 150 tolahs per rupee.*) Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
1876.					
7th October ...	5	6	8	9⅛	11¼
14th " ...	5	6	7¾	10	10¼
21st " .	5	6	7¾	10¼	10¼
28th " .	4¾	5¾	7⅛	10	9⅞
4th November	4⅛	5	7⅛	9	9⅛
11th " .	4¼	5	7⅛	8⅛	9
18th " ...	4¼	5⅛	6¾	8¼	8⅛
25th " ..	4¼	5¼	6	7	7¼
2nd December ...	3¾	5¼	5⅛	7	6¼
9th " ...	3⅛	4¼	4¾	6	6
16th " .	3¾	4	4⅛	5⅛	5¼
23rd " ...	3¾	4	4¾	5¼	5
28th " .	3⅛	4	4¾	5¼	5¾
Average of last six years	6⅜	8⅛	15	17⅞	19⅛

a	b	c	d	e
The crops saved are estimated at— As. Dry lands ... 1½ Wet " ... 3 Garden " ... 9	Remissions Rs. 1,55,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,51,758.	No unusual mortality among cattle and agricultural stock. Both are reduced in condition and sold at a great sacrifice, chiefly for the sake of their hides. The July cumboo and cholum crops having been reaped, afford some fodder for the present. No great mortality is anticipated, and no remedial measures appear practicable.	There are two rivers in the taluk, which supply water to the adjoining tracts of country. Rs. 1,000 have been allotted for the purpose of deepening wells in those villages where there is a scarcity of water; no other measures necessary.	

DHARAPURAM Taluk (Acting

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*A measure weighs Rs. 160.*) Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
1876.					
7th October ...	6⅛	7	8	13	13
14th " ...	6½	7	7	12	12
21st " ...	6½	7	7	12	12
28th " ...	6½	7	7	12	12
4th November ...	3¾	4	6	8	8
11th " ...	3¾	5	6¾	8	8
18th " ...	3¾	5	6½	8	8
25th " ...	3¾	5	6½	8	8
2nd December ...	3½	4	4½	7	6½
9th " ...	3¼	4	4½	7½	6½
16th " ...	3	4	4	6½	4½
23rd " ...	3¼	3½	3¾	5½	5
28th " ...	3¼	3¾	4	7½	5½
Average of last six years ...	7½	8½	13	20½	19½

a	b	c	d	e
The crops saved are estimated at— As. Dry lands ... 9 Wet " ... 7½ Garden " ... 6 This taluk is well off, as although the crops are below the average, the ryots have obtained double prices for them. No further sowings will be made, except under wells, until rain falls in May.	Remissions Rs. 3,500, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,17,656.	No unusual mortality among cattle; and later on it is anticipated that only the surplus head will succumb from want of fodder. There is a large quantity of straw in store, for which the ryots obtain high prices No Government aid appears necessary.	No anxiety about the water-supply need be felt; a few wells in some of the eastern villages may have to be deepened.	

PULLACHI Taluk (Acting Head

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Seers per rupee of 80 tolahs.*) Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.
1876.				
7th October ...	14⅛	21½	25¼	25¼
14th " ...	13⅛	20¾	25¼	25¼
21st " ...	12⅛	19	25¼	25¼
28th " ...	11¾	21	24¼	25¼
4th November ...	12	16¾	20¼	23¾
11th " ..	10	15	19	25¼
18th " ...	10¾	14⅛	18⅛	25¼
25th " ...	10¼	13¼	15⅛	23⅛
2nd December ...	9¼	11¼	14⅛	18
9th " ...	9⅛	10⅛	14⅛	18
16th " ...	9	9¼	12⅛	16¼
23rd " ...	8⅛	9⅛	12⅛	15⅛
30th " ...	8	9⅛	12⅛	15¼
Average of last six years	14¼	22	33¼	33¼

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Collector Mr. G. McWalters).					
The stock of grain in hand is not known, but it is supposed to be small. The railway and 13 markets will meet all requirements. Grain is imported by private enterprise from Calicut, Tanjore, Madura, Madras and Tinnevelly.	Total population 175,659. The majority are poor, and are purely agricultural. No assistance to be expected from the landholders.	No emigration as yet. The proposed relief works will keep the people at home.	Relief works proposed are— (1) 77 miles of district roads to connect market towns with main roads and railway; (2) village improvements; (3) clearing 83 miles of channels; (4) raising bunds of two tanks; (5) storing metal for 157 miles of existing roads.	No charitable relief is given as yet to travellers and the aged and infirm.	The number of persons now on works is 1,500. Estimate for the future is— On works. 1st March ... 4,000 1st May, 1st July ... 5,000
Sub-Collector Mr. G. McWalters).					
No considerable quantity of grain in stock, but native merchants can supply all demands. Grain is imported from Calicut, Palghaut, Pulney and Udumalpettah. The railway runs close to several parts of the taluk, though Jirupper station is 45 miles from the kusba.	Total population 217,493; the majority are poor and purely agricultural. No assistance is to be expected from the landholders.	About 2,000 persons have emigrated in search of work, but are expected to return to the relief works started at their own homes.	21 miles of road are under construction. The proposed relief works are— (1) road-making to connect markets and railway; (2) village improvements; (3) channel clearing; (4) storing metal for 88 miles of existing road. These proposed works will afford employment to all likely to require it.	Rs. 359 have been subscribed for feeding the poor. Government will have to provide further funds for this purpose; 600 people are fed daily at the kusba.	On December 16th there were 133 persons on works. The estimate for the future is— On works. By charity. 1st March, 1st May, 1st July 4,000 Nil.
Assistant Collector Mr. G. Mackenzie).					
The Tahsildar estimates the stock of grain in hand at 3,000 tons, sufficient for one month's supply for the whole population. This is considered low. A railway runs through the taluk, and no apprehensions are felt regarding the future supplies of grain. At first large exportations took place, but these have now stopped. Rice is now coming in.	The population is 167,546, and is, save a few in the timber trade, purely agricultural. There are some rich ryots, but as no distress is anticipated, help from them will not be required.	No emigration so far, nor is any probable. There is a large immigration from other taluks.	There are no relief works started as yet. Some may be commenced later on to employ labourers from the distressed taluks.	There has been no necessity to give relief to travellers or others.	No necessity for relief is anticipated in this taluk.

COIMBATORE

a	b	c	d	e
The crops saved are estimated at— As. On dry lands ... 1 Wet " ... 9 Garden " ... 6 No prospects of further sowings till next season.	Remissions Rs. 64,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,19,908.	No cattle have died as yet. The ryots have been selling off their surplus stock at low prices, but have kept their ploughing bullocks. It is suggested that the reserved parts of the Annamallay hills be thrown open, and that fodder be imported by Government.	The water-supply is failing in places, but the deepening of wells, &c., will avert a water famine.	

UDUMALPETTA Taluk (Head

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Seers per rupee of 80 tolahs.*)			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
1876.				
8th October ...	13	20	24	24
16th " ...	13	19¼	23¾	22¾
24th " ...	12	18¼	22	21
31st "	12	17	22	20
8th November	11	13	22	18
16th "	10¼	11½	20¼	16¼
22nd " ..	10¼	10½	19¼	15
30th "	9	10	18	14
8th December ..	8⅓	10¼	15	14
16th "	8⅓	9	14	11¾
23rd " ...	7½	9	13½	10
Average of last six years	14⅜	28⅛	36½	34⅓

DISTRICT—concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Assistant Collector Mr. G. Mackenzie).					
The stock of grain is not ascertainable, but is considered to be inconsiderable. The Railway runs only 39 miles from Udumalpetta, and good roads abound. Local traders will maintain supplies. Prices will not fall unless rice goes down in Madras.	The population is 123,650, and is almost entirely agricultural. There are a few artisans and traders. No help is to be expected from the well-to-do landholders and others.	A few people have emigrated, but have since returned. No further exodus is expected.	The relief works now in progress consist of (1) village roads; (2) collection of metal for existing roads; (3) clearing irrigation channels and minor village improvements. The estimated cost exceeds Rs. 30 000. Other works will be provided later on.	Funds have been subscribed, by which 1,450 persons were fed every evening up to January 10th. Government will have to provide further funds for this purpose. Travellers are fed in the villages from the public purse.	The number now on the hands of Government on works is 4,500. Estimate for the future is— *On works.* 1st March ... } 1st May ... } 20,000; 1st July ... 5,000

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT

COLLECTOR—Mr. J. R. DANIEL.

Taluks.	Area in square miles	Population.	Land Revenue	Cultivation.		Prices of the principal food-grains—Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.								Rainfall.	
						Ordinary prices of three years.				Actual present prices					
				Wet.	Dry.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi	Average Annual Rainfall.	Actual Rainfall this Season.
														Inches.	Inches.
1. Jammalamadagu ...	670	109,965	2,11,152	2,086	63,255	15·23	21·87	22·77	24·49	7·88	11·06	10·15	11·25	10·52	4·05
2. Prodatur	343	102,744	2,27,015	3,168	36,993	15·25	22·12	25·55	24·65	8·30	9·48	10·15	9·75	13·27	4·95
3. Budwail	704	93,051	1,30,762	3,302	25,723	15·77	23·70	23·02	27·50	9·13	10·27	11·24	11·16	8·64	7·90
4. Pulivendla	579	110,405	1,73,111	3,274	41,959	16·60	30·02	30·81	28·87	6·64	9·48	...	9·00	10·46	4·65
5. Cuddapah	1,207	163,013	3,19,149	6,869	37,364	17·95	23·01	28·64	27·19	7·88	9·48	10·87	10·50	13·24	7·90
6. Sidhout	508	76,667	1,05,174	3,220	11,542	14·73	23·45	27·82	27·05	9·13	12·64	15·25	12·75	13·10	5·72
7. Kadiri .. .	1,442	140,948	1,37,064	5,163	110,275	15·16	36·44	34·80	36·00	...	...	...	...	18·72	5·33
8. Royachoti	649	128,162	1,34,612	4,267	73,300	17·95	37·52	31·35	34·03	7·47	10·27	9·42	9·00	9·90	3·40
9. Pullumpett ...	609	145,180	1,82,441	5,906	20,053	17·22	28·44	29·00	29·25	7·88	12·64	11·60	12·00	16·15	6·15
10. Madanapulli ..	631	135,468	1,85,296	6,281	82,733	21·27	32·00	35·98	39·62	7·47	10·27	9·42	12·75	13·18	12·65
11. Vollpaud	708	145,591	1,74,702	3,916	76,904	21·58	32·39	32·62	41·25	7·05	7·90	8·70	9·75	13·08	6·30
Total ...	8,050	1,351,194	19,80,478	47,452	580,101					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT

a	b	c	d	e
Rain-fed dry crops, such as jowâri, cotton, and other pulses, in the black cotton plains have yielded a 1-anna crop. Dry crops grown by irrigation under wells, &c., within tank Ayakuts a 6-anna. Wet crops, paddy and rági, a 6-anna crop. There are no prospects of further sowings.	Remissions Rs. 1,53,203 out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,11,152.	The total number of cattle is not given; 40 per cent. had died up to date from disease and starvation. Cattle are now being driven to the Nallamalla hills, where pasturage is plentiful. There is great scarcity of water on these hills; it is proposed to dig wells there for the cattle. By the end of the hot season only 20 per cent. of the cattle will probably survive. There is scarcely any prickly pear in the taluk.	All the wells in the black cotton plains, which constitute one-third of the total number, are dry. The remaining one-third will become dry before the rains. As a remedial measure, wells have been and are being dug; old ones repaired out of relief funds. Landholders are also encouraged to take advances under the Land Improvement Act.	JAMMALAMADUGU Taluk (Acting

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains.					
	Rice.	Cholum.	Rági.	Cumboo.	Wheat.	Horse-gram.
1876.						
1st October ...	6¾	10¾	12½	13	7½	12½
8th " ...	6¼	9	9	10	7	9½
15th " ...	5¾	7½	9	8	6½	8
22nd " ...	5¼	7	8	8	6½	8
29th " ...	4¾	7	7½	7	6	8
5th November	4½	5½	5½	7	4¾	5¾
12th " ...	4½	5½	5¾	7	4¾	5½
19th " ...	4½	5¼	6¼	7	4¾	5¾
26th " ...	4½	5¼	5¾	7	4¼	5¾
3rd December	4½	5¼	5¾	6¾	4¾	5¾
10th " ...	4¼	5	5½	6	4½	5
16th " ...	4¼	4½	5½	5¾	4½	4½
23rd " ...	4¼	4½	5¼	5¼	4½	4½
30th " ..	4¼	4½	5¼	5¼	4¾	5½
Average of six years ...	8½	15	17	15½	7	15

a	b	c	d	e
In 7 villages a 3-anna rábi crop has been saved. In all the others the dry crops have failed. In 15 villages a 10-anna crop has been saved under wells and the Company's canal. In April and May 1876, one-third of river and other spring channel Ayakuts have been cultivated with paddy, and a 3-anna crop saved. The prospect of further sowings is slight.	Estimated remissions Rs. 1,45,700, out of a total of Rs. 2,27,015.	Total number of cattle not given; 15 per cent. had died up to date from utter starvation and disease. It is expected that 50 per cent. will succumb before the rains set in. The Nallamalla hills which form the northern boundary of the taluk yield abundance of pasturage; but for this the mortality would have been much greater. In the north and east parts of the taluk, there is fodder for the next six months. In the other parts cattle will suffer severely.	The two rivers in the taluk and three-fourths of the wells are dry, and before the next rains set in, the remaining fourth will dry up. As remedial measures, expenditure has been and is being incurred in the excavation of wells and repair of old ones. Landholders are encouraged to apply for advances under the Land Improvement Act for this purpose.	PRODATUR Taluk (Acting

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains.					
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Rági.	Cumboo.	Wheat.	Horse-gram.
1876.						
1st October ...	6	9¾	11	14	6	9¾
8th " ...	6	8	9	10	6	8½
15th " ...	5¼	7	7½	8	6½	7
22nd " ...	5	6½	7	9	6	6
29th " ...	5	6	6½	7	5½	6¼
5th November	4½	5¼	5½	7	5	6
12th " ...	4¾	5¾	6¼	7	4½	6¼
19th " ...	4½	5½	5¼	7	4¼	5½
26th " ...	4¾	5½	6	7	5½	5½
3rd December	4½	5¼	5¾	8	4	4½
10th " ...	4	4¾	5¼	6	3¾	4¼
16th " ...	4	4¾	5¼	6	4	5
23rd " ...	3⅞	4½	5	...	3¾	4¾
Average of six years ...	9	16	18	19	8	13½

—(Collector Mr. J. R. Daniel).

f	g	h	i	j	k
Deputy Collector Mr. A. Krishna Row).					
There are no large stores of grain in the taluk. Supplies are coming in *viâ* the railway stations of Muddanoor and Kondapuram. The Deputy Collector considers that private enterprise is insufficient to maintain regular and ample supplies. No fall in prices is apparent, as importations are scanty, and the cost of transit so great owing to the distance grain has to be brought.	The Deputy Collector gives no particulars regarding the occupations, castes, &c., of the people, who number 109,965, but says that each landholder, whether large, wealthy, or the reverse, maintains his tenantry as members of his own family, and that 50 per cent. of these landholders are men of means, but he does not give their total number.	There has been some emigration, but the greater number of those who left the taluk have returned. No further exodus is expected, as there is sufficient relief work for the people near their own homes.	Twenty-three relief works are now in progress, consisting chiefly of roads and repairing wells; they are considered sufficient for the present: ten other works are proposed to be undertaken, as the ones now in hand become completed.	A relief house has been opened at the Cusbah Station, where the aged and infirm receive cooked food gratuitously. The number of such persons is daily increasing. Arrangements have been made to give relief to such travellers as are really in a distressed condition.	The number now on the hands of Government is— *On works.* 13,066. *By charity.* 96. The number it is likely to have is, on— *On works.* *By charity.* 1st March 15,000 200 1st May 25,000 300 1st July 20,000 400
Deputy Collector Mr. A. Krishna Row).					
A few well-to-do men only have any stores of grain. There is enough grain for local consumption in the markets. Though importations are ample, there is no fall in prices, owing to the distance the imported grain has to come, and to large exportation to the Kurnool District.	The Deputy Collector gives no details regarding the occupations of the people, who number 102,744, but remarks that the rich Soucars are helping their poorer neighbours and have subscribed for the maintenance of a relief house to be opened for the old and infirm.	People have emigrated to Nellore and the East Coast Canal, but are returning, as extensive relief works have been started.	Twenty-five relief works have been started, and are considered sufficient for the present; 28 other works are also proposed.	No charitable relief has hitherto been given to the aged and infirm. Arrangements are being made to start a relief house out of relief funds, aided by local subscriptions, which amount to Rs. 1,360. Relief is given to distressed travellers at every village.	Number of persons now on the hands of Government is— *On works.* 12,250 *By charity.* *Nil.* Estimate for the future is— *On works.* *By charity.* 1st March 20,000 500 1st May 25,000 600 1st July 26,000 800

a	b	c	d	e
Rather less than a 2-anna crop has been saved. There is little or no prospect of further sowings before the next rains.	The tahsildar estimates the remissions at Rs. 78,000, the Collector at Rs. 92,331, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,30,762.	Total number of cattle was 85,541. Deaths up to date of report 650; anticipated 6,000. The mortality is not from disease or want of water, but from scarcity of fodder. Forest reserves have been thrown open, and cattle are fed with hill grass and forest leaves. Efforts have been made to induce the people to use prickly-pear, but with scant success.	For the present and for some time to come there will be a sufficiency of drinking water. As wells dry up, others will be dug where most required.	BUDWAIL Taluk (Acting Head Assistant

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains.					
	Rice.	Cholum.	Rági.	Sojja.	Wheat.	Horse-gram.
1876.						
1st Oct. ...	7	11	11½	11½	6	8½
8th " ...	6½	11	11½	11	6	8½
15th " ...	6½	8½	8½	8½	6	8½
22nd " ...	5½	7½	8½	7½	6	7
29th " ...	5½	6½	7	7	6	7
5th Nov. ...	5	5¾	6	6	5	6½
12th " ...	4½	6	7	6	5	6
19th " ...	4½	5½	6¼	6	4¾	6
26th " ...	4½	5½	6¼	6	4¾	6
3rd Dec. ...	4½	5½	5¾	5½	5	6
10th " ...	4	4½	5	4½	4½	5½
17th " ...	3½	4½	5	4½	4½	5
24th " ...	3½	4	4¾	4	4	5
31st " ...	3½	4	4⅝	3¼	3¼	4½
6th Jan. 1877	3¼	4⅝	4¾	4½	3½	5¼
Average of last six years ...	9⅝	15⅝	18½	15½	7	12¾

a	b	c	d	e
ry crops on 41,959 acres have not been sown at all. Wet crops sown on 2,291 acres average 7 annas. Garden area of 984 acres average 9 annas. Only crops on lands irrigated by river channels and wells have been saved. As the water-supply is failing, there is very little hope of a second crop being sown.	Remissions Rs 86.676 out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,73,111.	There is no food for cattle The ryots have been feeding them on leaves of trees, and on hill grass brought from the Nallamala hills, 120 miles off. Prickly pear has been suggested for fodder, but there is very little in the taluk No remedial measures are suggested, and it is feared that many cattle will die.	At present there is very little scarcity of water, but later on it is feared that the wells may dry up. It is thought that clearing and deepening them will guard against any great distress in this respect.	PULIVENDLA Taluk (Temporary

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.					
	Rice.	Cholum.	Rági.	Horse-gram.	Black gram.	Wheat.
1876.						
Oct. 1st week	5½	10	10	8½	6	5½
" 2nd "	5	8	8	8	6	5½
" 3rd "	4½	7	7½	7½	6	5½
" 4th "	4	6	6	7	4	5½
Nov. 1st "	4	5	5	...	5½	5
" 2nd "	4	5	5½	5	5½	5
" 3rd "	4	5	5½	5	5½	5
" 4th "	3½	5	5	5	5½	5
Dec. 1st "	3½	5	5	5	5½	5
" 2nd "	3½	5	5	5	5½	5
" 3rd "	3½	5	5	5	5½	5
" 4th "	3¼	4	4½	4½	5½	4
Average of last six years ...	9¾	21½	21	17½	7½	7

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Collector Mr. R. S. Benson).					
There is about a 2 months' supply of grain in store for all the people in the taluk, but merchants will not sell, being in hopes of obtaining higher prices later on, and ryots and other holders, through fear of worse times to come. There is no Railway in the taluk. Large supplies are being drawn from Cuddapah and Ongole, some also from Nellore. No prospect of a fall in prices consequent on ample importation.	Population 93,051, of whom 48,422 are high castes, 22,600 low castes, 5,246 no caste at all, and 6,676 Mussalmen. The population is poor, and there are very few rich people, and none willing to aid their neighbours. Nearly all are agriculturists.	10,000 persons left the taluk in the early days of the distress, and but few have returned. A few are still leaving. As relief works are in reach of all, further emigration is unlikely.	As relief works, the construction of 4 roads has been started, total length 35 miles; 4 other roads are also proposed. Besides these a number of minor village works will be carried out, chiefly clearing and digging new wells, making village roads, improving village sites, &c.	Orders have been issued to Reddies to aid travellers and sick persons. No Government aid is given to the infirm. It is proposed to open food-houses for the relief of those who are unable to work.	The number on large relief worl is 4,560. A small number a employed on village work None are relieved gratuitousl Estimate for the future— On works. By charit 1st March... 15,000 2,000 1st May ... 13,000 3,000 1st July ... 8,000 1,500 These figures are on the assum tion that rain will fall early spring; if not, they will much higher.
Deputy Collector Mr. H. Soobba Row).					
Very few people have kept a supply of grain for their own use. Grain is supplied from Cuddapah, Moodunoor and Condapoor Railway stations. Private enterprise is insufficient, as there are no merchants with large capital. Prices are rising rapidly, and through the block on the Madras lines there is no prospect of their falling.	There are no large landowners or zemindars. The population is 110,405, of whom only 20,655 are low castes. Only 10 per cent. of the whole are well-to-do, all the rest are poor. Nearly two-thirds of the population are purely agricultural; the rest comprise labourers, artisans, &c.	No emigration has as yet taken place; as there are relief works throughout the division at an easy distance, none is expected.	The construction of 5 roads, of a total length of 102 miles, is giving relief work to 20,617 people, as well as such minor works, as clearing wells and digging new ones. This will furnish employment for three months. When completed, eighteen other works are suggested.	No charitable relief has been commenced. Aged and infirm people are supported by their relations and by private charity. It is expected that this cannot last much longer.	At date of report (6th Janu 1877) 21,000 persons were Government relief works. No Government charitab sel works had then been started. Numbers anticipated for t future:— On works. By charit 1st March... 50,000 5,0 1st May ... 60,000 6,0 1st July ... 80,000 8,0

a	b	c	d	e
Kharif crop is estimated at 5 annas, and the rabi at 1½ annas.	The tahsildar estimates the remissions at Rs. 1,54,179, and the Assistant Collector at Rs. 1,44,185, out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,19,149.	The number of cattle was as follows:— Agricultural 21,521; Non-do. 39,253; TOTAL ... 60,774. Deaths up to date of report 700 and 1,300 respectively. The tahsildar estimates the anticipated deaths at 5,000 and 12,000 respectively, but the Assistant Collector sees no reason why the latter should exceed 2,000. The people will do nothing to save their beasts; the only suggestion is to have the cattle forcibly taken and fed with prickly-pear by famine coolies.	Wells are drying up, and it is apprehended that there will be a very serious scarcity of water during the hot season unless rain falls. Wells can be dug; it is hoped that the water obtained from them will prove sufficient.	

CUDDAPAH Taluk (Special Assistant

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains.								
	Rice.	Dhall.	Black gram.	Bengal "	Green "	Wheat.	Cholum.	Rági.	Horse-gram.
1876.									
7th Oct.	6	7	8	6	9	7	10	10	10
14th "	5¾	7	8	6	9	7	8	8	8
21st "	5	7	8	6	8⅓	6½	6⅛	7⅛	6½
28th "	4⅓	6	6⅓	5⅙	6⅙	6⅓	6	7	6
4th Nov.	4⅓	4½	5¾	5⅙	5¾	5	5	5⅜	5⅓
11th "	4⅓	5	5¾	5⅙	5¾	4⅙	5¾	7	5⅙
18th "	4⅓	5	5¾	5⅙	5¾	4½	5	6	5½
25th "	4½	4½	6½	5½	6	4¾	5½	6	6
2nd Dec.	4½	4½	6	5½	5½	4	5½	5¾	5
9th "	4	4½	6	5½	5½	4	4¾	5½	...
16th "	4	4½	6	5½	5¼	4	4¾	5⅓	...
23rd "	3¾	4½	5½	5½	5	4	4½	5	...
30th "	3¾	4½	6	5½	5	4	4½	5	4½
Average of last six years.	8¾	7	8	8	9½	8¼	14⅓	18	14

a	b	c	d	e
Average crops saved: As. Kharif ... 2; Rabi ... 1. Future sowings will only be to a very small extent under wells.	The Assistant Collector estimates the remissions at Rs 75,758, Rs. 19,758 more than the tahsildar's estimate, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,05,174.	The total number of cattle in the taluk was— Cows and bullocks ... 19,561; Sheep and goats ... 38,500; TOTAL ... 58,061. Past deaths of the former 500, of the latter 100. Anticipated of the former 6,000, of the latter 1,000. The people use prickly pear as fodder, with beneficial results. The forest reserves have been thrown open for grazing. No other measures have been taken by Government, and none seem possible.	At present there is a sufficiency of water for all. Later on advances will be made to enable the people to deepen, clear, &c., their wells, and to dig new ones. These measures, it is hoped, will avert a water famine.	

SIDHOUT Taluk (Acting Head Assistant

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Rági.	Cholum.	Cumboo.
1876.					
1st October ...	5½	6	11	11	...
8th " ...	5⅙	6	11	11	...
16th " ...	5	5½	8½	8	11
24th " ...	5	5½	8½	8	11
31st " ...	5	5½	8½	8	11
7th November ...	4	4½	5½	5½	6
15th " ...	4	4½	7	6	6
23rd " ...	4	4½	6	5½	6
30th " ...	4	4½	6	5½	6
7th December ...	4	4½	5¾	5½	6
15th " ...	3¾	4	5	4½	5½
23rd " ...	3½	3¾	5	4½	5
31st " ...	3½	3¾	5	4½	5
1877.					
4th January ...	3½	3¾	4¾	4½	4¾
Average of last six years ...	7	9½	18½	15	16¾

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Collector Mr. C. F. MacCartie).					
The tahsildar estimates the stock of grain in hand at 10,000 kandies, but the Assistant Collector considers this amount too high, and does not believe that the local stock ever exceeds half the above amount at any time. Madras is the chief source of supply by rail, but rági and cholum come in from Nellore by cart. Private enterprise is sufficient to maintain supplies. Importation keeps prices steady, and unless there is heavy rain, they will not fall.	The total population is 163,013, of whom $\frac{1}{10}$th are high caste, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the remainder are agriculturists. There are no large landholders, but there are many cultivators who are fairly well off, who may help the poor in a small way.	Very little emigration. About 1,000 have left for the East Coast Canal Relief Works. No further emigration expected.	16 relief works have been started, of which 3 have been completed; 25 other works are proposed. Those in progress are sufficient for the present; the others will be taken up as required.	1,000 persons are daily fed at Cuddapah by private charity. Orders have been issued to relieve travellers.	12,748 were employed on works at date of report; none assisted gratuitously by Government. Estimate for the future is— On works. By charity. 1st March .. 20,000 Nil. 1st May ... 24,000 2,000 1st July ... 28,000 5,000 The figures for charity are in the event of no rain falling.
ollector Mr. R. S. Benson).					
t is considered that there is a two months' stock of grain in the taluk. Supplies are freely drawn from the railway stations of Cuddapah, Wontimitta and Rajempett. Private merchants can meet future demands. In the Hoblam Valley alone, which is isolated, payments will have to be made in grain for some time. Rice may fall in price slightly, owing to ample importation.	The total population is 76,667, of whom 39,679 are high-caste, 17,863 are low-caste, 14,625 no caste at all, and 4,490 are Mussalmans. The greater portion are agriculturists and poor. There are no zemindars or rich landholders, and only a few fairly well-off. Little aid can be expected from them.	Emigration is set down at 5,000, and of which half have returned since relief works have been opened. A large future emigration is improbable, except on the part of the wudders, professional workers in earth and rock, who find remunerative employment on the East Coast Canal.	The construction and repair of four roads are in progress as relief works; four more road works are proposed, besides a multitude of minor village works, such as clearing and digging wells and channels, &c. These works will be sufficient till rain falls.	Ordinary travellers receive no aid. Sick and infirm are helped by the Reddis and sent on if able to proceed. No Government eating houses for those unable to work have yet been opened. This will soon be done at Sidhout and perhaps one other town.	Number now on hand is— On works. By charity. 5,540 Nil. The tahsildar estimates for the future— On works. 1st March ... 10,000 1st May ... 8,000 1st July ... 6,000 The Assistant Collector estimates— On works. By charity. 1st March ... 15,000 1,500 1st May ... 12,000 2,500 1st July .. 8,000 1,000 This is on the assumption that early and good rain falls, otherwise the numbers requiring aid in May and July will exceed those on hand in March.

CUDDAPAH

a	b	c	d	e
				KADIRI Taluk (Acting
An average 10-anna crop has been saved on both wet and dry lands. These crops have been raised only on lands irrigated by wells. For other information see Madanapulli Taluk.	Remissions Rs. 66,542, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,37,064.	The same as for Madanapulli Taluk.	There is no want or probablity of scarcity of water in this Taluk, except in a few villages towards Gurvumkonda, where the soil is very rocky, and the population sparse.	

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains. (Measures of 80 tolahs per rupee)			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Rági.
1876.				
1st week in Oct. ...	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2nd " ...	8¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
3rd " ...	7⅛	11⅛	13¼	13¼
4th " ...	7⅛	11⅛	13¼	13¼
1st week in Nov. ...	6½	9	10	10
2nd " ...	6½	9	10	10
3rd " ...	6½	9	10	10
4th " ...	6½	9	10	10
1st week in Dec. ...	6½	9	10	10
2nd " ...	5¾	8¼	9	9
3rd " ...	5¾	7⅛	8¼	8¼
Average of the last six years	17¾	35¾	34¼	35¼

				ROYACHOTI Taluk (Acting
The crops saved are:— Dry. As. Rági 4, Cholum 8; Wet. As. Rági 6, Cholum 8, Paddy 8. Average of the whole crops saved is 6 and 7½ respectively. The above have been raised only on lands irrigated by wells. For other information see Madanapulli Taluk.	Remissions Rs. 77,875, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,34,612.	The same as for Madanapulli Taluk.	Except at one or two places there is no want of water, which is almost invariably near the surface Arrangements have been made for deepening the wells in these places.	

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains. (Measures of 80 tolahs per rupee.)			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Rági.
1876.				
1st week in Oct. ...	10	17	16½	16½
2nd " ...	9	14¾	14½	14¾
3rd " ...	8½	13½	13½	13½
4th " ...	7¾	11½	11½	12
1st week in Nov. ...	7½	10	10¾	11½
2nd " ...	7	8¼	10	10
3rd " ...	7¼	9	11½	11¾
4th " ...	7	8½	10¾	9½
1st week in Dec. ...	7	8½	10	10½
2nd " ...	7½	8¼	10¾	10
3rd " ...	7	7¾	10	10½
Average of the last six years	16¾	32	29½	31¾

				PULLUMPETT Taluk (Acting Head
Average crops saved: As. Kharif ... 2, Rabi ... 1. Further sowings are only probable this season to a very slight extent.	Tahsildar estimates remissions at Rs. 65,000, the Assistant Collector at Rs. 93,377, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,82,441.	Total number of cattle was— Cows and bullocks ... 43,960; Sheep and goats ... 20,255; Total ... 64,215. The Assistant Collector estimates the past deaths at 1,900, anticipated at 15,000; but says that these figures are little better than guesses. Measures taken by both people and Government for saving the cattle are the same as those detailed in the Budwail and Sidhout Taluks, and will probably prove as ineffectual if no rain falls till summer or late in spring.	There is a supply of water in wells sufficient for the taluk for one or two months more, when new wells will have to be dug, and old ones deepened and cleared. It is hoped that with the aid of advances, these measures will prevent a water famine.	

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food grains.				
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Rági.	Cumboo.	Cholum.
1876.					
1st week in October					
2nd " " ...	5½	6	11	11	10
3rd " " .	5¼	5¾	9½	10	9
4th " " ...	5	5¼	8	8	9
1st " in November	4½	4¾	8	8	8
2nd " " ...	4¼	4½	7	7	6½
3rd " " ...	4¼	4½	7	7	6
4th " " ...	4¼	4½	6½	7	6½
1st " in December	4¼	4½	6	6½	6
2nd " " ...	4	4½	6	6	6
3rd " " .	4	4½	6	6	6
4th " " ...	4	4¼	5½	5½	5½
	4	4¼	5	5	5
Average of six years	8½	9½	20	18¾	17½

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Sub-Collector Mr. J. D. B. Gribble).					
Local markets are badly supplied with grain. For other information see Madanapulli Taluk.	Population is 140,948. Other information is the same as for Madanapulli Taluk.	The same as for Madanapulli Taluk.	23 relief works have been started in the Taluk. There are 9 roads in progress, of a total length of 78 miles. For other information see Madanapulli Taluk.	The same as for Madanapulli Taluk.	33,456 persons are now employed on works, and 126 are supported by charity. Estimate for the future is, on— On works. 1st March ... 40,000 1st May ... } 50,000 1st July ... }
Sub-Collector Mr. J. D. B. Gribble).					
Local markets are badly supplied with grain. For other information see Madanapulli Taluk.	Population is 128,162. Other information is the same as for Madanapulli Taluk.	The same as for Madanapulli Taluk.	31 relief works have been started in the taluk. There are 5 roads in progress, of a total length of 48 miles. For other information see Madanapulli Taluk.	The same as for Madanapulli Taluk.	17,000 persons are now employed on works, and 381 are supported by charity. Estimate for the future is, on— On works. 1st March ... 30,000 1st May ... } 40,000 1st July ... }
Assistant Collector Mr. R. S. Benson).					
There is sufficient grain in store for the people for two months. The railway runs right through the taluk, and has four stations, Kadur, Reddipally, Rajempett and Nandalur, from all of which supplies of grain are freely drawn. As it takes a fortnight to deliver grain in the taluk from Madras, there is little chance of the prices falling, as merchants fear that prices may go down in the mean time, and only import small quantities to supply immediate wants.	The total population is 145,180, of whom 80,615 are high-caste, 30,316 are low-caste; 26,844 are no caste at all, and 7,376 are Mussalmans. The population is poor, though with a fair proportion of well-to-do people. The bulk of them are agriculturists. There are no wealthy landholders who can help the poor. A few rich Reddis have done something to aid the poor in the villages, but no aid can be expected from them in the future.	3,000 have emigrated to Nellore and the Sub-Division of Cuddapah, owing to the higher rates of relief wages given there. No further emigration is expected, as many works have now been opened.	Five relief works have been started, four roads, total length 23 miles, and the Cheyair embankments, which will cost over a lakh, and will employ 4,000 people for three or four months. Besides these, there are five other works proposed.	Orders have been issued to relieve travellers, &c. It is probable that four relief houses will have to be opened to feed the infirm and others unable to work.	The number now receiving relief is— On works. By charity. 7,500 Nil. The tahsildar estimates the numbers to be relieved on— On works. 1st March ... 10,000 1st May ... 10,000 1st July ... 5,000 The Assistant Collector estimates— On works. By charity. 1st March 20,000 2,000 1st May 17,000 2,500 1st July 11,000 1,500 The estimates for May and July will be exceeded, unless early and sufficient rain falls.

CUDDAPAH

MADANAPULLI Taluk (Acting

a	b	c	d	e
The crops saved are— DRY. As. Rági ... 6, Sulla ... 6, Oil-seeds ... 2, Dhall ... 2, Horse-gram 1, Annumoo-loo pulse 2 WET. As. Rági ... 8, Paddy ... 8, Cholum 8, Sugar-cane .. 8, Tobacco... 8 Average of the whole crops saved is 3½ and 8 annas respectively. The above have been raised only on lands irrigated by wells. Every tank is empty, and no crops have been raised in tank Ayakuts. Future sowings can only be made in tank beds, in some of which crops can be raised.	Remissions Rs. 1,30,260, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,85,296.	The mortality among cattle is not less than one-fourth. Unless there is an immediate change for the better, the deaths will greatly increase, as there is at present no fodder and water. The results obtained by feeding cattle on prickly pear are very trifling, as the people do not care to use it, and it is scarce also.	There is no scarcity of water, and it is found close to the surface.	

WEEKS.	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. (*Measures of 80 tolahs per rupee.*) Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
1876.				
October, 1st week ...	8¾	14	14¾	14¾
" 2nd " ...	8¼	13¼	14¾	13¼
" 3rd " ...	8¼	10¾	13¼	11½
" 4th " ...	7½	10¾	10¾	10¾
November, 1st week ...	7¾	9	11½	11½
" 2nd " ...	7¾	9	11½	11½
" 3rd " ...	8⅙	8¾	11½	11½
" 4th " ...	6½	8¼	11½	10
December, 1st week ...	7½	8½	10	10¾
" 2nd " ...	7	8½	10¾	10¼
" 3rd " ...	6½	8¼	9	10
Average of the last six years	19	23¼	30¼	37

VOILPAUD Taluk (Acting

a	b	c	d	e
An average 8-anna crop has been saved on both wet and dry lands. These crops have been raised only on lands irrigated by wells. For other information see Madanapulli Taluk.	Remissions Rs. 1,13,886, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,74,702.	The same as for Madanapulli Taluk.	There is no general scarcity of drinking water. At Palair, which stands high and is on very rocky soil, water is reported to be both scarce and bad. A large well has been dug, and there is still a fair supply in the river, which is close to the village. Between Palair and Voilpaud too, water is reported to be scarce, but not for drinking purposes.	

WEEKS.	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. (*Measures of 80 tolahs per rupee.*) Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
1876.				
1st week in Oct. ...	9½	14	14¾	14¾
2nd " ...	7½	11½	13¼	14
3rd " ...	7½	10	11½	11½
4th " ...	7½	8¼	10	10¾
1st week in Nov. ...	7	8¼	10	10
2nd " ...	7½	8¼	10¾	10¾
3rd " ...	7½	8¼	11½	10¾
4th " ...	7½	9	11½	10¾
1st week in Dec. ...	7	8¼	10	10
2nd " ...	6½	7½	10	10
3rd " ...	5¾	7½	8¼	8¼
Average of the last six years	19¼	23¾	31	33½

DISTRICT—concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
ıb-Collector Mr. J. D. B. Gribble).					
few rich men only possess any stocks of grain. Importations small and limited; prices rising day by day. Importation of grain to the several local markets is being made from Madras and Vellore in North Arcot. Consignments of grain have sometimes to wait for a month before they are despatched, owing to the block on the Railways.	Population is 135,468, and is generally poor, with but few exceptions. Castes are of all kinds, high and low, but the majority of the people belong to the agricultural and labouring classes. There are very few landholders who can aid their tenants.	No emigration has taken place, as a sufficient number of works have been opened. Works have been so arranged as to provide labour to all within 8 miles of their villages. Large numbers of coolies are pouring in from Mysore and the zemindari of Panganur to find work.	39 relief works have been started in the taluk. Many others have been proposed, but have not been commenced as yet: 14 roads of a total length of 119 miles are now in progress. When all these works are completed, others will be begun.	Langakhanas have been opened to relieve travellers, aged and infirm, &c. To support them subscriptions have been raised and are supplemented from relief work.	36,594 persons are now employed on works, and 112 are supported by charity. Estimate for the future is, on— *On works.* 1st March ... 45,000 1st May ... } 50,000 1st July ... }
ıb-Collector Mr. J. D. B. Gribble).					
ocal markets are badly supplied with grain. For other information see Madanapulli Taluk.	Population is 145,591. Other information is the same as for Madanapulli Taluk.	The same as for Madanapulli Taluk.	35 relief works have been started in the taluk. There are 11 roads in progress, of a total length of 109 miles. For other information see Madanapulli Taluk.	The same as for Madanapulli Taluk.	27,625 persons are now employed on works, and 132 are supported by charity. Estimate for the future is, on— *On works.* 1st March ... 40,000 1st May ... } 50,000 1st July ... }

KISTNA DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. D. G. LEMAN.

Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population	Land Revenue.	Cultivation.		Prices of the Principal Food-grains—Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.												Rainfall.	
				Wet.	Dry.	Average of three years, 1872, 1873, 1874.				In 1875.				1876.				Average of three years 1873-74, 1874-75, 1875-76 up to November.	In 1876-77 up to November.
						Rice, 2nd sort	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.		
																		Inches.	*Inches*
1. Repalli ...	622	169,912	6,39,816	48,009	96,659	18·69	20·81	...	28·75	23 11	19·78	32·65	32·76	12·56	13·51	...	...	42	16
2. Guntoor ...	500	126,997	4,13,764	1,762	146,385	13·56	21·73	23·05	26·17	17·84	23·69	24 94	28·99	9 74	12·08	11·49	12·68	31	19
3. Sattanapalli	621	101,728	3,71,051	376	157,785	...	...	...	...	20·02	38·28	34·98	37·95	8·65	10·88	10·34	12·38	27	11
4. Narsarowpett	682	120,619	3,44,784	1,682	110,689	13·58	27·25	26·88	29·35	17·11	34·32	33·03	30·00	8·80	13·26	12·58	17·64	29	13
5. Vennucondah	561	64,508	1,47,636	640	84,395	14·09	23·50	24·79	25·40	16·61	28·88	27·58	26·60	10·57	12·15	11·55	21·45	29	10
6. Pulnad ...	1,095	120,658	3,35,524	2,007	166,982	...	...	...	...	17·93	31·00	30·03	...	8·15	10·46	9·65	...	28	14
7. Gudiwada ...	533	87,188	4,79,954	58,175	18,462	21·12	.	...	...	23·76	...	...	...	12·20	...	...	...	35	22
8. Baputla ...	694	143,620	5,99,584	29,016	69,633	15·35	18·27	...	24·20	17·29	...	...	29·70	8·19	9·50	...	12·54	32	20
9. Bandar ...	687	164,525	2,74,195	13,292	21,635	17·11	21·68	...	29·50	21·60	22·23	...	32·34	11·41	15·21	...	12·53	36	28
10. Nandigama	599	106,452	2,00,236	668	112,974	14·26	25·31	28·23	...	17·15	29·90	32 65	...	10·71	15·12	18·86	...	32	13
11. Bezwada ...	406	83,081	1,60,116	9,395	35,559	17·12	22·29	27·80	20·28	21·19	24·32	...	35·16	11·41	13 68	...	14·65	31	20
12. Visennapett	258	55,662	20,875	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Nuzvid ...	560	107,465	1,02,708	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,818	1,452,374	40,90,238	165,022	1,021,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N B.—No statistics of the last two Taluks which are Zemindari.

KISTNA DISTRICT—

a	b	c	d	e
ree annas of the dry crop saved, twelve annas of the wet.	Remissions Rs. 1,40,000 out of a total of Rs. 6,39,816.	No mortality among cattle in the past or expected in the future. Grazing lands are to be thrown open for cattle free of rent.	No failure of water-supply is anticipated.	

REPALLI Talul

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Varigu.	Maize.	Rági.
	Mks.	Mks.	Mks.	Mks.	Mks.
1st week, Oct. 1876	16¾	10⅓	...	10½	15
2nd "	15¼	10¾	...	10½	14
3rd "	14¾	9	...	9	13
4th "	14	7⅓	...	7⅓	13
1st week, Nov. 1876	12½	7⅓	...	7⅓	...
2nd "	12½	7¼	...	7¼	...
3rd "	11	6¾	...	6¾	...
4th "	10	6	...	6	...
1st week, Dec. 1876	10	6	...	6	...
2nd "	9¼	5⅞	...	5⅞	...
3rd "	8¾	6	...	5½	...
4th "	8½	6¼	...	5	...
Average for the past six years ...	21⅛	11½	17	14⅝	18

a	b	c	d	e
ur and a half annas of the dry crop saved. The rági, which is being raised under wells, will yield a twelve-anna crop.	Remissions Rs. 1,00,000, out of a total of Rs. 4,13,764.	Mortality among cattle is not expected, as there is plenty of cholum straw. The cattle of Prathpad have been permitted to graze on the Rellu grass in the river Laukas.	River Kistna, tanks and wells. Tanks have run dry, but there is water in the river and in the wells. There are no fears of a failure in water-supply.	

GUNTOOR Talul

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.			
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Varigu.	Sajja.
	Mks.	Mks.	Mks.	Mks
1st week, Oct 1876 ...	18	15	20	16
2nd " ...	17¾	13¼	20	13
3rd " ...	15½	10⅜	16	10
4th " ...	16¼	10	16	10
1st week, Nov. 1876 ...	13	7¾	10	8
2nd " ...	12½	8¼	10	7
3rd " ...	12⅛	7¾	10	7
4th " ...	10¾	6⅛	10	6
1st week, Dec. 1876 ...	10⅛	6¼	10	6
2nd " ...	10	6	10	6
3rd " ...	10	6	6¾	6
4th " ...	9⅞	6	...	6
Average for the past six years	20⅓	15	21	17

a	b	c	d	e
ir annas of the dry rop saved. No estimate is given of the avings of any of the vet crops.	Remissions Rs. 25.800 estimated by the Sub-Collector, out of a total of Rs. 3,71,051; but the Collector considers this amount too high.	No mortality as yet among cattle, nor is any expected. Pasture is said to have improved by late rains, and there is plenty of cholum straw.	Wells, tanks, hill-streams, and the Kistna river. There is no apprehension of a failure of water in the taluk.	

SATTANAPALLI Talul

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Varigu.	Rági.	Sajja.
	Mks.	Mks.	Mks.	Mks.	Mks.
1st week, Oct. 1876	16	15 1/16	15¾	19¾	15¾
2nd "	15⅜	14 7/16	14⅛	18⅜	14
3rd "	14⅚	12 1/8	13¾	17¾	13
4th "	14	16	12	16	18
1st week, Nov. 1876	12¾	8¾	10¼	15⅜	10¾
2nd "	12	8⅛	10	14⅛	9⅞
3rd "	12	7⅜	10	12	9
4th "	10⅛	7	9⅛	9⅛	8⅛
1st week, Dec. 1876	9	6¼	9	8	7
2nd "	9	7	8	8	6¼
3rd "	9	6⅛	8 1/16	8	7⅛
4th "	9½	7 3/16	7 3/16	7⅛	6⅛
Average for the past six years ...	18⅛	17⅛	23⅛	26	56

D. G. Leman, Collector).

f	g	h	i	j	k
G. W. Fawcett, Assistant Collector).					
al stocks amount 0,975 putties, or 914 tons of grain; this is consider- uite sufficient for requirements of taluk.	The majority of the population of 169,912 are agriculturists and are fairly well-to-do. No zemindars or landholders are likely to aid their tenants, but all ryots will help their farm servants.	No emigration has occurred.	Petty local funds works have been started where necessary, but no actual relief works are necessary.	A poor-house is to be constructed at Keetepalli for the infirm, poor, &c. Considerable charitable aid in the way of private subscriptions have been afforded the poor.	No persons employed either on relief works, or are there any fed by charity.
r. B. Horsbrugh, Sub-Collector).					
but 1,500 kandies f grain are supposed to be in stock, hich is quite inadequate for the requirements of the people.	Three-fourths of the population of 126,997 are agriculturists, and one-fourth urban or artisans. The majority are of low caste. There are no zemindars but the landlords, it is believed, will aid their agricultural labourers.	No emigration has taken place in the taluk. Influx of people from Nellore and Kurnool proceeding northwards to better their condition.	No relief works are necessary.	The townspeople have started a poor-house, where the aged, sick, and infirm are fed.	No persons are expected to come on Government hands for support either on works or by charity.
Mr. B. Horsbrugh, Sub-Collector).					
here is a sufficient quantity of jotisna for all the villages of this taluk, and paddy is being imported as usual. There will be no necessity for Government interference.	The people are chiefly of low caste, and number 101,728. Three-fourths are agriculturists and fairly well-off. There are no zemindars, but the ryots will assist their under-ryots.	There has been no emigration. A few people have, however, as is customary, gone to the Delta to assist in the harvesting. There is ample work for labourers to be employed upon.	No relief works are needed.	No relief kitchens are necessary.	No persons are employed on relief works or are fed by charity in this taluk.

a	b	c	d	e
				NARSAROWPETT—Taluk (Mr. Kanch
Four annas of the dry crop saved. No estimate of the wet crop is given.	Remissions Rs. 2,00,000, out of a total of Rs. 3,44,784.	No deaths as yet among cattle from starvation, nor are any expected if there be a seasonable fall of rain.	Water can always be procured by digging in beds of the numerous springs in this taluk. No distress from want of water is anticipated.	

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains. (*Local measures, each being Rs. 132 in weight per rupee.*)				
	Paddy.	Jonna.	Varigu.	Tamida.	Sajja.
1st week, Oct. 1876	16	15	18	18	16
2nd " ...	15	13	15	15	14
3rd " ...	14	11	13	13	12
4th " ...	13	10	12	12	11
1st week, Nov. 1876	11	8	10	10	9
2nd " ...	11	9	11	11	10
3rd " ...	11	8	9	10	8
4th " ..	10	7	8	8	7
1st week, Dec. 1876	9	6	7	7	6
2nd " ...	10	6	7	7	6
3rd " ...	10	6	7	6	6
4th " ...	9	6	7	6	6
Average for the past six years ..	17¾	19	22½	23	19

				VENNUCONDAH Taluk (Mr. Kanch
Wet crop entirely lost, except that under the Pedda Cancherla Tank, where a saving of 2 annas may be expected. Two annas of the dry crop saved.	Remissions are as under— Dry ... Rs. 90,000 Wet ... " 8,000 Total ... " 98,000, out of a revenue of Rs. 1,47,636.	No mortality among cattle, nor is any expected.	The failure of the water-supply is not likely to be worse than what is usual in other years.	

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains. (*Local measures, each being Rs. 120 in weight per rupee.*)				
	Paddy.	Jonnalu.	Varigi.	Rági.	Tajjalu
1st week, Oct. 1876.	18	17	20	18	16
2nd " ...	16	15	18	16	15
3rd " ...	15	12	16	15	12
4th " ...	15	10	14	10	11
1st week, Nov. 1876.	13	9	11	10	9
2nd " ...	12	8	11	9	8
3rd " ...	13	9	12	9	9
4th " .	12	8	11	9	8
1st week, Dec. 1876.	10	6	10	8	6
2nd " ...	10	6	9	8	7
3rd " ...	10	6	8	7	6
4th " ...	10	6	9	6	6
Average for the past six years ...	19	18⅓	22½	22½	19

				PALNAD Taluk (Mr. Kanch
The early crops saved are in the following proportions :— As. Jonna ... 6 Suzza ... 6 Korra .. 2 No accurate estimate can be made of savings of wet and dry cultivation.	The estimated remissions are— Rs. Wet ... 12,000 Dry ... 90,000 Total ... 1,02,000 out of a revenue of Rs. 3,35,524.	No deaths among cattle as yet from want of fodder. On the failure of pasture people drive their cattle to the jungles, &c., to graze.	Wells, tanks and the Naguleru and Kistna hill-streams. No fears are entertained of the failure of water, and should there be, wells will be deepened.	

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains. (*Local measures, each being Rs. 120 in weight per rupee.*)				
	Rice.	Paddy.	Jonnalu.	Varigelu.	Sajjalu.
1st week, Oct. 1876	9	18	15	20	16
2nd " ...	7	15	13	16	13
3rd " ...	6	13	12	15	12
4th " ...	6	13	11	14	11
1st week, Nov. 1876	6	13	11	14	11
2nd " ...	6	13	12	14	12
3rd " ...	6	12	9	11	9
4th " ...	4	10	7	9	7
1st week, Dec. 1876	4	10	7	9	7
2nd " ...	5	10	7	9	7
3rd " ...	5	10	7	8	7
4th " ...	5	10	6	8	6
Average for the past six years ...	7	17	17	18½	16

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Subba Rao, Deputy Collector).					
One thousand and five hundred kandies of grain are reported to be in stock. The chief centre of supply is the Guntoor market, the delta and the Godavery district. No importation has taken place as yet. Private enterprise, it is thought, will maintain supplies.	The population is 120,619: they are mostly agriculturists and are of low caste. There are no zemindars possessing tenants to whom assistance could be afforded.	No emigration has taken place from this taluk. A few have, however, gone to the imperial works at Santakavar to earn their livelihood.	Two thousand people have, on an average, been daily employed on local fund works. The able-bodied are encouraged to go to the imperial relief works at Santakavar. The infirm and those unable to travel are found work at their villages.	Travellers are fed and sent to the nearest relief work. Those unable to work are kept in the relief house at head-quarters.	The number of people estimated to be on the hands of Government on the dates specified is as under:— On works. By charity. Number on date of report ... 50 60 1st March ... 1,000 300 1st May ... 3,000 500 1st July ... 5,000 1,000
Subba Rao, Deputy Collector).					
If there be no exports from this taluk, the grain in stock, it is believed, will suffice for the requirements of the people.	The population is 64,508: they are mostly agricultural and poor. There are no well-to-do zemindars capable of aiding their tenants.	About four hundred persons have emigrated to Kurnool, where they are employed on relief works. People are encouraged to go to the imperial relief works, such as those at Vinakandu and the Commamur Extension Canal.	No relief works have yet been opened, but the young and infirm are given employment on local funds works, which ought either to be increased in number or supplemented by Government relief works.	Travellers have a meal of rice given them, and besides a sufficient quantity to take them to the Santakavar relief works. Persons incapable of manual labour are fed gratuitously.	The number of persons on relief works on date of report was 200, and the number maintained by charity 52. The number on the dates specified below is as follows:— On works. By charity. 1st March 500 200 1st May ... 1,000 400 1st July ... 1,000 500
Subba Rao, Deputy Collector).					
A fair stock of food-grains, it is believed, is in the taluk. The chief centres of supply are Masulipatam, Nizampatam or Motupilli, but importations at present, it is said, will not pay. The wet paddy crop is being cut, and is in places already in the market.	The total population is 120,658, and they are poor, chiefly agriculturaral, and of low caste.	No emigration has yet taken place, but there has been an influx of people from Hyderabad.	No actual relief works, but local funds are being spent on roads. There is ample work for able-bodied coolies on the imperial relief work at Santakavar.	Travellers get a meal supplied to them, and are then sent to relief works. Relief houses for the aged, infirm, &c., will be opened where necessary.	No persons employed on relief works at present; but the number estimated on the undermentioned dates is as follows:— On works. By charity. 1st March ... 2,000 500 1st May ... 5,000 1,000 1st July ... 10,000 2,000

KISTNA

a	b	c	d	e
Twelve annas of the crop saved from both dry and wet cultivation.	Remissions Rs. 80,000, out of a total of Rs. 4,79,954.	There is no suffering among cattle from the want of fodder. The Collair Lake is, however, to be thrown open for the cattle to graze in.	Collair Lake, irrigation channels and swamps, tanks and wells. It is proposed to retain such water as may be possible in the Collair Lake, and to fill, if practicable, all tanks and swamps with river water.	

GUDIWADA Taluk (Mr.

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.			
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Maize.	Rági.
1st week, Oct. 1876 ...	16¾	10¼	10½	15
2nd " ...	15¼	10¾	10½	14¾
3rd " ...	14¾	9	9	13½
4th " ...	14	7½	7½	13
1st week, Nov. 1876 ...	12½	7½	7½	...
2nd " ...	12½	7¾	7¾	...
3rd " ...	11	6¾	6¾	...
4th " ...	10	6	6	...
1st week, Dec. 1876 ...	10	6	6	...
2nd " ...	9¼	5⅞	5⅞	...
3rd " ...	8¾	6	5½	...
4th " ...	8½	6¼	5	...
Average for the past six years ...	...	...	...	...

a	b	c	d	e
Eight annas of the dry crop saved. Wet crop unknown.	Remissions Rs. 2,25,000, out of a total of Rs. 5,99,584.	A few cattle have died from starvation. Ryots are driving their cattle to Narsarowpett for fodder, but the Commissioner suggests the Collair Lake; but too great crowding here is objectionable.	Kristna Channels, wells, tanks, ponds, &c. In the event of a scarcity of water, wells are proposed to be sunk in the Varchur, Inkole, Duggupad, Magolla and Rakuman tanks, where good potable water may be got.	

BAPUTLA Taluk (Mr.

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.			
	Paddy.	Variga.	Cholum.	Rági.
	Manikas	Manikas	Manikas	Manikas
1st week, Oct. 1876 ...	18	16	...	14
2nd " ...	16	14	...	14
3rd " ...	15	14	8	13
4th " ...	13	13	8	9
1st week, Nov. 1876 ...	10	10	8	8
2nd " ...	10	18	8	7
3rd " ...	10	10	8	7
4th " ...	9	10	8	7
1st week, Dec. 1876 ...	8	5	5	5
2nd " ...	7	7	5	5
3rd " ...	7	7	5	5
4th " ...	8	7	5	5
Average for the past six years ...	19	...	11	17

BANDAR

a	b	c	d	e
Seven annas of the dry crop saved. Wet crop not given.	Remissions Rs. 80,000, out of a total of Rs. 2,74,195	The condition of the cattle is good, and scarcity of water and pasture is not apprehended.	Krishna river, irrigation channels, tanks and wells. Fears are entertained in regard to a scarcity of water, but no special remedial measures are suggested.	

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.		
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Ragi.
1876.	Padies.	Padies.	Padies.
October, 1st week ...	20	13½	16
" 2nd " ...	18	12	16
" 3rd " ...	16¾	11	16
" 4th " ...	16¾	10	12
November, 1st " ...	14	9½	12
" 2nd " ...	14	...	...
" 3rd " ...	13½	...	...
" 4th " ...	13½	...	...
December, 1st " ...	12¾	...	...
" 2nd " ...	11½	...	...
" 3rd " ...	11½	...	...
" 4th " ...	10	...	...
Average for the past six years ...	25	14½	22½

DISTRICT —continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
G. W. Fawcett, Assistant Collector).					
The grain in stock is quite sufficient for the requirements of the people if there be no exports. At any rate there is not much fear of distress on this account.	The population is 87,138 and are generally agriculturists, of low caste, and not well-to-do. There are no zemindars likely to assist their tenants, but wealthy ryots are expected to do so.	No actual emigration, nor is any expected. People however who usually go during harvest time to the Godavery district have returned because of the wages being low from the large number of extra coolies congregated there.	No relief works have been started, nor are any needed.	No charitable relief has been found necessary.	No estimate can be made.
J. Horsbrugh, Sub-Collector).					
No estimate is given of the stock of grain. The importation, if supplemented with the outturn of the rice expected, will help to maintain supplies.	The population is 143,629; they are for the most part agriculturists and poor. There are no zemindars in the taluk, but the well-to-do ryots will assist their labourers.	No emigration reported, but large numbers of people are said to have come from Nellore and Kurnool, some to beg, some to get work on the Commamur Extension Canal, and others for pasture for cattle.	The Commamur Extension Canal has been started, and this work, it is expected, will be sufficient for the wants of the people. If inadequate, the Rompairu drain will be taken in hand.	Charitable aid is extended to the destitute, aged and infirm in all villages.	No information supplied.
Taluk					
There is a stock according to tahsildar's estimate of 22,500 maunds of food-grain, which is expected to last the taluk for ten days; but in the Collector's opinion there is enough grain to last throughout the year.	The population is 164,525; they are for the most part agriculturists, poor, and of low caste. There are two zemindars who, it is hoped, will help their tenants.	People from the labouring classes have gone to work on the river bank-work at Royyur, as well as to assist in the Godavery harvest. As soon as the harvest is over, a good many will return and possibly will go to Royyur for work.	No relief works started as yet, but if any are needed, the tanks and channels in Devi Island and the river embankment will suffice.	There is a relief house at Bandar, and arrangements for supplying indigent travellers with food have also been made.	Not a single person is on the hands of Government, either on works or fed by charity, and no estimate of the number on 1st March, 1st May and 1st July can be made.

a	b	c	d	e
Four annas of both the early and late dry crops saved. The wet crop has entirely failed.	Remissions Rs. 50,000 out of a total of Rs. 2,00,236.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle. No special measures have been adopted, but, in the event of failure of both pasture and water, the cattle will be driven to the Cellair Lake to graze.	The water-supply of the taluk is obtained from wells, tanks and channels. These are reported to be drying, but the proximity of the rivers Munneru, the Paleru, the Vira the Kristna and others causes no fear of a water famine.	

NANDIGAMA Taluk (Mr. R. Sewell,

Weeks.	Prices of the Principal Food-Grains.			
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Sadza.	Varagu.
	* Manika	* Manika	* Manika	* Manika
1st week, October 1876 ...	17¼	15	17¾	17¾
2nd " " ...	16¾	13⅓	17¾	17¾
3rd " " ...	16¾	12¾	17	17¾
4th " " ...	15	10⅓	15	16
1st week, Nov. 1876 ...	14	10	14	16
2nd " " ...	12¾	9⅓	12	14
3rd " " ...	12¾	9⅓	11¾	14
4th " " ...	13	9⅓	11⅓	14
1st week, Dec. 1876. ...	11⅓	7	8⅓	10
2nd " " ...	11⅓	6¼	8	10
3rd " " ...	10⅓	6¼	8	10
4th " " ...	10⅓	6¼	8	10
Average for the past six years	21	15⅔	15¾	19⅓

* A manika is 1¾ seers of 80 Rs. weight.

a	b	c	d	e
The early crop is said to have yielded four annas, the wet paddy ten annas, and the later dry crop about three annas. A little rági may be put down, but not sufficient to make any appreciable difference in the estimate.	Remissions Rs. 32,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,60,116.	No unusual mortality reported. Renters are being induced to give up rents of pasture lands this year so as to throw them all open. The cattle if necessary will be sent to the Collair Lake.	The sources of water-supply are wells, tanks, channels, and the Kistna and Budamer rivers. There will probably be great inconvenience if no rain falls, but no absolute distress.	

BEZWADA Taluk (Mr. R. Sewell,

Weeks.	Prices of the Principal Food-Grains.		
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Tamide.
	* Mercals.	* Mercals.	* Mercals.
1876.			
1st week in October ...	10⅓	8	10⅓
2nd " " ...	9¼	7	10
3rd " " ...	8⅓	5⅓	9⅓
4th " " ...	8	5	8
1st " November ...	7¼	4⅓	5
2nd " " ...	7¼	4⅓	5
3rd " " ...	7¼	4⅓	5
4th " " ...	6¾	4	5
1st " December ...	5¾	3⅓	4
2nd " " ...	5¾	3⅓	4
3rd " " ...	5¾	3⅓	4
4th " " ...	5¾	3⅓	4
Average for the past six years.	13⅔	8	10⅓

A mercal is 3¼ seers of 80 Rs. weight.

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Acting Head Assistant Collector).					
There is enough food-grain in the taluk to last the people for the next eight months at least, with what is now existing and what will be reaped in a day or two.	The population is 106,465, and is of low caste and mostly agricultural. There are well-to do merchants in Jugrahpett, but the landlords number only three, and they are not wealthy. The latter are not likely to assist their tenants, except the zemindar of Mutiyala, who proposes to borrow Rs. 10,000 from Government to dig a channel. Without a loan he is powerless to help his people.	There is no special movement of the people. The able-bodied will go to the relief work at Royyur after the cholum harvest is reaped and, as regards the infirm and old, small works will be started in the villages, such as clearing tanks, wells, &c., on urgency arising.	The necessity for relief works has not as yet arisen.	None by Government. The townspeople of Jugrahpett have, however, started a poor-house.	No persons employed on relief works, nor is it expected that any will be so employed or maintained by charity on the 1st March, 1st May and 1st July.
Acting Head Assistant Collector).					
The Collector thinks there is no difficulty in regard to the supply of food-grain, but should any exist it will be surmounted.	The population is 83,081. They are chiefly agriculturists and fairly well-to-do. There are two zemindars in the taluk; one has no money to spend on his people, and the other will help his ryots, but it is believed that no help will be required.	There has been no emigration, nor is any likely to take place.	The embankment works of Zanamala, Kudura and Royyur afford sufficient work for the people.	Travellers are ordered to be fed and sent to relief works. The aged and infirm have a meal a day, and they are put to such light work as they are capable of doing; if incapable they are fed.	The number of people on works on date of report was 4,000. The number on the dates specified are expected to be as follows:— 1st March ... 4,000 1st May ... 6,000 1st June ... 6,000 If ordinary rain falls the people, it is expected, will, have left by July.

KISTNA

a	b	c	d	e
				VISENNAPETT Zemindari Division
The crop saved is estimated to be 4 annas. If rain falls a little rági may yet be put down.	It is reported that the zemindars will give no remission. The total revenue is Rs. 20,875.	There has been no serious loss among cattle, nor is any expected.	The water-supply has not failed to any serious extent as yet, nor is much difficulty in this matter anticipated.	

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.		
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Sudzs.
1876.	Manikas.*	Manikas.*	Manikas.*
1st week in October ...	17	17	21
2nd " " ...	14	13	16
3rd " " ...	13	12	16
4th " " ...	13	12	16
1st week in November ...	12	11	14
2nd " " ...	11	10	12
3rd " " ...	11	9	10
4th " " ...	11	9	10
1st week in December ...	11	9	10
2nd " " ..	10	7	8
3rd " " ...	9	6	7
4th " " ...	9	7	8
Average of the past six years...	17⅔	16	20⅓

* A manika=2 seers of 80 Rs. weight.

a	b	c	d	e
				NUZVID Zemindari Division (Mr. R. Sewell
No estimate given. The dry crops are, however, reported to be fair, and the wet magnificent.	Remissions considered unnecessary, but will be given in such cases where needed. The total revenue is Rs. 1,02,703.	No unusual mortality among cattle reported. No remedial measures, therefore, seem necessary.	Should there be an unusual failure of water, digging holes in tanks and streams will be undertaken.	

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.	
	Paddy.	Cholum.
	Manikas.*	Manikas.*
December, 1876 ...	7	4½

* A manika=2½ seers of 80 Rs weight.

DISTRICT —concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
(Mr. R. Sewell, Acting Head Assistant Collector).					
It is supposed that there is no lack of food-grains in this taluk.	The population is 55,662; they are chiefly low caste cultivators and poor. The landlords are poor, and not likely to help their tenants.	There has been no unusual emgration, None is expected except to the relief work at Royyur.	No relief works have been started. The able-bodied will be sent to Royyur, to the imperial relief work. The infirm will have such little work as may be necessary, found for them at home.	No special charitable relief is being given.	No persons on relief works as yet, nor are any expected to be on such works or maintained by charity on the 1st March, 1st May and 1st July.
Acting Head Assistant Collector).					
There are no fears of a scarcity of food-grain in this taluk.	The population is 107,465, and is chiefly agricultural and fairly well-to-do. The zemindar will, it is said, give his people every assistance in providing work for them, &c.	No emigration has as yet taken place, nor is any expected.	The zemindar will, if necessary, start relief works, but at present none are needed, and the imperial works are close to this division.	The zemindar's chuttrum is open, and people are relieved by private charity. No Government interference is called for.	No persons on the hands of Government. Any that may come are included in the establishment of work at Royyur. The zemindar will find work for the people in the villages.

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. R. DAVIDSON.

TALUKS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue.	Cultivation.		Prices of the principal food grains—Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.								Rainfall.	
						Ordinary Prices.				Actual present prices.					
				Wet.	Dry.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Average annual Rainfall.	Actual Rainfall this Season.
				Percentage.	Percentage.									Inches.	Inches
Nundial ..	777	107,320	2,06,650	2	98	12·87	22·26	25·31	...	7·86	8·22	...	..	36·73	10·63
Markapur	1,039	92,665	97,554	4	96	14·52	30·22	30·54	29·62	9·29	12·67	11·56	11·93	18·03	3·15
Sirwell	487	71,066	1,72,285	1	99	13·05	20·58	22·50	22·25	7·86	9·59	...		35·86	15·06
Nandikotkur	1,186	101,866	2,21,316	2	98	14·30	25·69	23·30	...	7·50	10·27	...	...	26·54	6·85
Cumbum .	885	123,042	1,67,921	9	91	12·86	26·46	27·19	28·50	6·43	9·59	8·75		17·05	6·07
Ramalkota .	836	146,195	1,88,568	1	99	12·96	27·31	22·34	...	...	7·53	...	...	30·71	5·55
Koilkuntla .	637	98,844	2,47,515	2	98	13·90	23·70	31·90	30·00	8·93	9·59	..	...	22·86	6·03
Pattikonda .	1,190	173,434	2,33,459	1	99	15·52	27·20	29·08	32·37	7·50	9·24	9·37	...	18·15	6·46
Total ...	7,037	914,432	15,35,268	2	98	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

KURNOOL DISTRICT

a	b	c	d	e
				NUNDIAL Taluk (Deputy Collector
An average six-anna crop has been saved. Some further sowings may be made.	Remissions Rs. 1,50,498, out of a total of Rs. 206,650.	Past mortality among cattle is given at 3,205 out of 32,035; agricultural stock 2,135, out of 21,355. The future mortality will be great, as the grass on the Nallamalla Hills is failing: 23 villages out of the 92 in the taluk have a supply of fodder for 6 months. It is proposed that relief coolies should cut and store grass from the hills, which the cattle owners will be very glad to buy later on at cost price.	In 59 villages bordering on 3 rivers and an irrigation canal, there will be no difficulty for water. In the others the supply will fail by the end of February, when a limited, though sufficient supply will be obtained by deepening wells.	

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.					
	Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Sajja.	Arika.	Horse-gram.
1876.						
2nd week, Oct.	6	9	...	...	16¾	9
3rd "	5¼	7 6/8	...	...	...	8
4th "	5	6	...	...	...	8
1st week, Nov.	4	6	...	...	...	6
2nd "	4	6⅜	..	...	...	6
3rd "	4 1/16	5⅝	6	5¾	...	6
4th "	4	5⅝	6	4 6/7	3¾	4½
1st week, Dec.	3¾	5	5¼	5	...	5
2nd "	4	5	5	5	..	5
3rd "	3⅝	5 3/16	5 5/16	5 1/16		5
Average of the last three years	8	17	...	16	29	16½

				MARKAPUR Taluk (Head Assistant
The kharif crop saved is estimated at one anna, the rabi at 9 pies.	It is expected that the total Land Revenue of Rs. 97,554 will have to be remitted.	*Vide* Cumbum Taluk ..	*Vide* Cumbum Taluk	

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.					
	Rice, 1st sort.	Cholum	Ragi	Cumboo.	Ak alu.	Karalu
1876.						
Oct., 1st week	7	12	13¾	12¾	24	16¾
" 2nd "	6¾	11 3/7	12¾	11¾	22¾	15 1/7
" 3rd "	5	8⅝	9 5/7	8⅝	17¾	10⅝
" 4th "	4 2/5	7 3/16	7 3/16	7 3/16	14½	9 1/16
Nov., 1st "	4¼	6⅝	6 5/7	6⅝	12	8 5/7
" 2nd "	4¾	7 5/7	7¾	7¾	12 5/7	9¾
" 3rd "	4½	7½	8	7½	13	10
" 4th "	4½	6 4/8	6½	6 4/8	12	9
Dec., 1st "	4½	5¾	5¾	5¾	11½	8¾
" 2nd "	4	5	5	5	10	7
" 3rd "	4	5	5	5	10	7
" 4th "	4	5	5	5	10	7
Average of the last three years	8⅔	19	...	18⅓	28⅓	22⅓

				SIRWELL TALUK (Deputy
As. Crops saved— Paddy ... 1 3/8rd; Jowra ... 1 5/8th; Ragi ... 1 1/8th; Arika .. 1 1/4th; Karra ... 1 1/8th. About 1,000 acres may be sown hereafter.	Remissions Rs. 1,90,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,72,285.	Agricultural stock 10,600, cattle 21,000; total 31,600. Past deaths 1,000, anticipated 5,000. Out of the 83 villages in the taluk, 30 have a four-months' supply of fodder. Grass is being cut and stored from the Nallamalla Hills. This source of supply is becoming less, as emigrants from other taluks take away large quantities. It is suggested that forage depôts be established.	The greater portion of the villages are well off for water, as two rivers and an irrigation canal run through or close to them. In the other villages, water may run short in March and April, when steps will be taken to deepen wells. &c.	

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Arika.	Horse-gram.
1876.					
October, 1st week ...	7¼	12	13	22	13
" 2nd "	7	10	12	20	12
" 3rd "	6	8	10	9	10
" 4th "	5	7	8	14	9
November, 1st week	4½	6	6½	12	6½
" 2nd "	4½	6	6½	14	6
" 3rd "	4½	5¾	6	12	6½
" 4th "	4½	5¾	6	12	6
December, 1st week	4½	5½	6	11	6
" 2nd "	4¼	5½	6	11	6
" 3rd "	4½	5	5½	10	5
" 4th "	4	5	5½	9	4½
Average of the last six years ...	8	14	15	24	14

—(Collector Mr. R. Davidson).

f	g	h	i	j	k
Mr. A. Ramachandra Row).					
Local stocks are estimated at 2,617,930 measures of food-grains: ¼ of this quantity is for sale; the remainder reserved by merchants for themselves. Importations are made from several places, including Cuddapah and Yerraguntla Railway; and it is considered that private enterprise is sufficient to maintain supplies.	Total population 107,320: of these 20,400 are wealthy, 28,685 fairly well off, and 57,369 poor. Out of the whole population, ⅜ are agricultural, ¼ partly so and traders, ⅛ artisans, 1/16 labourers. The few who are well off will not assist their poor neighbours.	246 persons have emigrated to the East Coast Canal. No further emigration probable so long as relief works are kept open.	Ten roads, 2 irrigation works, and 7 channels for the Madras Irrigation Canal Company are now in operation. The above, nearly sufficient for the present, but further works are proposed.	No charitable relief is given to travellers. The aged and infirm who are unable to work receive relief in the shape of grain or money. Rs. 726 have been subscribed by private persons, and a relief house opened at Nundial, where cooked food is distributed to the aged, infirm, &c., and those unable to work: 8,355 persons have been fed so far	The number of persons on the hands of Government on 27th December was— On works. 46,856 By charity. 79 Rough estimate for the future— On works. By charity. 1st March 56,856 250 1st May 66,856 400 1st July 76,856 700
Collector Mr. H. R. Farmer).					
About 2,000 tons of grain in stock in the taluk For further information *vide* Cumbum Taluk.	Total population is 92,665 of whom 44 per cent. are agriculturists, 9 per cent. are high caste, only 1·7 are artisans. For further information *vide* Cumbum Taluk.	6,000 persons, or more than six per cent. of the population of the taluk, have emigrated; a few have returned. No further emigration probable	Six roads as relief works have been begun; seven others are to be commenced later on.	*Vide* Cumbum Taluk	Number of persons now on the hands of Government is— On works. 19,000 By charity. 300 Estimate for the future is— On works. By charity. 1st March 50,000 8,000 1st May 60,000 8,000 1st July 25,000 8,000 For further remarks *vide* Cumbum Taluk.
Collector Mr. A. Ramachandra Row).					
The local stock may be estimated at a three-months' supply. Grain is imported by local dealers in small quantities from Cuddapah and Yerraguntla Railway, and from the Godavári and Kistna Districts *viâ* Nandikanama ghâts. It is improbable that future importations will be ample enough to cause a fall in prices.	Most of the population of 71,066 are poor. Three-fourths are agriculturists, one-eighth live partly by agriculture and partly by trade, while the remaining one-eighth are urban.	Only a few have emigrated to the East Coast Canal. As long as relief works are in operation they will not quit the taluk.	As relief works, nine roads have been commenced. When completed, sever more roads and seven irrigation works are proposed.	No travellers receive gratuitous relief. There are nine aged and infirm persons who are charitably fed.	The number of persons on the hands of Government on 28th December was— On works. 20,873 By charity. 6 Forecast for the future— On works. By charity. 1st March 30,000 25 1st May 35,000 50 1st July 40,000 80

KURNOOL

a	b	c	d	e

NANDIKOTKUR Taluk (Acting

a: The taluk contains 297,929 acres, on 39,590 of which a crop has been saved, averaging about 12½ annas, or ⅛ of an average yield. The crop saved on the whole area of the Taluk is about eight pies.

b: Remissions Rs. 1,93,619, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,21,316.

c: Two thousand three hundred and seventy-two ploughing oxen and 5,177 other live-stock have died since 1st October last, and 2,533 more of the former and 5,307 of the latter are expected to die. There is a sufficiency of fodder obtained from the Nallamalla Hills and coarse green grass cut from the jhils of the Madras Irrigation Canal. The greatest scarcity will prevail during the hot months.

d: Omitting 9 villages which derive their water from the Tumbudra and Kistna rivers, the remaining 92 villages will be in great straits for water during the hot weather, unless the wells are deepened and silt removed. Estimates for this work have been called for, and will be put in hand when necessary.

e:

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Rice.	Cholum.	Sajja.	Arika.	Horse-gram.
1876.					
Oct., 1st week ..	6	8	7	8	...
„ 2nd „ ...	5	6	5½	7	...
„ 3rd „ ...	4⅙	5	4½	6	...
„ 4th „ ..	4	4½	...	...	...
Nov., 1st „ ...	4	4⅙	...	10	5½
„ 2nd „ ..	4	4½	...	10	5½
„ 3rd „ ...	4¼	5	...	10½	6
„ 4th „ ...	4¼	5	...	10½	6
Dec., 1st „ ...	4¼	5	...	10½	6
„ 2nd „ ...	4¼	4½	...	10	6
„ 3rd „ ...	4	4½	...	10	5
„ 4th „ ...	4⅓	4⅓	6	9	5
1877.					
Jan., 1st „ ...	4¼	5	6	9	5
„ 2nd „ ...	4¼	5	6	9	5
„ 3rd „ ...	4¼	5		9	5
Three years' average	4½	21	10¾	14	16

CUMBUM Taluk (Head Assistant

a: The kharif crop saved is estimated at 1½ annas; the rabi at 1 anna.

b: Remissions Rs. 1,60,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,67,921.

c: In August last there were 40,000 bullocks, buffaloes and cows in the taluk, of which 10,000 have already died, 20,000 more will probably die before the rains set in, leaving 10,000 alive if the scarcity of fodder ends in July. As remedial measures, many have been driven to the Nallamalla Hills, and grass is also imported.

d: At present there is some water in the taluk, but before long the wells, tanks and streams will have dried up, and the former will have to be cleared and deepened to supply water during the hot months.

e:

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains.							
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Wheat.	Bengal gram.	Dhall.
1876.								
1st October...	6½	7	10	11	11	7	8	14
8th „ ..	6½	6½	9	10	9	5	8	10
15th „ ..	6	6½	9	10	9	5	8	10
22nd „ ...	4	5	9	9	9	5	7½	10
29th „ ...	4	4	6	6	6	5	6	8
6th November	4	4	6	6	6	5	6	8
13th „ ...	4	4	7½	7½	7½	5	6	8
19th „ ...	4	4	6	6	6	5	5	8
26th „ ...	4	4½	6½	6½	6½	5	6	8
2nd December	4	4½	5	6	6	5	5	7½
9th „ ...	3½	3½	5	5	5	4	5	5½
16th „ ...	3½	3½	5	5	5	4	4½	5½
23rd „ ...	3½	3½	5	5	5	4	4½	5½
30th „ ...	3½	3½	5	5	5	4	4½	5½
2nd January...	3½	3½	5	5	5	3	4½	5
Average of the last three years								

RAMALKOTA Taluk (Acting

a: 6-anna paddy and ragi, a 1-anna cumboo and a ¾ cholum crop have been saved. No other crops were raised; and as the sowing season has already expired, there are no prospects of other sowings.

b: Remissions about Rs. 2,00,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,88,568.

c: Mortality among cattle from 1st October up to date was as follows:

Bullocks ...	1,974
Buffaloes ...	477
Other live-stock ...	4,479
Expected to die—	
Bullocks ...	2,682
Buffaloes ...	636
Other live-stock ...	5,972

The causes of deaths have been from disease and want of water and fodder. As a remedial measure, it is proposed that Government should import fodder by railway.

d: Only a small portion of the taluk suffers from want of water. A supply is obtained for most of the villages from the Hindry and Tungabudra, and for a few others from wells.

e:

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Horse gram.
1876.					
October, 1st week ...	7½	10	11	11	9
„ 2nd „ ...	5¾	7	8	8	7
„ 3rd „ ...	5¼	6½	7	7	6¾
„ 4th „ ...	5	6	6½	6	6
Nov., 1st „ ...	4	5	6	6	6
„ 2nd „ ...	3¾	4½	5	5	5½
„ 3rd „ ...	3½	4½	4½	4¾	5¼
„ 4th „ ...	3½	4¾	4½	4¾	5¼
Dec., 1st „ ...	3¾	4¾	4½	4¾	5
„ 2nd „ ...	3¾	4½	5	4½	5
„ 3rd „ ...	4	4¾	5	5	5
„ 4th „ ...	4	5	5	5	5
Average of the last six years ...	9¼	20	18	16	17

DISTRICT—continued

f	g	h		j	k
Collector Mr. R. Davidson)					
The local stock in the possession of merchants and well-to-do ryots is estimated at 2,650 putties of 1,000 measures each. The outturn in canal villages will suffice to meet local wants, and in some cases a surplus for sale. No importation of any kind. No railway station near. Ample importation would lower prices to the extent of ½ or 1 measure per rupee.	There are 6,701 high-caste people and 90,758 low-caste. Of these, 2,457 are well-to-do and 10 or 12 of them worth about Rs. 20,000 or 30,000. Of 95,002 poor people, 54,078 are agriculturists and the rest urban and artisans. There are no landholders able or willing to help their tenants.	Before relief works were started 2,000 people left the taluk and have not returned. No more are expected to leave, as they obtain a living on the relief works, save 2,000, who will not go to them, though unable to maintain themselves, as they consider it an indignity to go to work on them.	Besides the clearing of the 400 wells referred to, 4 relief works, consisting of roads estimated to cost Rs. 1,48,000, will have to be commenced.	Cooked food at the rate of ½ a measure per head has been given to travellers, the aged and infirm, at a cost so far of Rs. 2,728-1-3. Relief houses for the distribution of cooked food have been opened at Nandikotkur, Pagidial, Atmakur and Velgode.	The numbers on the hands of Government on 21st January were— On works. 24,105 — By charity. 668 Estimate for the future is— On works. / By charity. 1st March.. 35,000 / 1,000 1st May ... 36,000 / 1,000 1st June . 27,000 / 1,000 The numbers for June are on the assumption that the monsoon will set in, when 9,000 coolies may resort to their ordinary agricultural work.
Collector Mr. H. R. Farmer).					
There are about 4 or 5,000 tons of grain in stock in the taluk. There is no probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain a sufficient supply of grain, nor will prices fall, even if Government imports. Grain can be landed at two ports on the coast, and will have to be carted about 80 miles.	Total population is 123,042, 45 per cent. of whom are Sudras who live by agriculture. The artisans form only 1·3 of the population. The landholders are small, and those few who have tenants are unable to help them. There is no urban population. People in this taluk are the poorest in the Presidency.	About 7,500 people have emigrated, which equals 6 per cent. of the total population. Some have returned. No further emigration probable.	Four relief works (roads) have been started. These works will provide occupation for 60,000 persons in this and Markapur Taluk, and works to employ 30,000 more are to be commenced.	Those who are incapable of working are fed wherever relief works are going on. Three-quarters of a pound of cooked grain is given to each adult (once a day), and rations to children in proportion to their ages.	The number of persons now on the hands of Government is— On works. 40,000 — By charity. 670 Estimate for the future is— On works. / By charity. 1st March 70,000 / 10,000 1st May ... 70,000 / 10,000 1st July ... 40,000 / 10,000 The Assistant Collector in a lengthy report points out that this and Markapur Taluk are the two worst affected in the Presidency, owing to the exceptional poverty of the people, and the inaccessibility and difficulty in procuring carriage for grain and food for the cattle.
Collector Mr. R. Davidson).					
Twenty-four villages out of 109 have a supply of grain in store for their own use for about two months. The other villages have none. Grain is imported from Gooty and Adoni Railway Stations. A few Soukars replenish the village markets fortnightly, and this checks the rise in prices. Should grain continue to be exported from this to other taluks, there will be a rise in prices from 3 to 4 annas in the rupee.	Three-fourths of the population of 146,195 are agriculturists, and 2 or 3 thousand are artisans. There are only 7 or 8 people possessed of large landed property, and they afford no help to their tenants.	No emigration from the taluk.	Fourteen relief works have been started, consisting chiefly of roads When finished, 7 other roads are proposed to be taken in hand.	Rs. 15-10-3 have been expended on gratuitous relief. A relief-house has been opened in Kurnool town, where cooked food is given to about 2,000 people daily. Rs. 12,000 have been subscribed for this purpose, which will be supplemented by an equal grant from Government, when expended.	The number now on the hands of Government is— On works. 72,130 — By charity. 243 Estimate for the future is— On works. / By charity. 1st Mar. / 1st May / 1st July } 80,000 / 1,000

KURNOOL

a	b	c	d	e
The outturn of ragi and cholum hitherto harvested is 12 annas. To be harvested—ragi, cholum, paddy, saffron, and chilly will realise 8 annas. No prospects of further sowings.	Remissions Rs. 2,36,032, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,47,515.	Mortality among cattle since 1st October last has been 2,000 she-buffaloes, 400 male-buffaloes, 400 cows and 1,000 bullocks. Three times the above numbers are expected to die from want of fodder. Government has done nothing to save them. They are fed on hill grass, which does not agree with them. Even this fodder will fail in the hot weather, and there remains no remedy except for Government to import fodder.	At present the people depend on two rivers and wells for their supply of water. In March next the supply will fail, and spring pits in the river beds and new wells will have to be dug. An estimate for Rs. 1,710 is sent up for 23 small village works designed to improve the water-supply.	

KOILKUNTLA Taluk (Acting

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Sajja.	Horse-gram.
1876.					
Oct., 1st week ...	6¾	...	...	...	12
„ 2nd „ ...	5¼	8¾	...	...	9
„ 3rd „ ...	4⅞	7½	...	...	...
„ 4th „ ...	4⅝	7	...	...	...
Nov., 1st „ ...	4	5	...	...	...
„ 2nd „ ...	4	5	...	...	...
„ 3rd „ ...	4		5¾	...	...
„ 4th „ ...	4	5	5½	...	...
Dec., 1st „ ...	4	5	5½	...	...
„ 2nd „ ...	4	4	5⅝	5½	...
„ 3rd „ ...	3¾	4½	5	...	...
„ 4th „ ...	3¾	4½	5	...	...
Six years' average...	9	15	18½	16½	5

PATTIKONDA Taluk (Additional

a	b	c	d	e
The crops saved are 12 annas on 14,482 acres, 8 annas on 24,450, 4 annas on 1,11,189, 2 annas on 49,185 and 1 anna on 19,055, average on the whole 4¼ annas on the extent which yielded; and as compared with the total average cultivation. 125 of a full yield, or 1½ annas, taking 12 annas as the average crop.	Remissions Rs. 1,32,836, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,33,459.	There were 163,200 cattle, including agricultural stock, in the taluk. A fourth of the latter and half of the former have died since October. This mortality is caused through scarcity of fodder. No remedial measures have been adopted by Government, but the people obtain fodder from cultivation under wells and from the Nallamalla Hills. Prickly pear is scarce, and the ryots do not care to use it.	Villages on the banks of the Haindry River, which flows on the north and west of the taluk, have plenty of water. Wells have failed only in a few places. A list of 20 wells is sent up which require improving; the estimated cost being Rs. 3,775.	

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains.						
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Sajja.	Arika.	Horse-gram.
1876.							
Oct. 21st	7½	8¼	9½	15	12¾	15	12¾
„ 28th	6⅞	7½	9½	...	10½	15	9½
Nov. 4th	6½	7	8¼	10	10	14¼	8½
„ 11th	5¾	6½	7½	8¼	8¼	13¾	8½
„ 18th	6	6½	7½	9½	9¼	13¾	7½
„ 25th	5¾	7¼	8½	9½	9½	13¾	8½
Dec. 2nd	6½	7	8½	9½	8½	7½	10¾
„ 9th	...	7½	8½	10¾	10¾	...	8½
„ 16th	...	7	9¼	10¾	8½	...	9¾
„ 23rd	...	7	9¼	10¾	8½	...	8½
„ 30th	...	7	9¼	10¾	9¼	...	8½
1877.							
Jan. 6th	...	7	9¼	10¾	9¼	...	8½
„ 13th	...	7	8½	10¾	8½	...	8½
„ 20th	...	7	8½	10¾	8½	...	8½
„ 27th	...	7	8½	10¾	8½	...	8
Feb. 3rd	...	7	8½	10¾	8½	...	8
„ 10th	...	7	8½	10¾	8½	...	8
Average of the last three years	13¾	16	29¾	36½	30¾	38	27

DISTRICT—concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Collector Mr. R. Davidson).					
The present stock of grain in the taluk is 3,000 putties, or 1,920,000 measures, of cholum. Grain is imported from the Palnadu Kistna District and from 3 railway stations. Ample importation would not check a rise in prices.	Two-thirds of the population of 98,844 are high and one-third low castes. One-fifth are well-to-do, and the rest poor. Three-fifths are agricultural, one-fifth artisan. A few are wealthy landholders, but they do not help their tenants.	Some people from 16 villages have emigrated to Palnad; and as none have returned, nothing is known as to how they have fared there. No further emigration expected so long as relief works are in progress.	Three roads and the deepening of the Ouk Tank are in progress as relief works. They are insufficient, and 8 other large road works are proposed. No estimates are given for the above. Besides these, 3 roads to cost Rs 2,22,000 are proposed.	A sum of Rs. 643-7-5 has been disbursed to travellers, the aged and infirm, since the commencement of the relief works.	The number now on the hands of Government is— On works. 44,607 By charity. 136 Anticipated— On works. By charity. 1st March 54,000 130 1st May... 54,000 130 1st July... 40,000 130
Sub-Collector Mr. C. S. Bird).					
The stock of grain in hand is estimated at 200 putties. Small importations take place, but are not sufficient to cause a fall in prices.	Three-fourths of the population of 173,434 are low caste, one-half are artisan, and the rest are high caste. Of the latter, only a few are wealthy. One-half the population is agricultural, a fourth traders; the rest Mussalmans. The few rich landholders will do nothing to aid their tenants.	From 6 villages people emigrated to the Nizam's country in search of work, but they have since returned. No further emigration is expected.	Four roads and two tanks are in progress as relief works, and will prove sufficient for 2 or 3 months to come. Two other roads of a total length of 27 miles are proposed.	Charitable relief has been given to travellers, the aged, infirm, &c., partly in grain and partly in money.	On February 16th there were on the hands of Government— On works. 23,797 By charity. 154 Estimate for the future is— On works. By charity. 1st March 25,000 170 1st May... 26,000 180 1st July... 20,000 100

MADURA DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. W. McQUHAE.

Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue.	Cultivation.		Prices of the principal food-grains (Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee).												Rainfall.	
				Wet.	Dry.	Average of three years, 1872, 73 & 74.				In 1875.				In 1876.				Average of 3 years 1873, 74, 75 & 76 up to November.	In 1876-77, up to November.
						Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.		
																		Inches	Inches
1. Madura ...	446	231,418	4,35,861	23,684	46,492	13·83	28·09	30·01	31·75	15·53	28·96	32·88	35·07	8·45	12·03	15·33	13·84	32·22	18·27
2. Terumangalam ...	618	241,215	4,31,488	11,334	143,155	16·36	24·31	25·08	29·38	12·67	36·75	27·47	31·00	8·33	15·79	14·33	14·61	31·88	12·40
3. Melur ...	514	128,983	2,97,169	1,27,280	647,139	15·27	39·08	41·52	34·03	17·32	35·23	40·23	36·61	9·29	18·32	16·70	15·39	33·[illegible]	27·65
4. Dindigul ...	1108	324,366	5,26,708	10,483	166,925	13 58	29·39	33·44	33·58	14·26	29·87	35·28	36·13	8·35	12·15	16·90	14·61	25·40	15·[illegible]
5. Pulni ...	988	184,831	3,76,912	7,633	66,213	14·32	23·14	24·69	26 47	14·36	24·30	26·46	28·08	9·71	11·34	13·68	13·65	16·64	10·32
6 Periacolam ...	1200	217,418	3,86,953	15,746	78,708	14·32	27·13	28·91	32 03	12·99	29·16	25·72	35·94	8·97	13·86	13·96	14·33	23·15	8·65
7. Ramnad (Zemdy.)..	2352	504,131	7,16,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·64	10·32
8. Shivogunga (do.) ...	1558	434,253	4,44,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·27	18·30
	8784	2,266,615	36,16,724	196,160	1,148,632	14·06	29·34	30·49	31·21	14·52	30·71	31·34	33·80	8·88	13·91	15·15	14·40	26·[illegible]	15·[illegible]

N. B.—No statistics of the last two Taluks, which are Zemindari.

MADURA

a	b	c	d	e
Four to eight annas of the dry crops and two to eight annas of the wet crops saved. No sowings practicable, unless there be a fall of rain.	Remissions Rs. 2,24,014, out of a total revenue of Rs. 4,35,861.	There is a great scarcity of fodder in the taluk, and it is feared many head of cattle will die from starvation. Cattle permitted to graze on slopes of hills and forest reserves.	Wells, river Vygai, and pits dug in the bed of the river. The villages situated on the banks of the river have an abundant supply of water. Wells and pits are, however, drying. The remedial measures proposed are digging new wells and repairing ponds, for which work a sum of Rs. 9,500 have been sanctioned by the Local Funds Committee.	MADURA Taluk (Acting Deputy

Weeks ending.	Prices of the principal food-grains.					
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Wheat.	Horse-gram.
7th Oct. 1876	7·4	13·8	18	18·2	6·3	10·12
14th do.	6·15	13 1	16	17·9	6	11
21st do.	6·10	12·14	13.3	18·6	6	10·12
28th do.	5·15	10·4	12·3	14·10	6	9·3
4th Nov. 1876	6·1	10·2	11 14	13·1	6	8·4
11th do.	5·1	8·8	9·13	11·8	5·14	7·13
18th do.	4·13	7·8	9·2	10 15	5·11	7·8
25th do.	4·9	7	8·7	9·1	5·10	7
2nd Dec. 1876	4·10	7	8·4	8·4	4·11	6·11
9th do.	4·5	6·8	7·2	7·5	3·14	6
16th do.	4	5·4	6·7	6·7	3·13	5·9
23rd do.	4·6	5	6·4	6·10	3·9	5·8
Average for the last six years	...	...	...	...	...	...

a	b	c	d	e
Four annas of the crops saved. No further sowings until next rains.	Remissions Rs. 1,75,059, out of a total revenue of Rs. 4,31.488.	No mortality among cattle, as hitherto there has been a sufficiency of pasture and water-supply. In event of fodder becoming exhausted, it is recommended that cattle be permitted to graze on slopes of hills and State forests.	Wells and ooranies. There is no distress at present for water, but should wells get dry, it is suggested that they be deepened and new wells dug.	TERUMANGALAM Taluk

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.					
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Wheat.	Horse-gram.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1st week in Oct.	7·0	17·0	15·0	15·0	6·0	12·0
2nd " ...	6·8	16·0	14·5	15·0	6·0	12·0
3rd " ...	6·3	15·0	13·0	13·0	6·0	12·0
4th " ...	5·5	13·0	11·0	11·0	6·0	11·0
1st week in Nov.	5·4	12·0	10·5	10·0	6·0	10·5
2nd " ...	5·0	10·0	9·0	8·0	6·5	6·5
3rd " ...	5·0	9·0	10·0	9·0	5 5	7·0
4th " ...	4·5	9·0	8·0	8·0	5·0	7·0
1st week in Dec.	4·3	8·5	8·0	7·8	4·3	7·0
2nd " ...	3·5	10·5	7·0	6·5	4·0	6·0
3rd " ..	3·2	11·0	6·8	6·0	4·0	5·0
4th " ..	3·3	10·0	6·5	6·0	4·0	5·0
Average for four years ending 1875 ...	7·5	18·0	19·5	18·0	6·0	13·0

a	b	c	d	e
Eight annas of the dry crop and three annas of the wet crop saved. Further sowings are possible if there be a reasonable fall of rain.	Remissions Rs. 1,40,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,97,169.	1,516 head of cattle and 2,341 of sheep have died, but not from starvation. There is reported to be fodder enough for cattle for two months, after which, if there be no rain, there will be great mortality among cattle. Slopes of hills are recommended to be used for grazing purposes, and ryots encouraged by promises of light assessment to grow cholum plants for fodder. Prickly-pear is scarce.	No distress felt at present for drinking water, though fears are entertained of a scarcity two months hence in about 30 villages, where it is recommended that wells be sunk.	MELUR Taluk (Mr. M. Tillinayagam,

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.					
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Wheat.	Horse-gram.
Oct. 1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs	Srs.	Srs.
1st week ..	8·0	15·0	19·0	24·0	5·8	11·0
2nd " ...	8·0	13·0	15·0	20·0	5·8	11·4
3rd " ...	7·8	12·8	14·8	19·0	6·0	10·8
4th " ...	7·0	11·4	13·8	17·0	6·0	9·8
Nov. 1876.						
1st week ...	6·4	11·0	11·0	13·8	5·8	8·0
2nd " ...	5·4	11·0	11·0	12·8	5·0	7·12
3rd " ...	4·12	9·8	9·0	10·0	5·0	7·8
4th " ...	5·8	15·0	9·0	10·0	5·4	7·0
Dec. 1876.						
1st week ...	5·0	13·8	...	7·0	...	6
2nd " ...	4·4	11·0	...	7·0	...	5·12
3rd " ...	4·0	11·0	...	7·0	...	5·8
4th " ...	4·0	11·0	...	7·4	3·0	5·12
Average for the past six years	10·2	19·12	24·14	23·6	5·7	14·13

DISTRICT—(Collector Mr. W. McQuhae).

f	g	h	i	j	k
Collector Mr. P. Soobrein).					
The stock of grain in hand at the end of January was 30 garce. Importation of grain has been begun, but at present it is not in such large quantities as to cause a fall in prices. Private enterprise, it is hoped, will maintain supplies.	One-eighth of the population of 231,418 is high-caste, two-thirds of it are agriculturists, and the remainder urban or artisan. There are no wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	Slight emigration to Ceylon and neighbouring districts, the reported number being 6,962. A few have returned; but as regards the others, it is not known whether they have bettered their condition. Further emigration is however probable.	Rs. 26,000 have been sanctioned for irrigation works, and it is proposed to incur a further sum of Rs. 20,000 for the same purpose.	Three chuttrums have been opened at Government expense to feed travellers, the aged and infirm, &c.	The number of persons on the hands of Government at date of report was 1,443. Estimate for the future:— On works. 1st March ... 3,000 1st May ... 5,000 1st July ... 7,000
(Deputy Collector Mr. P. Subbaiyar).					
Local stocks of grain are reported to be 355 garce, but are not sufficient to meet the requirements of the people. If merchants import grain largely, there will be a fall in prices.	Three-fourths of the population of 241,215 are agriculturists; the remainder are labourers and artisans. Two-thirds of the population are well-to-do. A few landholders may aid their tenants, but not to any large extent.	About 4,171 people have emigrated to Ceylon. Further emigration is probable.	Rs. 4,236 from Imperial and Rs. 756 from Local Funds have been sanctioned for deepening wells and ooranies.	No relief houses opened as yet, though there are two chuttrums in the taluk where travellers are generally fed.	The number employed on relief works on date of report was 1,183. The number estimated on the dates indicated below is— On works. / By charity. 1st March ... 3,000 1st May ... 4,000 1st July ... 6,000
Temporary Deputy Collector).					
Local stocks estimated to be sufficient for one month. A few traders and principal ryots may have grain for their own consumption for about six months, but three-fourths of the population have none at all. Madura is the chief centre of supply; importation of paddy is however being made from Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Private enterprise not expected to cope with the demand for grain, and importation by Government is suggested. Fall of prices depends upon abundant importation and upon a fall of rain.	The population amounts to 128,983 souls, of whom 16,641 are high caste and 1,405 urban, or artisan. The rest are of low caste, and consist of agriculturists and labourers. There are no well-to-do landholders capable of aiding their tenants or padiyals.	About 6,000 persons estimated to have emigrated to Ceylon, and a similar number it is thought possible may follow. The people are not returning; hence it is believed that they have bettered themselves.	The works started by the Local Funds Board consist of the construction of three ooranies at a cost of Rs. 3,264. The works proposed are construction of roads and ooranies, excavation of tanks and clearances of channels. Rs. 2,329 have sanctioned on this account.	Relief is given to travellers in the chuttrums at Melur and Kollampatee. It is recommended that grants to these chuttrums be increased, and relief houses for the infirm, aged, &c., opened.	The number on hand on relief works is 750. The number approximately estimated on the dates specified is— On works. 1st March ... 600 1st May ... 4,000 1st July ... 10,000 If rain falls before these dates, it is expected that only a few persons will remain on relief works.

MADURA

a	b	c	d	e
Nine annas of the wet and two and half annas of the dry crops saved.	Remissions Rs. 1,15,768, out of a total revenue of Rs. 5,26,708.	5,200 head of cattle had died from disease up to date of report. Forest reserves have been thrown open to cattle, and prickly-pear suggested as fodder. It is considered that there is a sufficiency of pasture as well as of grass and stalks from withered crops for the cattle.	Tanks, wells, rivers Manjalar and Kodaranar, and a number of jungle streams. Wells have run dry, but the beds of the rivers, which are fed by mountain streams, are not likely to do so. Every village is said to be provided with a number of wells, and an absolute scarcity of water is not apprehended.	DINDIGUL Taluk (Mr.

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.						
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Wheat.	Horse Gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Oct. 1876.							
1st week ..	6· 8	13 14½	13· 5½	16· 6½	16·14½	6· 6½	11· 5½
2nd „	7· 0	15· 0	12· 8	14	16	6· 8	12
3rd „ ...	7· 0	15· 0	11· 8	14	16·12	6· 6	12
4th „ ...	6· 4½	13 7½	10· 2½	14· 9½	12 14	6· 6½	9·13
Nov. 1876.							
1st week	5· 8	12· 1	8· 2½	13· 4	10· 7½	6· 9	7·15½
2nd „ ..	5 4	11· 5	7· 3½	11·10½	9· 7½	6· 9	7·14½
3rd „ ...	4·13	10 2½	7· 1½	10·10½	9· 4½	5· 8½	7· 9½
4th „ ..	4 11	9 14	6 6½	10· 8	8·11	5· 7½	7· 1
Dec 1876							
1st week	4· 1½	8· 8	·15	9· 1	7 12	5· 2½	6· 1
2nd „ ...	3 11½	8· 6	5 2	8· 5	6 7	3· 8½	6
3rd „	3 11½	7·10½	4·14	7· 4½	5 13½	3· 9½	6
4th „ ...	3·8	· 7½	4·13½	7· 1	5·13½	3 4	6· 1
Average for the past six years	8·8	17·13½	17· 9½	21·10½	21· 1½	5·13½	16·15½

a	b	c	d	e
Five annas of the wet crop and from one and half to three annas of the dry crop. Some wet cultivation is probable for a third crop under wells if there be a fall of rain.	Remissions Rs. 1,22,800, out of a total of Rs. 3,76,912	3,000 head of cattle and 6,000 sheep have died from starvation, and but for the Palani and Annamalai hills, which afford pasture, the cattle would have suffered much from want of fodder. Forest reserves have been thrown open for the cattle, and prickly-pear suggested as fodder. The establishment of fodder depôts is also to be attempted.	Rivers Amravati, Tranganjiar and Shanmuganadi, numerous tanks and wells. Tanks have run dry, and water in wells is not abundant, yet no fear is expressed of a total failure of water-supply.	PULNI Taluk (Mr. C. W. W. Martin,

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.					
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Horse-Gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Oct. 1876.						
1st week..	7·8	15	12	15	15·8	11
2nd „ ...	7·12	15·8	12·8	15	15	11
3rd „ ...	7·12	15	12·8	15	15	11
4th „ ...	7	13·8	8·4	10·8	11	10·8
Nov. 1876.						
1st week..	5·12	11·8	7	9	9	8
2nd „ ...	6·4	12	8	8	9·8	8
3rd „ ...	5·12	11·8	7·8	10	9	7
4th „ ...	5·4	70	5·8	8·3	7·8	6·4
Dec. 1876.						
1st week..	5·4	9·8	...	...	7·8	5·12
2nd „ ...	5	9·8	5·8	7	7	5·4
3rd „ ...	4·4	8	4·12	6	3	5·8
4th „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average of six years...	9·1	18·12	17·9	24·4	23·15	15·1

ISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
). W. W. Martin, Acting Sub-Collector).					
The merchants are supposed to have abundance of grain. Ten per cent. of the population only have a supply for three months. The chief centres of supply are Madras, Tanjore and Tinnevelly. The railway stations are those of Caroor and Dindigul. Private enterprise, it is hoped, will maintain supplies.	The population numbers 324,366, of whom 185,000, or about 57 per cent., are agriculturists, and the remainder, or nearly 43 per cent., are of mixed occupation, among which are included 81,000 labourers. Landholders are not likely to aid their tenants, but well-to-do ryots will assist their farm labourers as long as they can.	Farm labourers, it is said, emigrate to coffee plantations in Ceylon and Travancore, where it is thought they better themselves. It is reported that they are now returning as the working season there is over.	The works already started are construction of roads and irrigation works at a cost of Rs. 52,615. The works proposed are constructing new and repairing old roads and irrigation works generally, which are to cost a sum of Rs. 1,64,087.	A relief-house has been opened at Vedasenolur for feeding travellers, the aged and infirm, &c.	The number of persons likely to be on the hands of Government on the following dates is— On Works. By charity. 1st March ... 4,000 1,200 1st May ... 6,000 1,600 1st July ... 2,000 2,000
Acting Sub-Collector).					
The chief centres of supply are the Dindigul and Periacolam Taluks and the irrigated villages in the valley of the Amravati. As importation of grain can easily be made by the Madras Railway, no apprehensions are entertained of private enterprise maintaining supplies.	The population amounts to 184,831 Of these 26,921 are cultivators and 22,415 labourers, and the rest of mixed occupation. There are three well-to-do landholders, but they are not likely to aid their tenants.	7,000 persons have emigrated to coffee plantations in Ceylon and neighbouring countries, where it is supposed they have bettered themselves.	Three new lines of road and excavation of tanks have already been undertaken. The works practicable are as follows:— Rs. Road works 2,51,700 Village „ 77,547 TOTAL ... 3,29,247	Two relief-houses have been opened—one at Pulni, and the other at Thopepampetti,—where travellers, the aged and infirm, &c., are fed.	The numbers now on the hands of Government are— On works. By charity. 4,134 557 The number estimated to be on the hands of Government on the dates specified is— On works. By charity. 1st March ... 6,000 800 1st May ... 10,000 1,500 1st July ... 8,000 2,000

MADURA

a	b	c	d	e
Six annas of the wet crop and three annas of the dry crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 1,78,999, out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,86,953.	No mortality among cattle from starvation. There is abundant grass in surrounding hills, and no deaths are expected.	There are altogether six rivers, out of which only one has failed. Water-supply plentiful; in some villages only it will fail.	

PERIACOLUM Taluk

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Horse-gram.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
October ...	12·25	23·73	22·68	22·50	19·58
November ...	8·97	14 33	13·86	13·96	14·68
1st week in Dec.	8·45	12·40	12·96	11·76	11·57
2nd "	7·60	10·85	11·34	10·29	12·46
3rd "	5·92	10·85	11·34	10·29	10·68
4th "	6 76	10·85	11·34	10·29	8·90
5th "	6·76	10·85	11·34	10·29	8·90
Average for the past six years	16·47	28·67	33 61	32·16	33·60

a	b	c	d	e
Two annas of the wet crops, and 3 annas of the dry crops, saved.	Rs. 6,879 will have to be remitted on wet lands, and Rs. 45,724 on dry lands, out of a total revenue of Rs. 7,16,892.	The mortality among cattle and agricultural stock has been unprecedented; the only remedy proposed is emigration. The prospects of next season's ploughing are reported to be very gloomy.	In the greater portion of the taluk water is running dry in the village wells, and there is no water in the tanks. The remedial measures suggested are emigration to more favourably situated places.	

RAMNAD Zemindari Division (Special

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.			
	Ragi, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumboo.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
December 1875	28·73	31·0	..	27·19
December 1876	6·76	12 40	21·06	9·93
Average for three years ending 1874 ...	13·01	28·61	22·68	22·78

a	b	c	d	e
The crops saved are estimated at 1½ annas.	Being a zemindari division no information is given regarding the remissions. The revenue is Rs. 4,44,751.	Some deaths among cattle appear to have occurred, but the numbers are not stated. Cattle are said to be selling at very low rates, specially in the south of the division.	The present supply in the north is good; in the south it is reported to be bad. Wells are scarce, and improving them would form most useful relief work. Ooranies also should be deepened.	

SIVAGANGA Zemindari Division (Acting

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Cholum.	Varagu.
1876.					
Oct. 1st week ...	6⅝	14⅝	16	...	25½
" 2nd " ...	6⅝	14⅝	16	...	25½
" 3rd " ...	6⅝	14⅝	16	...	25½
" 4th " ...	6⅝	16⅝	16	...	25½
Nov. 1st " ...	4⅛	8	8	...	14
" 2nd " ...	4⅛	8	8	...	14
" 3rd " ...	4⅛	8	8	...	14
" 4th " ...	4⅛	8	8	...	14
Dec. 1st " ...	4⅛	8	8	12	13
" 2nd " ...	4⅛	8	8	12	13
" 3rd " ...	4	8	8	12	13
" 4th " ...	4⅛	8	8	12	13
1877.					
Jan. 1st week ...	4	6⅛	6½	11	12
" 2nd " ...	4	6⅛	6½	11	10⅞
Average of the last four years ...	10⅛	24⅛	25⅛	39⅞	36⅛

DISTRICT—concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
(Mr. McQuhae, Collector)).					
Local stocks of grain are said to be very small. The taluk is connected with the railway and by good roads. Private enterprise, it is expected, will keep the large markets supplied, which will not be the case as regards village markets, where scarcity is feared. Fall of prices is not anticipated.	The population numbers 217,418 souls, of whom very few are high caste. The greater portion are agriculturists. One-fourth is well-to-do. There are two landholders, but the aid they are likely to give is not much.	Emigration not to any great extent.	No relief works started as yet. Excavation of tanks are the works proposed as practicable.	Besides private charity, which is very liberally extended, nothing has been done for the aged, infirm, &c.; but it is proposed to open three relief-houses from the 10th February.	The number of persons Government is likely to have on its hands on dates specified is— *On works.* 1st May ... 7,000 1st July ... 8,000
Assistant Collector Mr. J. Lee Warner).					
Grain merchants and well-to-do ryots have a supply of grain, but not in very large quantities. Grain has begun to be imported. The weekly markets are well supplied. The stock of grain in hand is estimated at 14,290 colums of 90 Madras measures each.	The population is 504,131, and is purely agricultural and mostly very poor. The landholders are not likely to aid their tenants.	Emigration has taken place, but the people are returning for want of work.	Relief works started; constructing one new road and excavating six new tanks.	No relief-houses have been started as yet, as there does not appear to be any immediate need for them.	There were 6,574 persons on relief works on date of report. Estimate for the future is— *On works.* 1st March ... 5,500 1st May ... 7,500 1st July ... 10,000
Head Assistant Collector Mr. F. A. Nicholson.					
The local stocks of grain are considered to be small. Importations are very considerable. Prices have slightly fallen. Traders will keep up a constant supply, so long as the ryots have means to purchase the grain.	The total population is 434,253, and is chiefly agricultural and poor.	Large emigrations have taken place, chiefly to Ceylon.	Several relief works are in progress, including two roads.	No gratuitous relief has been given as yet. Travellers are fed at the chuttrums, but both funds and grain are becoming low.	The Assistant Collector is unable to give an estimate of the number of persons who are expected to be on the hands of Government in the future, but points out that the distress will be at its highest in July, and that the number then requiring aid will probably be very great.

NELLORE DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR MR. F. R. H. SHARP.

Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue.	Cultivation.		Prices of the principal food-grains (Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee).												Rainfall.	
						Average of three years, 1872, 1873, 1874.				In 1875.				In 1876.					
				Dry.	Wet.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Average of 3 years, 1873-74-75, up to November.	In 1875-76, up to November.
				Percentage.	Percentage.														
1. Atmakur ...	608	103,802	2,90,629	87	13	20·33	29·12	25·66	30·03	18·00	33·60	35·67	37·31	7·00	10·56	...	10·92	34·7	4·50
2. Kavali ...	533	81,336	2,14,298	72	28	16·17	27·20	...	30·94	25·90	33·60	...	31·85	9·00	12·24	...	12·51	46·4	11·54
3. Udayagiri ...	595	100,985	67,365	97	3	17·79	26·74	32·98	32·00	...	26·42	30·80	30·76	...	10·89	10·58	11·22	28·9	9·20
4. Nellore ...	627	179,769	5,93,207	19	81	18·50	25·60	24·43	29·04	17·50	30·72	28·71	29·80	7·50	10·08	9·57	10·01	36·2	13·51
5. Kanigiri ...	695	127,258	61,765	99	1	14·73	26·88	28·36	28·99	15·75	26·88	30·80	33·57	7·87	14·28	13·09	14·61	24·7	6·45
6. Ongole ...	710	195,068	3,41,921	98	2	13·24	22·96	22·71	27·12	15·75	16·46	29·64	31·60	8·94	13·62	12·75	17·70	33·1	17·20
7. Rapur ...	541	63,885	1,19,879	93	7	16·48	25·09	29·09	30·02	15·75	28·56	27·72	28·44	8·64	10·35	10·47	10·74	41·0	8·65
8. Gudur ...	813	147,141	4,39,041	41	59	20·33	28·96	29·87	31·09	19·00	26·88	24·36	31·85	7·25	...	...	...	32·0	2·70
9. Kandukur ...	722	138,375	3,01,318	91	9	15·60	26·18	29·19	30·42	16·62	30·24	30·80	33·18	10·15	13·61	...	20·23	33·7	11·00
10. Podile ...	405	62,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Darsi ...	488	73,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	8·25
12. Venkatagiri ...	229	52,258	3,98,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·9	12·00
13. Poloor ...	184	59,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	7,150	1,376,811	28,18,231	78	22	17·02	26·52	28·20	29·95	17·92	28·15	29·81	32·04	8·29	11·94	11·29	35·8	11·43	...

N. B.—No statistics of the last four Taluks, which are Zemindari. There are no reports of Venkatagiri and Poloor, but they are understood to be in the same general condition as Rapur and Gudur.

NELLORE DISTRICT

a	b	c	d	e
Five annas of the crop saved. No further sowings, unless there be a fall of rain.	Remissions Rs. 1,75,000, out of a total of Rs. 2,80,629.	A fourth of the cattle and agricultural stock have died, and a similar number or more are expected to die if rain fails for a month or two. In absence of pasture and dry fodder, cattle are being fed on leaves of margosa, rani, dirsena, juni, marri, palmyra and date trees, and on thatch of houses.	There is spring water in the Pennair river of a foot deep, and it is feared that this will fail within a couple of months. Digging of new wells and improving old ones are recommended at a cost of Rs. 30,000.	ATMAKUR Taluk (Mr. F. R. H.

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragalu.	Horse-gram.
1st week, Oct. 1876 ...	25	12½	21	24	16
2nd " ...	23	11½	19	21	15
3rd " ...	23	11½	17	19	15
4th " ...	23	11½	16	17	15
1st week, Nov. 1876 ...	17	8½	12	13	13
2nd " ...	16	8	12	13	13
3rd " ...	16	8	12	13	13
4th " ...	14	7	11	12	13
1st week, Dec. 1876 ...	14	7	11	12	13
2nd " ...	14	7	10	11	12
3rd " ...	12	6	9	10	11
Average for the past six years ...	34	17	32	37	25

a	b	c	d	e
Four annas of the dry crop saved; wet crops entirely lost.	Remissions Rs. 1,45,207, out of a total of Rs. 2,14,298.	About a fourth of the cattle have died from want of fodder, and a similar number are expected to die. There is no fodder for the cattle in the taluk, and owners are for the most part too poor to import straw. Prickly-pear suggested as fodder, but the ryots will not be persuaded to use it. Cattle are, however, to be fed on palmyra leaves.	There is no water for agricultural purposes, as all the rivers and most of the tanks have become dry. There is at present, however, enough drinking water for the people and cattle. Sinking new wells, it is hoped, will prevent a water famine next hot weather.	KAVALI Taluk (Mr. G. F. T.

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.					
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Paddy, 1st sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Jonnalu.	Ragalu.
1st week, in Oct. 1876	10	12	21½	25½	15	16
2nd " ...	10	12	21½	25½	15	16
3rd " ...	10	12	21½	25½	15	16
4th " ...	10	12	21½	25½	15	16
1st week, in Nov. 1876	8	10	17½	20	13	14
2nd " ...	8	9	17½	20	13	14
3rd " ...	8	9	17½	20	13	14
4th " ..	8	8½	16½	19	13	14
1st week, in Dec. 1876	7½	7½	14	18	10½	12
2nd " ...	6½	7	14	16	9	10
3rd " ...	6½	6½	13½	14	8	10
4th " ...	6½	7	14	14½	8	9
5th " ...	6½	7	14	14½	8	9
Average for the past six years ...	16	18	34	39	28	32

(Mr. F. R. H. Sharp, Acting Collector).

f	g	h	i	j	k
Sharp, Acting Collector).					
1,850 kandies of food-grains are estimated to be in the possession of merchants and agriculturists; paddy is in store at Kalunaya, Mahimahir, Kartampand, Tatiparty, Mahamadapuram, Vorur, Apparowpalem, Chejerla, and Turpakambhanipand; dry grains at Bommavarum, Pongur, Mangupalli, Chirmana, Kartampand, Navur, Prabhagiripaturu, Topugunta, Bathpand and its hamlet, Nallapureddipalli. Ordinary roads are the means by which supplies are imported. The owners of food-grains are not disposed to part with them; private enterprise not considered sufficient; importation by Government will be necessary.	The population is 103,802; 25 per cent. of whom are of high caste, the remainder are of mixed occupations. The people are mostly agriculturists; about one-fourth of the population are wealthy, and aid their tenants by selling food-grains.	About 1,000 people of low caste have emigrated to Madras, East Coast Canal, &c., for work. As they are not returning, it is supposed they are well off; further emigration probable.	The relief works already started are the construction of channels, tanks, bunds, embankments, and roads, at a cost of Rs. 19,492; the works practicable are constructing five new roads, three channels, and excavating two tanks.	Cooked food is supplied to travellers, the old and infirm, at Kasba Atmakur, Gollapalli, and Battapand. The amount expended up to date was Rs. 270. A poor-house is also to be opened on the Dornal near Gollapalli.	The number of coolies on date of report was—on works 4,618 and by charity 253. The number on the dates specified below will be— *On works. By charity.* 1st March ... 9,000 2,000 1st May ... 15,000 3,500 1st July ... 20,000 8,000
Power, Assistant Collector).					
Importations of grain are being made, chiefly from the Kistna district and from the seaport of Kottapatnam in the Ongole taluk. Whether private enterprise will maintain supplies cannot accurately be stated, owing to the difficulties of importation from want of railway communication and roads. Fall in prices not anticipated.	Almost the entire population of 81,336 are agriculturists, and the majority of the people are low caste and poor. The landholders are generally not well-to-do, and are therefore not likely to help their tenants.	From 12 to 15 families have emigrated to neighbouring districts; they have not returned, and their condition is not known. Further emigration is probable, but not to any very large extent, so long as local relief works exist.	The works already started are two main roads and two village roads. The works practicable are improving communication between the different villages, and connecting larger villages by good cart tracks with the main roads; also tank repairs and improvements.	There are two poor-houses—one at Kavali, and the other at Ademurtipuram: in the former 1,300 and in the latter 300 poor persons, and those physically incapable of work are fed daily.	The number on relief works is 5,830, and maintained by charity 1,541. The number on the dates indicated below will be— *On works. By charity.* 1st March ... 11,000 2,500 1st May ... 19,000 4,000 1st July ... 35,000 8,000

NELLORE

a	b	c	d	e
Three annas of the sujjee crop and four annas of the ragi crop under wells have been saved. Further sowings will be made if there be a fall of rain.	Remissions Rs. 48,895, in the following proportions— Dry ... Rs. 39,781 Wet ... „ 9,114 On a rough calculation the Collector puts down the remissions at Rs. 35,000, out of a total of Rs. 67,365.	A great number of cattle have died, and are expected to die, from starvation. The well-to-do ryots feed their cattle on roots of grass and cholum grain, but the only available fodder is leaves of trees. Herds of cattle have also been driven to the Veligonda hills and Kistna.	In some villages there is a supply of water, while in others there is a great want of it. Water-supply depends chiefly on wells, and if there is not a fall of rain soon, it will be necessary to send the people of the northern villages to the Pennair river.	

UDAYAGIRI Taluk (Mr. J. W. G.

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.					
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Horse-gram.	Rice.	Wheat.
1st Oct. 1876 ...	14⅛	10¼	11⅛	9	7	7
8th „ ...	14	10	11	9	7	7
15th „ ...	13	9¾	9⅛	9	6¼	7
22nd „ ...	12	8	9	8	5¾	7
29th „ ...	11	7⅛	8	7	5⅛	6⅛
5th Nov. 1876 ...	10	7	7⅛	6¼	5⅛	6
12th „ ...	10	6¾	8	6	4¾	6
19th „ ...	9	6⅛	7	6	4⅛	5
26th „ ...	8	5¼	6	5¾	3¼	5
3rd Dec. 1876 ...	8	5¼	6	5¾	3⅛	4¾
10th „ ...	6	...	5⅛	5⅛	3	4¼
17th „ ...	6	...	4⅛	4½	2¾	3¼
24th „ ...	6	...	4⅛	4⅛	3	3⅛
31st „ ...	6	...	4¾	4⅛	3	3⅛
7th Jan. 1877 ...	6⅛	...	4⅛	...	3⅛	3⅛
14th „ ...	6	4	4⅛	4	3	3
Average for the last six years ...	18	14	18	13	8	6

a	b	c	d	e
All crops have failed, except those under wells, which have averaged 3 annas.	Remissions Rs. 86,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 5, 93,207.	There has been great mortality among the cattle. People are, however, sending their cattle to the Veligonda hills and to Kistna. They are also feeding them on thatch and prickly-pear.	Fears are entertained regarding the water-supply, which is almost wholly derived from wells, as they will fail unless early rain falls and the people will have to be encamped near the Pennair.	

NELLORE Taluk (Mr. J. W. G. Underwood,

Months.	Prices of the Principal food-grains.			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
July 1876 ...	16	28	...	29½
August „ ...	15⅓	23¼	...	25¾
September „ ...	14⅓	22¼	...	24⅛
October „ ...	11⅔	15¼	13⅛	18¼
November „ ...	7⅓	10⅛	11	11
December „ ...	6⅛	7⅛	...	7⅛
Average of the years 1872-73-74	18¼	26¼	27	29¼

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Underwood, Acting Head Assistant Collector).					
Rice is chiefly being imported from Nellore, Kavili and Rottapatam; and if this be carried out in large quantities, it is expected that private enterprise will maintain supplies.	The greater portion of the population of 100,985 are agriculturists, while artisans are in the minority. The condition of the people is poor. There are a few wealthy landholders who are capable of aiding their tenants, but whether they do so or not is un-known.	Labourers from a few villages have emigrated to neighbouring districts in search of employment, but they have returned since relief works have been opened in the taluk.	The relief works started consist of the construction of two roads and the digging of several wells. The works practicable are two new roads: one from Duttalur to Paniur; the other from Gollapally to Ramapuram.	Relief houses have been opened at Udayagiri, Sitharampuram and Duttalur, where sick and infirm people are fed. The cost of charitable relief amounts to Rs. 467-15-1.	The number of coolies on relief works on date of report was 18,000; by charity 410. The approximate number on the dates specified below will be— On works / By charity: 1st March 18,450 / 500; 1st June 20,700 / 600; 1st July 18,090 / 450
Acting Head Assistant Collector).					
It is estimated that there may be 500 putties of grain in stock. Small supplies are coming in from Kistna. It is doubtful whether private enterprise can maintain supplies.	No information regarding the population which numbers 179,769. No assistance whatever is to be expected from the landholders, who are not well-to-do as a whole.	No emigration has taken place. The people will not even go to the relief works on the East Coast Canal, which are near their villages.	Two roads, 42 miles in length, are in progress as relief works, but are insufficient. Several other works are in contemplation, such as opening new roads and excavating tanks.	Village Munsifs feed travellers, the aged and infirm, at a diurnal cost of about 2 annas. Uncooked food is given to the poor at Udayagiri.	The number of persons now on the hands of Government is— On works: 1,255; By charity: 490. Estimate for the future is— On works / By charity: 1st May ... 2,500 / 2,000; 1st July ... 2,500 / 2,500

a	b	c	d	e
The crops saved are estimated at an average of two annas.	Remissions Rs. 36,000; out of a total Revenue of Rs. 61,765.	Up to the middle of January 3,000 cattle and 3,000 sheep had died, and one-third of the existing stock is expected to perish. A small supply of cholum straw is in stock, and is given very sparingly to the more valuable cattle, the inferior kinds being fed on prickly-pear and thatch.	Many wells are dry; some have a quarter and others less than their usual supply. It is proposed to clear and deepen the drinking-water wells in those villages where the want of water is most felt.	

KANIGIRI Taluk (Acting Sub-Collecto

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains. (*Manikas per rupee*).						
	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Horse-gram.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Wheat.
1876.							
1st Oct. ...	14	12	12	14	12	6	5½
7th „ ...	14	12	12	14	12	6	5¼
14th „ ...	13¼	12	12	13¼	12	6	5¼
21st „ ...	12	11	12	13¼	10¾	5¾	5¼
28th „ ...	11½	11	11	11	10¾	5½	5¼
4th Nov. ...	10½	9	9	10	9	5¼	5¼
11th „ ...	9¼	9	9	10	7	4¾	5
18th „ ...	9	8	8	9	7	4½	5
25th „ ...	8½	8	8	9	7	4	5
2nd Dec. ...	8	6	6	6	...	3¾	4
9th „ ...	8	6	6	6	...	3¾	4
16th „ ...	8	6	6	6	...	3¾	4
23rd „ ...	8	6	6	6	...	3¾	4
30th „ ...	8	6	6	6	...	3¾	4
1877.							
6th Jan. ...	8	...	6	5	4	3¾	4
13th „ ...	8	...	6	5	4½	3¾	4
20th „ ...	8	...	5½	5	4	3¾	4
Average of the last four years ...	17½	15¼	15¼	18¾	14½	8	6½

Three annas of the crops saved.	The tahsildar estimates remissions at Rs. 2,95,614, out of a total of Rs. 3,41,921. The Acting Sub-Collector of Nellore calculates the remissions at Rs. 1,57,411.	Deaths have occurred, and will occur, among cattle from want of fodder, but the number in each case is not given. Well-to-do ryots have driven their cattle to the Kristna and Godavery districts for fodder. Grass, cholum straws and stalks of cholum plant upon which cattle have hitherto been fed, have become exhausted. They are now fed on leaves of Margoza and other trees, prickly-pear and old thatch obtained from the roofs of dwelling-houses. Importation of fodder by Government for cattle is recommended.	The wells are drying up. Villages situated near rivers or on the sea-coast have a plentiful supply of water. Towards the north and east of the taluk the want of water will chiefly be felt. Sinking wells have been undertaken in tank beds, and beds of ponds, and existing wells are being cleared of silt.	

ONGOLE Taluk (Mr. T. V. D

Years.	Prices of the principal food-grains. (*Seers of 80 tolahs per Rupee*).			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
December, 1875 ...	16·70	29·10	30·00	31·52
„ 1876 ...	6·89	8·87	8·90	8·51
Average prices of three years ending 1874. ...	16·1	24·9	30·7	27·8

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Mr. T. V. D. Hardinge).					
The stock of grain in store is considered to be small. Rice is imported by merchants from Guntur and Ongole. The tahsildar considers that the importations do not meet the demand. The Collector remarks that Government, if necessary, could import grain in large quantities from the port and market of Kottapatam, distant 50 miles from Kanigiri town.	The population consists of— Brahmins ... 4,999 Kshatrias ... 1,247 Chetties ... 8,931 Vellalas ...46,444 Other good castes ... 689 TOTAL ...62,310 The total population is 127,258, and there are 63,480 low-caste persons. They are generally poor, and are chiefly agriculturists. There are no landholders able to help their tenants.	A few persons have emigrated, and have not returned. Further emigration is unlikely.	Two roads, a pond, and the repair of a large well are the relief works in progress. Eight other roads are proposed.	Destitute travellers are given relief. The aged, infirm, &c., receive one meal per diem at a poorhouse at Kanigiri.	On 10th February, there were on the hands of Government— *On works.* 6,119; *By charity.* 553 Estimate for the future is— *On works.* / *By charity.* 1st March ... 8,000 / 500 1st May ... 15,000 / 1,000 No numbers are given for July, on the assumption that rain will fall in June, and cultivation commence.
Hardinge, Acting Sub-Collector).					
Rice and paddy are being imported from Kottapatam, a seaport town on the coast 10 miles east of Ongole, and from the Kistna and Godavery districts. Fall in prices has taken place owing to importation and to a cessation of the importation of food-grains. It is not known whether importation will continue so as to maintain supplies for the next six months.	The population amounts to 195,068 souls. Of these 40,233 are cultivators and 28,589 urban or artizans. The landholders are well-to-do, and are quite capable of assisting their tenants.	Emigration to a small extent has taken place to the Kistna district, and is confined only to people who have relations in that district. Further emigration improbable.	The relief works that have been started are constructing two new roads, repairing three tanks, and removing and destroying prickly-pear; works practicable are seven new roads. The East Coast Canal in course of construction affords employment to a large number of able-bodied laborers.	Two relief-houses have been opened, one at Ongole and the other at Addankey; a subscription of Rs. 250 has been raised, besides the monthly contribution of Rs. 500 by Government, towards relieving distress among the destitute and people physically incapacitated from work.	On the date of report 1,283 persons were provided on works, and 331 were fed by charity. Three times that number are likely to be on relief works on the 1st May, after which date it is expected that the necessity for relief will cease.

NELLORE

a	b	c	d	e
Nearly the whole of the crops have been lost; in a few places $\frac{1}{10}$th of an average yield has been obtained. This crop refers only to dry lands. On wet lands no cultivation was undertaken. If the season improves some slight sowings may yet be made.	Remissions seven-eighths of the total revenue of Rs. 1,19,879.	Half of the cattle in the taluk have already died, and of the remainder $\frac{1}{4}$th more will succumb unless the season improves. Owners are feeding their animals on thatch, leaves of trees, &c., and are doing all they can to preserve them. The ryots who have large herds have sent them to the Western Hills. Unless rain falls, ponds must be deepened for the cattle. Government has afforded no help so far.	Drinking water has generally failed. A river runs through the taluk, so the villages on its borders have a sufficiency. In other villages the wells must be deepened, public ones at Government expense, private ones by advances made to their owners.	

RAPUR Taluk (Acting

Weeks ending	Prices of the Principal food-grains.							
	Paddy, 1st sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Jonna.	Suzza.	Ragi.	Horse-gram.
1876.								
7th Oct....	26¼	28	10⅓	11	17⅓	21	21	15¾
14th „ ...	26¼	28	10⅓	11	15¾	21	21	15¾
21st „ ...	22¾	24⅓	9¼	10¾	15¾	21	21	14
28th „ ..	22¾	24½	9¼	10¾	14	21	21	14
5th Nov. ..	19½	21	8¾	10¼	12¼	14	14	14
12th „ ...	17½	19¼	7	8¾	10½	12¼	12¼	10½
19th „ ...	15¾	17½	7	7	8¾	10½	10½	10½
26th „ .	14	14	6¾	7	7	8¾	8¾	10½
3rd Dec. .	12¼	14	5¼	7	7	10½	8¾	10½
10th „ . .	12¼	14	5¼	7	7	8¾	8¾	10½
17th „ .	12¼	12¼	5¼	5¼	7	8¾	8¾	8¾
24th „	12¼	12¼	5¼	5¼	7	8¾	8¾	8¾
31st „ ...	12¼	12½	5¼	5¼	7	8¾	8¾	8¾
1877.								
1st Jan. ..	11	12¼	5¼	5¼	7	8¾	8¾	7
8th „ ...	11	12¼	5¼	5½	7	8¾	8¾	7
15th „ ...	12¼	14	6	6	7	8¾	8¾	7
22nd „ .	12¼	14	5¼	7	7	8¾	8¾	7
29th „ ...	12¼	14	5¼	7	7	8¾	8¾	7
Average of the last 6 years ..	40⅔	49	19	22¾	36⅓	39	41¾	25½

a	b	c	d	e
The dry-crops saved are estimated at one anna, the wet at two annas.	Remissions Rs. 2,57,000 out of a total revenue of Rs. 4,39,041.	Five-sixths of the cattle have already died, and if rain does not fall early in March, it is feared that less than a quarter of the cattle will survive. The ploughing cattle are the best taken care of, but half have already died, and the tahsildar fears that the remainder will perish in the course of the next two or three months. The use of prickly-pear as fodder does not find much favor with the ryots, nor when used does it agree with the cattle.	There is no water in the ponds and tanks Both people and cattle are dependent for water on wells, which are rapidly drying up. It is suggested that the deepening of old, and digging of new, wells would prove a sufficient remedial measure.	

GUDUR Taluk (Mr. M.

Weeks ending	Prices of the Principal food-grains.					
	Paddy, 1st sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Rice (foreign).	Ragi.
1876.						
3rd October .	28	32	12	14	...	24
10th „ ...	25	27	11¼	12½	...	24
17th „ ..	24	27	11	12	...	...
24th „ ...	22	25	10	11	...	...
31st „ ..	20	20	9	10	...	...
7th November ...	16	18	7	8	...	...
14th „ ...	17	19	7½	8½	...	...
21st „ ...	17	18	7	8	...	...
28th „ ..	14	15	6	6½	...	...
5th December .	14	15	6	7	7	..
12th „ ...	14	15	6	6½	7	...
19th „ ...	14	15	6	6½	7	...
26th „ ...	13	14	5½	6	6½	...
1877.						
2nd January ...	13	14	5½	6	6	...
9th „ ...	11	...	5¼	...	6½	...
16th „ ...	11	...	5¾	...	7	...
23rd „ ...	11	...	5½	...	7	...
30th „ ...	11	...	5¼	...	7½	...
6th February ...	11	...	5	...	7½	8¾
13th „ ...	14	...	6	...	8	8¾
20th „ ...	14	...	6	...	8	...
27th „ ...	14	...	6	...	8	...
Average prices for the last five years ...	38	44	17	20	...	41

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Collector Mr. H. Sharp).					
A few ryots have enough grain in store for the use of their families. There are no Railway Stations near the Taluk, but private persons import rice, so grain is easily procured, and prices have fallen a little lately. If this importation is checked, there will be great distress.	The population is 63,885, and are chiefly agriculturists and labourers. One-eighth are artizans, and a sixteenth petty traders. There are no rich Pattahdars; tenants obtain occasionally some slight assistance from their landlords. There are some well-to-do persons, but they never assist the poor.	Before relief works were started many people emigrated, some with their cattle, others to places where they could obtain work.	Several roads have been undertaken as relief works, and some wells cleared out. When necessary, further relief works will be proposed.	Poor houses have been opened at three convenient centres. Village officers have received strict orders to look after destitute travellers.	The number now on the hands of Government is— On works. 2,000; By charity. 700. Estimate for the future is— On works. 1st March .... 4,000; 1st April ... 5,000; 1st May ... 6,000
Raja Row, Tahsildar).					
A few ryots have sufficient grain in store for their own use for a year. Rice is largely imported *viâ* Madras, and has slightly lowered the prices. Private enterprise is considered equal to supplying the demand.	There are comparatively few persons of high castes. One-eighth of the people are well-to-do, the rest are poor. Of the latter, one-eighth are cultivators, and the rest are engaged in other avocations. Very little help is to be expected from the rich pattadars in the district.	A few persons have emigrated to Madras and the East Coast Canal.	Relief works have been started in the taluk, and are considered sufficient.	About 500 or 600 poor, sick, and aged persons are gratuitously fed at two relief-houses that have been opened at Gudur and Kota Cusbahs. Travellers are fed at these houses when unable to work.	There were 17,558 persons on works, and 5,469 gratuitously fed on February 24th. Estimate for the future is— On works. 1st March ... 1,500; 1st May, 1st July ... 3,000

SALEM DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. C. T. LONGLEY.

Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population	Land Revenue.	Cultivation.		Prices of the principal food-grains—seers of 80 tolas per rupee.												Rainfall.	
						Average of three years, 1872-3-4.				In 1875.				In 1876.					
				Dry.	Wet.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Average of three years 1873-4-5-6 up to November.	In 1876-77 up to November.
				Percentage.														Inches.	Inches.
1. Salem ...	993	395,805	5,34,674	98	7	17·5	29·04	29·72	32·75	15·44	22·73	23·05	24·75	8·13	10·17	11·89	11·40	34·56	27·15
2. Trichengode...	682	249,678	4,15,358	95	5	15·85	25·25	25·84	27·27	13·45	19·98	21·60	24·37	8·85	11·13	13·53	11·85	20·48	11·05
3. Oossoor ...	1,169	193,037	2,15,450	94	6	13·64	...	...	46·67	12·64	...	...	26·98	6·79	...	...	10·65	28·06	16·82
4. Namakal ...	748	261,009	3,85,576	90	10	19·42	33·90	46·79	42·56	16·92	22·50	24·60	26·88	9·96	11·97	13·94	14·53	19·15	16·40
5. Uttengarai ...	808	153,801	1,40,939	95	5	15·80	35·02	43·15	36·25	16·40	31·60	28·80	30·00	7·38	12·64	11·52	11·25	34·03	17·00
6. Tripatore ...	805	190,800	1,75,376	90	10	21·06	23·56	40 25	39 52	15·01	...	28·98	27·69	7·50	...	12·42	11·36	40·00	21·90
7. Darampuri ...	998	190,626	2,37,428	93	7	17·16	34·55	35·47	35·15	16·28	31·24	28·38	25·66	7·10	11·07	9·54	9·75	26·73	11·85
8. Kristnagiri ...	658	170,283	2,08,761	92	8	17·83	36·97	44·00	43·30	18·11	14 62	29·87	28·26	8·19	...	12·01	11·66	30·18	15·85
9. Athoor* ...	798	164,006	2,54,122	88	12	16·23	28·39	34·71	34·64	15·23	25·48	27 88	30·78	9·02	12·58	13·12	13·33	33·16	20·35
	7,604	1,966,995	25,67,684	93	7	17·12	32·16	37·15	37·56	15·49	24·02	26·64	27·26	7·99	11·59	12·25	11·75	31·83	19·11

* As this Taluk was not regarded as one of the distressed taluks, no separate report regarding it has been submitted. There is distress, but not very severe, and only a few relief works have been opened, chiefly in the eastern villages, to provide for the poorer classes and for water supply.

SALEM DISTRICT

a	b		d	e
Irrigated. Four annas of the crop saved. Further sowings in event of good downpour of rain and supply to tanks. *Unirrigated.* About four annas of the crop saved. Further sowings in lands under wells if there be a good fall of rain.	REMISSIONS— *Wet*— Rs. 50,000, *Dry*— Rs. 1,70,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 5,34,674.	One-sixteenth of the cattle and agricultural stock are reported to have died from want of pasture. Should there be no rain soon, half of the remaining number is expected to die for want of fodder. No remedial measures adopted by people, but local authorities pay prompt attention to improvement of water-supply wherever it has failed.	Taking wells and small rivers. Tanks and some rivers have already dried up; others have a scanty supply. The extent of failure at present is about five-eighths. The water supply would have entirely failed before next rains if no remedial measures had been adopted. A failure is not expected, as local authorities pay every attention to improved water-supply wherever it is likely to fail.	SALEM

WEEKS ENDING	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS.			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Rági.	Cumboo.	Cholum.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1st Oct. ...	12	20⅛	19 7/16	18 1/16
8th „ ...	12	18 5/16	19 7/16	16⅝
15th „ ...	12	17	17 11/16	16¼
22nd „ ...	10¼	13 11/16	16 7/16	13 15/16
29th „ ...	8 9/16	13 11/16	14 11/16	12 15/16
5th Nov. ...	8⅛	11⅛	11 15/16	11⅛
12th „ ...	8 5/16	12⅜	12 11/16	10⅛
19th „ ...	8 9/16	12⅜	12 5/16	10⅛
26th „ ...	7 11/16	10 1/16	10⅛	9 7/16
3rd Dec. ...	6⅛	9¼	9	7 11/16
10th „ ...	7¼	9¼	9	7
17th „ ...	7¼	8⅛	8¼	7⅛
Average of the last six years...	16 11/16	29	31 5/16	28 11/16

a	b		d	e
Irrigated. One and a half anna of the crop saved. In event of rain, further sowings will be made in lands under tanks. *Unirrigated.* One and a half anna of the crop saved. If there be rain, further sowings will be made, principally in lands under wells. The Collector, however, seems to think that no further sowings are possible, as the season for it is past.	REMISSIONS— *Wet*— Rs. 50,000, *Dry*— Rs. 80,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 4,15,358.	One-fourth of the cattle and agricultural stock have died from want of fodder. Half may die should there be no rain before May. No remedial measures adopted by either Government or people. The condition of the cattle is miserable.	The tanks are entirely dry, and some of the wells have a very scanty supply, hardly sufficient for drinking purposes for man or beast. Extent of failure seven-eighths. Should there be no rain soon, no water will be left in any of the wells. The Collector says that where water is scanty, measures will be taken to deepen the existing wells; and this has already been done to a great extent. He does not see necessity for new wells.	TRICHENGODE Taluk.

WEEKS ENDING	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS.			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Cholum.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1st October ...	12¼	19¾	19¾	18
8th „ ...	13⅛	21⅛	22¼	18
15th „ ...	13⅛	19¾	22¼	18
22nd „ ...	11¾	18	19¾	18¼
29th „ ...	10¾	15¼	18	14
5th November ...	9¾	14¾	17¼	12¾
12th „ ...	9¾	14¾	17¼	12¾
19th „ ...	9¾	14¾	17¼	12¾
26th „ ...	9¼	13¼	16¼	12¾
3rd December ...	9	12 5/16	15¼	12 5/16
10th „ ...	7¼	9¼	10¾	9
17th „ ...	7¼	9¼	10 11/16	9¼
24th „ ...	7¼	9¼	10¾	9⅛
Average of the last six years ...	17¼	31¼	38	30

(MR. C. T. LONGLEY, Collector).

f	g	h	i	j	k
Taluk (Mr. P. T. Rajagopala Chari, Special Deputy Collector).					
A few ryots in the taluk have some stock of grain, which will probably be enough for their own use until the next crop. Two railway stations within the limits of the taluk, *viz.*, Salem and Shevroyo. Further supplies are being drawn from Salem Station, South Arcot, and Trichinopoly, and it is thought private enterprise will be sufficient to maintain them. In case of ample importation, prices would fall.	The population consists of both high and low castes. Three-fourths of it are poor, two-thirds belong to the agricultural class, and the rest are artisans, &c. The landholders, with very few exceptions, cannot be said to be large, wealthy, and able to aid their tenants.	A few of the weaving class people have emigrated to Tanjore and other places, finding their trade here unprofitable. It is not thought that by this emigration they have bettered themselves. Some of them are returning. It is not expected that there will be any further emigration worth noticing.	The relief works already started, but which will last only a short time, consist of six roads, to cost Rs. 14,450 and one hundred petty village relief works, such as deepening wells and improving village sites, to cost Rs. 5,000. Five road works, to cost Rs. 4,600, are sanctioned but not yet started. The works which are considered practicable are— Rs. Road works 35,000 Repair and improvement of tanks, supply channels, &c. ... 26,900 Village works as above ... 20,000 81,900	Destitute travellers found at any place are provided with a day's meal and sent to the nearest Sub-Magistrate, who feeds them and sends them on to the next station. Aged and infirm, &c., who are unable to work, are fed in their own villages at the cost of Government.	Number of persons Government has on its hands at date of report— On works. 10,476 By charity. 68 Number of persons, roughly estimated, which the Government is likely to have on its hands should there be no fall of rain— On works. By charity. 1st March 30,000 6,000 1st May ... 40,000 6,000 1st July ... 50,000 6,000 In the event of a good fall of rain the number will be— On works. By charity. 1st March 8,000 1,000 1st May ... 5,000 500 1st July ... 2,000 200
(Mr. Mahomed Ghattallah Sahib).					
Only a few ryots have a stock of grain for 1½ months. There are two railway stations, *viz.*, Sunkagherry and Macdonald's Choultry, from which grain supplies are drawn. Merchants bring grain from Madras, Vellore, Calicut, Palghat, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Erode through these stations. Private enterprise is not likely to maintain the supply. Importation not sufficient to cause a fall in prices.	Three-fourths of the population are of low caste. Two-thirds poor and partly agricultural. One-sixteenth are artisans. One-half of the landholders are wealthy and able to aid their tenants. With the exception of one or two, the others do not afford any aid to their tenants.	People have emigrated—some to Kandy and others to parts of Southern Districts. Those to Kandy alone bettered their condition; the others are returning to work at the relief works. Should there be no rain, further emigration may occur.	The relief works already started are— Rs. 1. Repairing tanks ... 25,100 2. Constructing and repairing roads... 11,100 3. Relief works, such as deepening village wells and improving village site ... 3,500 TOTAL ... 39,700 Further works considered practicable— Rs. 1. Constructing new roads and repairing old ones 12,100 2. Repair of sanctioned Government tanks ... 40,000 TOTAL ... 52,000 Irrigation works will hereafter be taken up. This will be done when the funds sanctioned for the works in hand run short.	At every station one day's meal is given to destitute travellers. The aged, infirm, blind and sick, &c., who are unable to work, are fed in every village. Rs. 1,000 sanctioned for this purpose. More money will however be allotted when needed.	1. The number of persons at date of report (23rd December 1876) was— On works. 5,922 By charity. 120 2. Number of persons, roughly estimated, which the Government is likely to have on its hands on the dates specified is— 1st March. 1st May. 1st July. I. On works. (a) If rain fall meanwhile ... 2,500 1,000 500 (b) Should there be no rain ... 20,000 30,000 40,000 II. On charity. (a) If rain fall meanwhile ... 1,000 800 400 (b) Should there be no rain ... 7,000 12,000 17,000 No rain is likely to fall before April, when the number on relief works will probably be 20,000. This number will, however, diminish in proportion as rain falls.

SALEM

a	b	c	d	e
Irrigated. 3 annas. *Unirrigated.* 3 annas. There is no prospect of further sowings.	REMISSIONS— *Wet*— Rs. 23,000, *Dry*— Rs. 54,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,15,450.	Mortality among cattle 15 to 20 per cent.; 6 to 10 per cent. among agricultural stock. Taluk denuded in a great measure of cattle from cyclone of 1874 and rinderpest of 1875. In event of no rain, losses expected to reach 35 per cent. among cattle, and 25 per cent. among agricultural stock. No remedial measures adopted by Government. Cattle driven by people into the forests for fodder. Great scarcity of water. It will be necessary to deepen some of the ponds in the forests, or to sink wells for the use of the cattle, and this is being adopted.	One river runs through the Taluk, and there are two streams in which water is generally procurable. The tanks and ponds are dry, and many wells have failed. Deepening wells and sinking new ones have supplied water, but if there is no rain it is feared wells will fail. Deepening existing wells and sinking new ones in low-lying localities are the remedial measures proposed.	OOSSOOR Taluk

WEEKS ENDING	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Cholum.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1st October ...	8¼	15	...	...
8th „ ...	8¼	13½	...	...
15th „ ...	8¼	13½	...	...
22nd „ ...	6¾	12¾	...	...
29th „ ...	6⅞	12	...	...
5th November ...	6⅞	12	...	...
12th „ ...	6¾	12	...	...
19th „ ...	6¾	10½	...	...
26th „ ...	6¾	10½	...	...
3rd December ...	6⅞	10½	10½	7½
10th „ ...	6¾	10½	10½	7½
17th „ ..	6⅞	9	...	7½
24th „ ...	6 9/16	8¾	9	7½
Average of the last six years.	13¼	40	...	...

NAMAKAL

a	b	c	d	e
Irrigated. Two annas of the crop saved. If there be rain, further sowings will be made in lands under tanks. Lands irrigated by Cannery channels have not suffered. Failure of rain will not affect them. *Unirrigated.* Two annas of the crop saved. If rain falls further sowings will be made, principally in lands under wells.	REMISSIONS— *Wet*— Rs. 25,000, *Dry*— Rs. 75,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,85,576.	One-eighth of the cattle and agricultural stock are supposed to have died from want of fodder. Half may die if there is no rain before May, leaving about three-eighths alive. No remedial measures yet adopted by either the people or the Government. It is said that, in the event of the failure of grass, if cholum be sown it will answer as fodder. If there be rain, the crop may be harvested, and the stalks used for cattle.	Cannery channels, tanks, and wells. No deficiency in the Cannery channels. Tanks entirely dry, and the wells have got a very scanty supply of water. Extent of failure three-fourths. Further anticipated failure up to next rain will reduce the supply almost to *nil*. If existing wells be deepened and fresh ones sunk, a supply may be ensured to some extent.	

WEEKS ENDING	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Cholum.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1st October ...	14	25½	26	21
8th „ ...	13	24	25	20
15th „ ...	13	20	22	18
22nd „ ...	12	18	16	20
29th „ ...	12	18	19	16
5th November	11	18	18	16
12th „ ...	11	18	17	12
19th „ ...	11	18	17	12
26th „ ...	10	16	16	12
3rd December	8	12	13	12
10th „ ...	8	11	12	9
17th „ ...	8	11	12	9
24th „ ...	8	11	12	9
Average of the last six years ...	21	44	42	36

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Mr. Frank Wilkinson, Acting Sub-Collector).					
Large amount of ragi reported to be stored up in underground pits. Mallur, on the Bangalore line, is the only Railway Station from which supplies are drawn; but supplies of grain may be obtained from Bangalore—a distance of 25 miles. Private enterprize will not suffice to maintain the necessary supplies of grain. The grain merchants are men of no capital, and even now the market is indifferently supplied. Ample importation would not affect prices.	The majority of the population is of low caste, poor and purely agricultural. There are four principal landholders, two of whom, though not wealthy, are at present assisting their tenants. Of the other two, one is a bankrupt, and the other not disposed to aid his tenants.	There has as yet been little or no emigration, nor is one likely, as relief measures have been set on foot and gratuitous relief is being given.	Relief works already started are— *Major works*— Rs. Constructing three lines of road ... 6,950 Deepening Oossoor tank ... 2,000 *Minor works.* Roads ... 4,400 Irrigation ... 4,350 Improvement of water-supply 5,938 Ditto village site ... 2,790 TOTAL ...26,428 Works considered practicable are— *Major works*— Rs. Roads ... 44,000 Irrigation ... 3,000 *Minor works*— Roads ... 1,525 Irrigation ... 1,600 Improvement of water-supply 1,290 Do. village site 300 TOTAL ... 51,715	Measures are being taken to aid travellers as well as the aged and infirm. Three Conjee-houses, supported by private charity, have been in existence for the past six weeks.	Number of persons Government has on hand for relief is— *On works.* 2,576 Rough estimate of the number likely to be on hand :— *On works.* / *By charity.* 1st March ... 9,000 / 1,500 1st May ... 15,000 / 3,000 1st July ... 25,000 / 5,000 The Collector thinks that the fall of rain in April will largely diminish the May and July figures.
Taluk (Mr. Mahomed Ghattallah Sahib).					
Local stocks nearly exhausted. There are four Railway Stations, *viz.*, Pogaloor, Passoor, Kodemoody, and Carvor, bordering on the Tamkal Taluk, from which supplies may be drawn as well as from Salem. Supplies of grain received from Trichinopoly and Tanjore Districts. Private enterprize not sufficient to maintain them. Fall of prices anticipated in consequence of importation.	Population both of high and low castes. The latter greater in proportion and generally poor; partly agricultural. About one-sixteenth are artizans. Large number of landholders. One-half of them are wealthy and able to aid their tenants. Many, however, not likely to do so.	Emigration has taken place. Emigrants put down at one-fiftieth. They have gone to Kandy in Ceylon and to the southern districts of the Presidency. Emigrants to Kandy are supposed to have bettered themselves. Emigrants to other places are returning. Further emigration probable should there be no rain.	Relief works already started are— Rs. 1. Repair of ruined tank in Serook Kalay ... 6,020 2. Two new roads to cost 1,800 3. Village relief works, *viz.*, deepening village wells and improving village sites ... 1,950 4. Gratuitous relief ... 500 TOTAL ... 10,270 The above works are only sufficient for the present. Further works considered practicable are— 1. Repairing the ruined tank at Talakavay Rs. 2,000 2. Widening and improving the local fund road from Bodmaikumpatty to Shendamangolum 6,000 3. Two new roads to cost 3,000 4. Repair of sanctioned Government tanks ...35,000 TOTAL ...46,000	Destitute travellers get one day's meal at every station, and are forwarded to the nearest Sub-Magistrate, who feeds and sends them on to the next Sub-Magistrate. The aged, infirm, blind and sick, &c., who are unable to work, are fed in every village. Rs. 500 sanctioned for this purpose.	The number of persons to date of report (23rd December 1876) was— *On works.* / *By charity.* 4,907 / 216 2. Number of persons, roughly estimated, whom the Government is likely to have on its hands during the quarters ending 1st March, 1st May, and 1st July—

	1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
I.—On works.			
(a). Should rain fall meantime ...	2,000	800	800
(b). Should there be no rain ...	15,000	25,000	35,000
II.—Fed by charity.			
(a). Should rain fall ...	800	500	200
(b). Should there be no rain ...	5,000	10,000	15,000

SALEM

a	b	c	d	e
Irrigated. The average of the wet crop harvested is estimated at 2 annas. Should rain fall Gingelly will be sown. *Unirrigated.* A 3-annas crop may have been obtained. Should it rain Gingelly will be sown to a small extent in jungly tracts. The Collecter believes that there is no prospect of further sowings.	*Wet—* Remissions may be granted to the extent of Rs. 17,000, out of Rs. 40,952; this amount includes both waste and withered crops. *Dry—* Remissions may be granted to the extent of Rs. 58,000, out of Rs. 1,55,336. The Collector thinks these estimates too low. The total Revenue is Rs. 1,40,939.	Ploughing cattle . 21,426 Other cattle ... 1,19,807 TOTAL ... 1,41,233 A quarter of these estimated to have perished from want of pasture. Half of the remaining cattle expected to die from the same cause. Certain wells repaired from relief fund afford a little water for cattle. People possessing large herds of cattle in hill tracts, such as Kottapatti, Chitteri, &c., have dug wells at their own cost in low grounds in jungle streams. This mode of supply is stated to be insufficient. Wells drying up. No pasturage. Considerable loss of cattle apprehended. Cattle already comparatively worthless.	Irrigation works of this Taluk are as follow:— In thorough repair. Tanks ... ... 319 River channels ... 13 Springs ... ... 2 Anicuts ... 66 Wells ... ... 2,184 TOTAL ... 2,584 Tanks totally dried up. Decrease of ten-sixteenths of water in rivers and wells, which, it is expected, will be dry before next rains. Water supply deficient. Petty repairs of tanks and wells are being made but large outlay desirable. In Harur there is more water in river and wells than elsewhere. When water is scanty for drinking purposes measures will be taken to improve the supply, and this has already been done in several places.	

UTTANGARAI Taluk (Mr. W. J. H.

WEEKS ENDING	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS.			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Cholum.
1876	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1st October ...	10	18	21	21
8th " ...	9	20	20	20
15th " ...	9	20	20	20
22nd " ...	8	11	13	13
29th " ...	8	12	13	13
5th November ...	8	13	14	13
12th " ...	8	13	13	13
19th " ...	8	12	13	13
26th " ...	8	12	13	13
3rd December ..	8	12	13	13
10th " ...	7	8	8	8
17th " ...	7	8	8	8
24th " ...	...	...	...	...
Average of the last six years ...	15	40	42	36

a	b	c	d	e
3annas of the crop saved both in irrigated and unirrigated lands. Owing to failure of rain it would be useless to cultivate any more grain.	REMISSIONS— *Wet—* Rs. 20,000 *Dry—* Rs. 30,000 out of a total Revenue of Rs. 1,75,376.	The total number of ploughing cattle, sheep, buffaloes, &c., in this Taluk is 81,795. Cattle suffering much from want of pasture. They are driven to neighbouring hills for fodder. In case of no rain, half of the cattle are expected to die. No remedial measures as yet adopted by Government. It is not proposed to buy fodder; but a recommendation is made to deepen wells, or in other respects to improve the water-supply of the hills for the cattle driven to graze there.	The following are the sources of water-supply:— Tanks ... 214 River channels. 52 Spring ... 23 Anicuts ... 15 Wells ... 3,586 Besides the above a few jungle streams supply certain villages with water. The rivers are dry. In their neighbourhood holes are dug which supply people and cattle with drinking-water. Not a sufficient quantity of water in wells. It is not apprehended at present that there will be an entire failure of water. Deepening of wells is recommended, but the water-supply, it is considered, will never be sufficient for cultivation.	

TRIPATORE Taluk (Mr. W. J. H.

WEEKS ENDING	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS.			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Cholum.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1st October ...	11	20	19	...
8th " ...	10	29	18	...
15th " ...	9½	16	15	...
22nd " ...	9	12	13½	...
29th " ...	7	12	13	...
5th November ...	7	13½	14	...
12th " ...	8	13½	14	...
19th " ...	7	13	14	...
26th " ...	8	13	13½	...
3rd December ...	8	10	11	...
10th " ...	7	9½	10	...
17th " ...	6	8	8	...
24th " ...	6½	8½	9½	...
Average of the last six years.	19	44	44	47

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
LeFanu, Acting Head Assistant Collector).					
Estimated stock of grain in possession of ryots is 16,000 kandagams. Rice, ragi, &c., are imported from Madras and Negapatam, through Morapur and Samalpatti railway stations. Rice, Kambu, &c., are received by road in Uttan Garai from South Arcot district. It is not anticipated that private enterprize will meet the demand for cereals in famine tracts to such an extent as to mitigate the ruling high prices, which are prohibitory. It is said that a day's wages will not purchase a day's meal. People possessing grain indisposed to help the distressed ryots; to prevent importation, and to secure their stock being exhausted, are afraid to tell or to admit that they have grain. Importation by Government will alone reduce prices. Private enterprize cannot combat demand, and natural greed will operate to prevent any fall in price. There is no scarcity of supply, and the relief works now opened will, it is hoped, enable the poorer classes to compete for the purchase of food.	Population of Taluk ... 1,50,569 Of this, the number of women and those below 10 years of age is ...1,02,712 and Working class ... 47,857 High caste ... $\frac{4}{16}$ Low caste ... $\frac{11}{16}$ A few in the high, and a large percentage in the low, castes are poor. More than one half of the working class are agriculturists. Five mittadars in the Taluk are large landholders, three of whom are wealthy. It is not probable that they will aid their tenants, as they have quite enough to do to pay ryot's pescush. There are no ryots holding pottas for more than 200 rupees, and no Government ryots deserve to be classed as landholders of consideration.	Estimated emigration one-sixteenth of the population. It is not known whether emigrants bettered themselves or not. No further emigration expected, as relief works and Conjee-houses afford partial relief to the people.	Rs. Amount sanctioned for road works ... 7,500 Ditto village relief works ... 1,030 8,530 Following works practicable according to tahsildars' estimates Irrigation Works Rs. 5,000 Channel 3,000 Improvement of wells, kuttas, &c. 2,000 10,000 This sum is, however, considered insufficient by the Assistant Collector, and he states his reasons for thinking so. The amount needed for irrigation works is Rs. 22,107. In addition to roads already in progress, construction of an additional road is suggested. Kottaipatti in Uttairkarai to Thummal in Attar, or 10 miles @ Rs. 200 a mile=Rs. 2,000. It is doubted whether all these works will suffice; but it is added that, if all the maintenance grants for local fund roads be taken as famine works on 1st April, they would help to afford relief. All these works should be taken in hand to keep the people employed at their villages.	Travellers provided with food on the road. Rs. 1,000 sanctioned for charitable relief purposes. Estimated cost of Conjee-houses for the protection of the infirm, &c., unable to work, Rs. 3,000. More funds will be allotted as those in hand run short. The needy will disperse when season improves. Present scarcity of food partly due to a provident care on the part of ryots.	The number of persons obtaining relief by works is 1,700. The tahsildar estimates the number which the Government is likely to have on its hands, on the dates indicated, as follows— On works. / Charitable measures. 1st March ... 4,000 / 1,200 1st May ... 3,500 / 1,500 1st July ... 2,500 / 1,500 The Assistant Collector puts the figures at— On works. / Charitable measures. 1st March ... 35,000 / 5,000 1st May ... 11,000 / 5,000 Regarding the number on the 1st July, he thinks that his hands may be clear or full according to whether rain falls or not. The Collector, however, thinks that rain in April may reduce the above estimate considerably.
LeFanu, Acting Head Assistant Collector).					
Fifteen thousand kandagams of grain are believed to be in the possession of certain merchants, mittadars, and some rich ryots. There are three Railway Stations in the Taluk, *viz.*, Tripatore, Vaniyambadi, and Johlarpett. Grain imported from Madras and other towns through these stations. Exportation of grain reported from Tripatore, Cuddapah and other towns. As relief works are opened the poorer classes will be able to buy grain at the ruling prices. It is not apprehended that there will be a scarcity of supply.	Population—192,704. It is composed of both high and low caste people, as well as mittadars and rich merchants. Half of the population are agriculturists; one-eighth artizans and retail dealers; the rest are coolies. There are 25 mittadars in the Taluk, and of these 9 are able to help their tenants, but they do not do so.	Emigration limited, say about 3,000, and is confined to certain parts of the Thiruvaugmalai Taluk in South Arcot, where it is thought that grain is sold at a cheaper rate.	The work in hand is a road from Puthapett to Nattrampalli. It is proposed to spend Rs. 26,800 on irrigation works, which, together with other relief works, will raise the amount to Rs. 40,000. Early measures are being adopted to put the irrigation works in hand in order to induce the people to remain at their villages.	A Conjee-house opened at Tripatore for travellers and for the aged and infirm. Rs. 500 have also been advanced for opening Conjee-houses in villages where most required.	Number of persons on the hands of Government on the date of report— On works. / By charity. Nil. / 156 Number which the Government is likely to have on its hand on the undermentioned dates:— On works. / By charity. 1st March ... 12,000 / 4,000 1st May ... 7,000 / 4,000 1st July ... 750 / 750 The number on 1st May, it is expected, will diminish if there be rain in the meanwhile.

SALEM

a	b	c	d	e
Irrigated. Four annas of the crop saved. *Unirrigated.* One anna of the crop saved. Ragi, the staple grain of the Taluk, has entirely failed as well as the oil crop, on the outturn of which ryots depended to pay their assessment.	REMISSIONS— *Irrigated—* Rs. 85,000. *Unirrigated—* Rs. 35,000. Out of a total of Rs. 2,37,428.	Mortality among cattle estimated at 10 per cent., and among agricultural stock 5 per cent. Expected deaths among cattle 30 per cent., and among agricultural stock 15 per cent. Cattle sold at great sacrifice owing to the want of fodder. No remedial measures adopted by Government. The ryots, however, have driven their cattle to the jungles on the banks of the Cauvery river for pasturage. This river skirts one side of the Taluk, and there is no fear of scarcity of water for cattle. But the pasturage is parched and dry, and will not improve unless there be rain.	There are two rivers on the outskirts of this Taluk, tanks and wells. Water in some wells has entirely failed; in others it is so low, that it is obtained with great difficulty. Water, however, procured by deepening existing wells; and it is suggested that to avert total failure, not only should this be done, but new wells should be sunk in favorable localities.	

DARAMPURI Taluk

WEEKS ENDING	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS.			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Cholum.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1st Oct. 1876 ...	9	14¾	17¾	16¼
8th „ „ ...	9	14¾	17¾	16¼
15th „ „ ...	9	13	17¾	14¾
22nd „ „ ...	7	9¼	7⅞	7⅞
29th „ „ ...	7	10	7⅞	7⅞
5th Nov. „ ...	6¼	10	7¼	7¾
12th „ „ ...	7⅞	11¾	11¾	9
19th „ „ ...	7⅞	11¾	11¾	9
26th „ „ ...	7⅞	10¾	11¾	9
3rd Dec. „ ...	6⅞	8¾	10	8¼
10th „ „ ...	5¾	7⅞	8¼	7⅞
17th „ „ ...	7⅞	9¼	9¼	7¾
24th „ „ ...	7	7⅞	8¾	8¾
Average of the last six years ...	15¼	37¾	41¼	36¾

a	b	c	d	e
Three annas of the dry crop saved, and four annas of the crop in wet lands. No prospect of further sowings, unless there be a fall of rain.	REMISSIONS— *Wet—* Rs. 20,500, *Dry—* Rs. 56,600, Out of a total of Rs. 2,08,761.	Mortality among cattle 5 per cent., and among agricultural stock 2 per cent. Deaths anticipated among cattle about 30 per cent., and among agricultural stock 20 per cent. No remedial measures adopted by Government. Ryots have driven their cattle to graze on the hills, but from the want of water a large number have died. Large numbers of cattle have in consequence been sold at a sacrifice.	The river Pennaar and two small streams. By digging wells near the latter, water is procurable. No actual failure of drinking water, but tanks and ponds for cattle have dried up. In villages where wells have dried up people go to a distance of 2 miles for water. In the event of no rain, drinking-water wells will all dry up. Deepening existing wells and sinking new ones suggested.	

KRISHNAGIRI Taluk

WEEKS ENDING	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS.			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Cholum.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1st October 1876...	11 1/10	17	20⅝	...
8th „ „ ...	11 1/10	17	20⅝	...
15th „ „ ...	11 1/10	17	20⅝	...
22nd „ „ ...	9¼	12 4/10	14¾	...
29th „ „ ...	7¾	11¼	12¼	...
5th November 1876	7 1/11	12½	13½	...
12th „ „ ...	7 2/11	11 8/10	12¾	...
19th „ „ ...	7 2/11	11 8/10	12¾	...
26th „ „ ...	7 2/11	11⅝	12¾	...
3rd December 1876	7 1/10	11	11½	...
10th „ „ ...	7¼	9 7/10	10¼	...
17th „ „ ...	7	8¼	8¾	...
24th „ „ ...	7	8½	8¾	...
Average of the last six years ...	21 1/10	42¾	44	36

DISTRICT—concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
(Mr. Frank Wilkinson, Acting Sub-Collector.)					
The local stock amounts to 6,000 kandagams of ragi, or about two weeks' consumption. Rice is imported from Madras, ragi and cholum from Coimbatore. Morapur is the Railway Station by which the Taluk is supplied with grain. Private enterprize, it is expected, will more than maintain supplies. Fall in prices is not, however, anticipated.	The majority of the population are of low caste and poor. Two-thirds of them are purely agriculturists. The majority of the landholders are possessed of insufficient means, and hence are not able to aid their tenants. There are only two landholders who are said to be wealthy, and they are not likely to relieve their ryots.	One thousand low caste people have left for the neighbouring districts, but nothing is known of their present condition. They are not returning, and, it is presumed, they have bettered themselves. Further emigration to any extent considered improbable.	Relief works already started— *Major works.* Rs. Constructing three lines of road ... 8,950 Improving Pauper ghât ... 2,000 TOTAL ...10,950 *Minor works.* Rs. Roads ... 1,500 Irrigation ... 6,100 Improving water-supply 6,635 Improving village site ... 3,600 TOTAL ...17,835 WORKS PRACTICABLE. *Major works.* Rs. Irrigation ... 3,000 *Minor works.* Rs. Roads ... 250 Irrigation ... 3,500 Improving water-supply 4,050 Improving village site ... 3,350 TOTAL ...11,150	No charitable relief has as yet been afforded to the aged, infirm, &c., but measures are being taken to do so.	The number of persons on the hands of Government on date of report is— *On works.* 2,631; *By charity.* 167 The number estimated on the dates specified below is— *On works.* / *By charity.* 1st March ... 40,000 / 6,000 1st May ... 50,000 / 8,000 1st July ... 50,000 / 10,000 The Collector thinks that half of the above figures may be taken as approximate. If rain falls in April, the numbers will diminish.
Mr. Frank Wilkinson, Acting Sub-Collector.)					
Local stock estimated at 1,000 kandies of paddy, cumboo, and ragi. It is difficult to calculate the stock accurately, as the people do not disclose the quantity of grain they have in store; but it is believed there is a two-months' supply in the Taluk. Cumboo and ragi imported by road from Trincomalee, and rice by rail from Madras to Tripatore and thence by road. Large importations of grain expected in the Taluk, but fall in prices is not anticipated.	Three-fourths of the population low caste, poor, and purely agricultural. The landholders are not wealthy, and hence not able to aid their tenants to any great extent.	Twenty thousand people have emigrated to the hills and neighbouring districts. As they are not returning, it is believed that they have bettered themselves. Further emigration improbable, as relief works have been opened.	Relief works already started— *Major works.* Rs. Roads ... 7,200 *Minor works.* Rs. Roads ... 5,100 Irrigation ... 6,250 Improving water-supply 4,205 Improving village site... 1,950 TOTAL ... 17,505 WORKS PRACTICABLE. *Major works.* Rs. Roads .. 2,000 Irrigation ... 59,500 *Minor works.* Rs. Roads ... 3,350 Irrigation ... 5,350 Improving water-supply 3,000 Improving village site... 2,000 TOTAL ... 13,700	Measures were being taken to afford relief to old and infirm and to helpless people.	The number on the hands of Government on date of report is— On works ... / By charity ... } 6,366 Approximate list of the number on the dates specified below: *On works.* / *By charity.* 1st March ... 10,000 / 1,000 1st May ... 15,000 / 2,000 1st July ... 20,000 / 3,000 If there be a fall of rain, the number in May and July will greatly diminish.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

ACTING COLLECTOR—MR. A. J. STUART.

TALUKS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue.	CULTIVATION.		PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS PER RUPEE.												RAINFALL.	
						Average of three years, 1872, 1873, and 1874.				In 1875.				In 1876.				Average of three years, 1873-74 & 75, up to November.	In 1875-76, up to November.
				Dry.	Wet.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.		
				Percentage														Inchs.	Inchs.
Nanguneri ...	604	178,078	3,57,732	83	17	12·06	...	...	...	11·32	...	...	...	10·41	...	...	...	18·20	12·45
Sankeminarcovil ...	609	182,018	2,72,682	90	10	11·83	25·59	...	27·08	13·28	28·60	...	30·14	11·32	19·01	18·34	19·18	14·67	13·13
Srivillipootur ...	538	176,954	3,27,033	88	12	11·93	20·87	20·17	23·05	12·98	26·45	24·89	28·08	9·21	13·01	13·75	14·93	18·01	9·58
Sattur	463	156,862	2,22,739	97	8	11·77	21·97	18·57	23·07	11·77	...	21·61	25·40	8·45	11·44	13·10	12·48	14·69	8·19
Dottapedarum ...	1164	296,376	2,90,645	98	2	11·32	...	19·21	...	12·23	...	25·80	...	9·51	...	18·47	...	16·11	8·43
Tinnevelly*	346	184,109	3,33,078	68	32	12·28	19·54	13·97	24·66	12·83	21·45	15·06	24·66	10·52	16·13	13·62	18·90	15·95	14·01
Tenkarai*	456	234,346	6,09,672	76	24	12·33	...	16·42	...	18·13	...	20·81	...	9·51	...	17·42	...	15·93	8·20
Ambasamudram*...	303	163,215	5,06,401	60	40	13·02	...	...	...	13·59	...	...	...	10·57	18·59	...	...	23·26	[illegible]
Tenkasi*	337	122,001	2,12,225	71	29	12·43	17·16	...	19·18	12·83	27·17	...	27·40	10·41	21·45	...	19·18	23·26	25·08
TOTAL ...	4815	1,693,959	31,32,207	84	16	12·11	21·28	14·24	24·07	12·66	25·92	21·63	27·09	9·99	16·60	15·78	16·93	17·14	12·37

* There being no distress or failure of crops in these taluks, no separate reports regarding them have been submitted.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT

a	b	c	d	e
Cultivation of dry land in this taluk is in excess of the average cultivation of the three previous years. Wet land will yield half the average crop; the rest of the crops will either perish or fail if there be no rain.	Remissions Rs. 1,64,647, out of a total of Rs. 3,57,732.	No mortality as yet among cattle. The cattle, however, suffer from want of water. The range of the Western Ghâts is to be thrown open for pasture this year. A ghât path is also to be constructed to enable Tinnevelly cattle to get access to a large area of pasture on the Travancore side of the water-shed.	There is a good supply of water in the numerous wells of this taluk, and notwithstanding deficiency of rain, show little signs of failure. In the hot weather deepening of wells will be necessary, but ample water is always procurable in river beds and mountain pastures.	**NANGUNERI**
Wet lands will yield half the average crop; the rest of the crops will either perish or fail if there be no rain.	Remissions Rs. 1,17,098, out of a total of Rs. 2,72,682.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.	**SANKEMINARCOVIL**
Wet lands will yield half the average crop; the rest of the crops will either perish or fail if there be no rain.	Remissions Rs. 2,29,096, out of a total of Rs. 3,27,033.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.	**STRIVILIPOOTUR**

NANGUNERI

Cereal.	Prices of the principal food-grains.			
	October 1876.	November 1876.	December 1876.	Average for the past six years.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Rice, 2nd sort ...	10·72	10·41	7·55	11·21

SANKEMINARCOVIL

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cumboo.	Cholum.	Ragi.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
October 1876 ...	12·08	25·02	22·58	25·93
November „ ...	11·32	18·34	19·01	19·18
December „ ...	7·85	.	...	24·66
Average for the past six years ...	12·80	...	29·31	31·37

STRIVILIPOOTUR

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
October 1876...	11·02	18·44	18·99	20·43
November „ ...	9·21	13·01	13·76	14·93
December „ ...	6·49	7·86	11·00	10·00
Average for the past six years...	12·80	22·91	27·08	28·73

—(Mr. A. J. STUART, Acting Collector).

f	g	h	i	j	k
Taluk.					
The local stock, in the entire district of Tinnevelly, including the surplus of the Car rice crop and the Peshamum rice crop, is estimated to last for six months, unless high prices in neighbouring districts induce exportation. There was much exportation during last December, but it has been checked since prices have run up. Private enterprise, it is hoped, will maintain supplies. The river valley is only 18 miles from the chief town of this taluk and is connected by railway. There is, moreover, railway communication with Tuticorin, which has a good harbour, where rice can with facility be landed at all seasons.	The population amounts to 178,078 is of mixed caste, and is, on the whole, well-to-do. The people are chiefly agriculturists. 15 per cent. of the population of the entire district are urban or artizans. A fair proportion of the landholders is able and willing to aid its tenants and labourers, but not to such extent as to prevent serious distress if relief works were not undertaken.	Five per cent. of the population, consisting of the poor and labouring classes, as well as owners of small farms, have emigrated to coffee plantations in Ceylon and Travancore. A few are returning on account of reported outbreak of cholera in Ceylon and fever on the hills. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, further emigration is probable.	No regular relief works have as yet been started; minor works, such as deepening drinking wells, drains, &c., have been undertaken. The relief works practicable are repairs to and clearances of a large number of tanks, channels, and other irrigation works.	There are both private and local funds Chuttrams in this taluk, where about 200 persons are fed daily. A sum of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned for the entire district to relieve distress among the aged, infirm, &c., and this amount is considered ample.	The number of persons on t hands of Government is appro mately 1,000. The number estimated on t dates specified for the entire d trict is— On works. / By charit 1st March ... 10,000 1st May ... 20,000 1st July ... 50,000
Taluk.					
Vide Nanguneri Taluk.	The population amounts to 182,018, is of mixed caste, and is on, the whole, well-to-do. Further particulars are the same as given for Nanguneri Taluk.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.	Rs. 2,000 have been sanctioned for relief works, such as deepening wells, &c. The further works suggested are repairs to tanks, channels, &c.	A Chuttram has been provided here for Brahmins only.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.
Taluk.					
Vide Nanguneri Taluk.	The population amounts to 178,954, is of mixed caste, and is on, the whole, well-to-do. Further particulars are the same as given for Nanguneri Taluk.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.	*Vide* Sankeminarcovil Taluk.	A Chuttram exists for Brahmins only.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk

TINNEVELLY

a	b	c	d	e
Four annas of the dry crop saved and one of the wet crop.	Remissions Rs. 1,30,842, out of a total of Rs. 2,22,739.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk	

SATTUR

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholam.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
October 1876 ...	9·81	...	18·34	...
November „ ...	8·45	11·44	13·10	12·46
December „ ...	6·64	9·01	8·12	9·69
Average for the past six years ...	12·49	22·07	20·63	26·49

a	b	c	d	e
Three annas of the dry and two annas of the wet crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 1,10,862, out of a total of Rs. 2,90,645.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.	

OOTTAPEDARUM

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.	
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cumboo.
	Srs.	Srs.
October 1876 ...	11·02	20·96
November „ ...	9·51	18·47
December „ ...	7·25	...
Average for the past six years	11·89	21·65

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Taluk.					
Vide Nanguneri Taluk.	The population amounts to 156,862, is of mixed caste, and is, on the whole, well-to-do. Further particulars are the same as given for Nanguneri Taluk.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.	Rs. 2,000 sanctioned for relief works, such as deepening wells, &c. Works proposed are repairs to tanks, channels, &c.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.
Taluk.					
Vide Nanguneri Taluk.	The population amounts to 296,376, is of mixed caste, and is, on the whole, well-to-do. Further particulars are the same as given for Nanguneri Taluk.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.	Rs. 2,000 sanctioned for relief works, such as deepening wells, &c.; further works are repairs to tanks, channels, &c.	There is a Chuttram for Brahmins only in this taluk.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. H. SEWELL.

Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Cultivation.		Prices of the principal food-grains. Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee.												Rainfall.	
						Average of three years, 1872, 1873, 1874.				In 1875.				In 1876.					
				Wet.	Dry.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cumboo.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cumboo.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cumboo.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Average of 3 years, 1873-74-75, & 76, up to November.	In 1876, 1877, up to November.
																		Inches.	Inch
1. Trichinopoly	519	306,461	4,60,701	61,139	67,791	13·71	29·06	23·27	29·04	15·22	27·33	23·29	27·65	9·13	13·34	11·76	13·80	27·43	13·91
2. Kulittalai	667	228,313	2,32,108	130,199	12,803	16·19	29·76	25·20	31·57	15·95	30·48	23·80	27·51	8·94	13·04	...	12·92	25·38	17·54
3. Musiri	931	257,174	3,45,123	146,799	18,362	16·31	27·67	41·81	33·19	15·97	25·08	...	31·15	9·81	17·15	...	15·07	30·74	31·06
4. Perambalur	690	170,567	2,55,127	141,030	6,508	15·22	31·64	29·37	34·06	14·50	29·21	28·00	31·44	9·06	16·33	17·50	16·16	30·82	26·95
5. Udayapalayam	777	237,893	3,37,338	121,467	10,599	10·88	23·07	12·09	20·47	...	34·08	...	29·93	9·14	18·93	...	17·53	31·73	16·94
Total ...	3,584	1,300,408	15,30,397	600,634	116,061	14·46	28·24	24·16	29·73	15·41	29·24	25·03	29·54	9·22	15·76	14·63	15·09	29·21	21·67

TRICHINOPOLY

a	b	c	d	e
The crops saved are estimated at, on— As. Irrigated ... 4 to 12 Unirrigated... 4 If rain falls a considerable sowing may be expected. The Collector remarks that the northern part of the taluk and the Illuppur Division in the extreme south have suffered greatly from the bad season. The late rains at Christmas have done some good, but nearly all the cultivation under rain-fed tanks has gone.	Remissions Rs. 95,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 4,60,701.	No mortality amongst the cattle so far. There is, however, only a two months' supply of fodder in the dry villages, and unless rain falls, deficiency of food may cause disease amongst them. If necessary, the river padugais can be opened by Government for grazing, which will provide valuable aid to the people.	In irrigated villages there will be no deficiency of drinking water, but in the Kadarambam, unless rain falls before 1st March, the water will fail. Repairs to drinking wells and the excavation of 50 new ones will remedy the deficiency.	

TRICHINOPOLY Taluk (Assistant

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.						
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Varagu.	Ragi.	Wheat.
1876.							
1st week in Oct. ..	8 1/6	8 1/3	13 3/8	16 2/3	22	17 5/8	6 1/2
2nd " " ...	8 1/4	8 1/2	14	15 7/10	22	15 47/80	6
3rd " " ...	8	8 1/4	...	14 7/10	22	12 1/2	6
4th " " ...	7 1/3	7 1/3	9	14	19 4/5	12 9/10	6
1st " Nov. ..	6 1/4	6 3/4	9 3/5	12 3/5	17 3/5	12	6
2nd " " ...	5 1/3	5 13/16	8 2/3	11	16 1/4	11	6
3rd " " ...	5 1/2	6	8 3/4	10 3/4	15 2/3	10 1/4	6
4th " " ...	5 1/4	5 1/4	7 1/10	9 1/5	14 3/10	8 19/20	6
1st " Dec. ..	5	5 3/4	6	8 2/5	13 1/4	8	6
2nd " " ...	4 3/10	4 1/2	6	7 3/10	12 1/4	7 1/10	4 1/2
3rd " " ...	4 1/4	4 1/2	...	7	10 3/4	7 1/10	4 1/2
4th " " ...	4 1/4	4 1/2	...	6 13/20	11 2/3	6 9/10	4 1/2
Average of the last six years ...	9 1/4	10	26 2/3	24 2/3	20 2/3	24 2/3	6 1/2

a	b	c	d	e
The crops saved are estimated at, on— As. Irrigated ... 2 to 12 Unirrigated 2 to 6	Remissions Rs. 30,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,32,108.	There has been some slight mortality amongst cattle, owing to disease and scarcity of fodder. Heavy loss is expected during the hot weather. People are selling their cattle at low prices. Purchasers are few.	There will be no scarcity of water along the Cauvery. In the rest of the taluk, and especially in the Manapparai Division, there are many villages that will suffer. The funds at the disposal of the Local Fund Board are sufficient to provide for the repair of existing wells and deepening of new ones, which will prove a sufficient remedial measure.	

KULITTALAI Taluk (Acting Head

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.					
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Wheat.
1876.						
1st week in Oct. ...	8	8 1/2	14	14	16	8
2nd " " ...	8	8 1/2	14	14	16	8
3rd " " ...	8	8 1/2	14	14	16	8
4th " " ...	8	8 1/2	13	14	12	7
1st " Nov. ...	6	6 1/5	...	10 9/10	10 1/4	6 1/3
2nd " " ...	5 1/2	6 1/4	...	10	10	6
3rd " " ...	5 1/2	6 1/2	...	10	10	6
4th " " ...	5 1/6	6	...	10	9 1/2	5 1/2
1st " Dec. ...	3 3/4	5 1/2	...	5	7 3/4	5
2nd " " ...	4	5 1/4	...	...	7	5
3rd " " ...	4	5	...	...	7	5
4th " " ...	4 1/4	5 1/4	...	...	7	5
Average of the last six years ...	10 1/4	12 1/2	20 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	7 1/2

a	b	c	d	e
The crops saved are estimated at, on— As. Irrigated 12 Unirrigated 2 to 8	Remissions Rs. 75,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,45,123.	There has been no loss as yet of cattle or agricultural stock, and there is no ground for apprehension for the future.	There has been no failure of the supply of drinking water in the river-irrigated portions of the taluk, and but little anywhere. In some of the dry villages a scarcity may be expected in the hot weather, and in all these wells have been or will be dug at the expense of the Local Fund Board.	

MUSIRI Taluk (Acting Head

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.					
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi	Wheat.
1876.						
1st week in Oct. ...	8 1/2	9		16 1/3	18 9/10	8
2nd " " ...	8 2/3	9	...	16	19	7
3rd " " ...	8 1/2	9	...	16	16	7 1/3
4th " " ...	7 7/8	8 2/3	...	16	12 1/2	7 1/4
1st " Nov. ...	6 3/4	7 1/4	...	13	12	7 1/3
2nd " " ...	5 13/20	6 13/20	...	14	12	6 17/20
3rd " " ...	5 1/2	7	...	14	12	6 1/2
4th " " ...	5 2/3	6 1/2	...	13 1/2	10 1/2	5 2/3
1st " Dec. ...	4 7/20	5 2/3	...	12	8	5
2nd " " ...	4 1/2	5 1/4	...	10 7/10	7 3/4	5
3rd " " ...	4	5	...	10	7 1/4	4 1/4
4th " " ...	4	5 1/2	...	10	7	4
Average of the last six years	10 1/2	12 1/2	40	26 1/2	27	7 1/2

DISTRICT—Collector Mr. H. Sewell.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Collector Mr. S. H. Wynne).					
Stocks of grain in hand are— Kallams. Karpaddy ... 15,000 Cumboo ... 5,000 Rági ... 500 Cholum ... 1,000 Paddy and rice are imported from Tanjore and the seaports, and dry grain from the Kadarambam portion of the district. Importation and fall of rain has reduced prices.	The population is 306,461, of which one-third are high caste, one-half agricultural, and the rest urban. Very little aid to their tenants may be expected from landholders.	About 1,000 over the average number of persons have emigrated to Ceylon. No further emigration is likely to take place.	One small relief work only has been started, which employs about 60 men and some women and children, who are immigrants. This will prove sufficient for two months, when seven other works are proposed.	Relief houses have been opened, supported by public subscription, and about 1,000 persons fed daily.	On 27th January there were 857 persons on relief works. None are supported gratuitously by Government. It is estimated that 1,000 persons may be on works on 1st March. No numbers are given for May and July.
Assistant Collector Mr. L. Moore).					
There is a fair amount of rice in the villages along the Cauvery; in the south of the taluk and the Manapparai division but little. Two railways run through the taluk, and there are 5 stations. There are good roads also, and private enterprise is able to maintain supplies.	The population is 228,313, and is almost entirely agricultural. Those along the river bank are well to do. In the south they are very poor. It is hoped that two zemindars may help their tenants.	Many persons have emigrated to Ceylon. No further exodus is expected, as some of those who left have returned, being unable to obtain employment.	About 200 or 300 coolies are employed in clearing prickly-pear from local funds. The allotment will soon be exhausted, when it is proposed to repair the old road from Manapparai to Puttanattam from general funds. The numbers in want of work are daily increasing, and other works will have to be started soon.	Between 150 and 200 destitute people are fed daily at Manapparai on conjee, provided by private subscriptions. They are chiefly travellers.	Government has at present none on its hands either on works or by charitable measures. Estimate for the future is— *On works only.* 1st March ... 1,000 1st May ... 5,000 1st July ... 8,000
Assistant Collector Mr. L. Moore).					
A rough estimate of the grain in stock is— *Kallams.* Karpaddy ... 20,000 Ragi ... 2,000 Cumboo ... 8,000 Cholum ... 4,000 Large quantities of grain have been exported by road to the Salem district and Mysore. There have been no imports by rail as yet. The railway runs close to the taluk, being only separated from it by the Cauvery river.	The population is 257,174, and is chiefly agricultural and well-to-do. A few rich landholders have afforded help to their poor neighbours.	The usual emigration to Ceylon has not been exceeded on account of the prevailing distress	No relief works have been opened as yet, and it appears that none will be required, for some months at any rate.	There is considerable relief given to destitute persons, travellers, &c., the funds having been raised by private subscription; and food is also given by some rich natives to the poor at two villages.	The Government gives no relief in this taluk at present. Estimate for the future is— *On relief works.* 1st March .. 500 1st May ... 3,000 1st July ... 5,000 It is hoped that relief works will not be required at all, and if required they will be small. The prospects of this taluk are good on the whole, and there is no cause for apprehension.

TRICHINOPOLY

a	b	c	d	e
The crops saved are estimated at, on— Ans. Irrigated ... 9 Unirrigated ... 6 No prospect of further sowings this season.	Remissions Rs. 10,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,55,127.	No unusual mortality amongst the cattle. There will be a sufficiency of fodder after the reaping of the ensuing harvest, to last till the monsoons set in.	There is only a slight deficiency in the drinking water supply throughout the taluk. Where necessary, the Local Funds have supplied money for the deepening of wells, &c.	

PERAMBALUR Taluk (Acting Deputy

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.						
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Varagu.	Ragi.	Wheat.
1876.							
1st week in Oct. ..	9	9½	20	20	32	20	8
2nd " " ...	9	9½	20	20	32	20	8
3rd " " ...	9	9½	20	20	32	20	8
4th " " ...	6	7	20	16	22	14	6
1st " Nov. ..	6	6¼	13	13	20	13	6¼
2nd " " ...	5 1/16	5¼	13	13⅜	20	12 1/16	6¼
3rd " " ...	6¼	5 1/16	12	12⅜	18	12	6
4th " " ...	5	5¼	12	12	18	12	6
1st " Dec. ...	4½	5	10	11	16	10	6
2nd " " ...	4 1/16	4¾	10	10¼	15¼	9¾	5¾
3rd " " ...	4	4¼	10	9	14	9	5
4th " " ...	4	4½	10	9	14	9	5
Average of the last 6 years ...	10¼	10⅜	22¼	27¼	39¾	27¼	6¾

a	b	c	d	e
The crops saved are estimated at, on— Ans. Irrigated ... 12 Unirrigated 4 to 12	Remissions Rs. 15,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,37,338.	500 head of cattle and 700 sheep had died up to date of report from disease and want of fodder. Pasturage is becoming scarce, and unless rain falls in April and May, there will be a great mortality among the agricultural stock.	Water is becoming scarce in places distant from the Coleroon river and its channels. Steps are being taken to deepen wells, &c.	

UDAYARPALAYAM Taluk (Acting Deputy

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.						
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Varagu.	Ragi.	Wheat.
1876.							
1st week in Oct. ..	...	7	...	26	...	...	5½
2nd " " ...	...	8	...	24	...	...	6
3rd " " ...	...	8	...	24	...	...	5
4th " " ...	...	7¼	...	17¼	...	...	5½
1st " Nov. ..	...	5½	...	14¼	...	12	4½
2nd " " ...	...	5½	...	14¼	...	...	5
3rd " " ...	...	5½	...	14	...	...	5
4th " " ...	...	5 1/16	...	10¾	...	...	[illegible]
1st " Dec. ..	4½	5	...	9½	...	...	3½
2nd " " ...	4½	4¼	...	8	...	...	3½
3rd " " ...	3½	3¾	...	6½	...	...	3½
4th " " ...	2½	3¼	...	6½	...	6	2½
Average of the last six years ...	8½	9⅞	20	28	41	21	5

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Collector, Mr. V. Doraswami Aiyer).					
The stock of grain in hand is estimated at 2,00,000 kallams. No apprehension need be felt regarding the supply of food for the people for the future. The railway is distant only 32 miles from the kusbah town.	The population is 170,567, and half is composed of Reddies, who are well-to-do. The rest are agriculturists, &c.	No emigration has taken place so far.	The only relief works started are clearing prickly-pear and improving the water-supply in some of the villages. An allotment has been made from local funds for this purpose.	No charitable relief houses have been opened as yet, but it is contemplated to give aid to aged and infirm travellers, &c.	The estimated number of people on the hands of Government on the dates specified is— On works. 1st March ... 4,000 1st May ... 8,000 1st July ... 12,000
Collector Mr. V. Doraswami Aiyer).					
The tahsildar estimated the stock of grain at 1,00,000 kallams, in the hands of the comparatively large landed proprietors. The Deputy Collector thinks this estimate too high. Large exportations have been made. Prices are no texpected to fall. No difficulty in obtaining food at present.	The population is 237,893; consists of both high and low castes, and is chiefly agricultural. The ryots are generally poor. The few rich landholders may do something to help their tenants, but their efforts can be of but little use in alleviating the general distress.	There has been no emigration.	Rs. 437 have been allotted from the local funds to find employment for the poor, who are engaged in extirpating the prickly-pear from the village Nattam. Further relief works have been estimated for, to be started if necessary.	A few infirm poor have received charitable relief. Subscriptions have been raised, and it is proposed to open relief houses in the kusbah towns.	Only the few who are employed on prickly-pear are on the hands of Government as yet. The estimate for the future is, 2,000 persons on works on March 1st with increasing numbers in May and July, and an equal number fed at the relief houses.

STATEMENT B.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT A

AND

OTHER INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

N.B.—This Abstract is compiled from Statement A, the original reports of the Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Collectors, the Reviews of the same by the Madras Board of Revenue, and other sources.

STATEMENT

ABSTRACT OF THE REVIEW AND FORECAST OF THE CONDI

	Districts.	Area in Square Miles.		Population.		Prices of Staple Grains in Seers per Ru								
						Ordinary Prices in December of Rice, Cholum and Ragi.			Actual Prices. (Per rupee, in seers of 80 tolas.)					
									Christmas, 1876.			February 24th, 1877.		
		Total.	Affected.	Total.	Affected.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.
1	Arcot, North ...	6,661	5,105	2,015,278	1,410,680	18·6	30·5	32·4	6·70	8·10	7·80	7·94	9·30	9·70
2	Bellary ...	11,351	11,351	1,653,010	1,653,010	15·73	30·45	32·47	6·82	7·48	7·56	7·35	8·67	8·79
3	Chingleput ...	2,619	2,619	938,184	938,184	16·9	21·3	28·1	7·56	7·92	8·87	9·26	10·08	10·91
4	Coimbatore ...	6,379	4,649	1,763,274	1,329,239	13·7	21·6	28·7	7·42	8·80	10·73	7·62	9·62	10·11
5	Cuddapah ...	8,050	5,251	1,351,194	936,493	16·59	23·36	27·12	6·26	6·98	7·16	7·14	8·65	9·26
6	Kistna ...	7,818	4,722	1,452,374	779,705	15·65	23·8	28·6	8·17	10·27	10·47	9·69	12·51	13·89
7	Kurnool ...	7,037	6,260	914,432	807,112	14·35	27·33	31·37	6·19	7·97	8·44	6·97	8·29	9·35
8	Madura ...	8,784	6,624	2,266,615	1,688,796	13·9	32·5	31·2	6·70	9·31	10·68	7·66	12·32	10·13
9	Nellore ...	7,150	7,150	1,376,811	1,376,811	16·1	24·9	27·8	6·60	8·36	8·91	8·12	9·50	10·43
10	Salem ...	7,604	6,806	1,966,995	1,802,989	16·2	26·4	30·9	6·94	7·56	8·30	7·57	9·11	9·30
11	Tinnevelly ...	4,815	3,373	1,693,959	990,288	12·11	21·28	24·07	9·99	16·60	16·93	7·84	8·58	11·00
12	Trichinopoly ...	3,584	*Nil.*	1,200,408	*Nil.*	14·46	24·16	29·73	9·22	14·26	15·09	8·40	16·80	10·48
	Total ...	81,852	63,910	18,592,534	13,713,307									

* These also include the numbe

B.

TION AND PROSPECTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

PEE.			RAIN-FALL.		LAND REVENUE.		NUMBER OF PERSONS TO BE RELIEVED.									
							By Charity.					On Works.				
April 24th, 1877.							Actual.		Estimated.			Actual.		Estimated.		
Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Four years' average.	Up to March 31st, 1877.	Approximate demand in 1876-77.	Estimated remissions, according to the taluk reports.	Christmas, 1876.	On 24th April, 1877.	On 1st March, 1877.	On 1st May, 1877.	On 1st July, 1877.	Christmas, 1876.	On 24th April, 1877.	On 1st March, 1877.	On 1st May, 1877.	On 1st July, 1877.
					Rs.	Rs.										
8·90	10·40	11·30	40·66	18·38	26,84,563	8,72,000	...	3,115	70	100	150	24,305	40,279	91,500	102,000	112,500
7·70	8·53	8·73	26·09	8·33	24,96,287	17,37,242	36,342	98,614	99,644	108,644	107,122	374,502	223,571	454,000	479,000	442,000
9·58	10·90	11·43	49·72	21·76	15,33,520	10,57,000	3,289	7,378	...	...	...	14,423	5,995	*28,000	*40,000	*50,000
7·94	9·29	9·65	24·46	19·18	28,39,847	9,83,500	400	7,464	600	600	600	13,443	22,358	99,500	83,500	42,500
9·05	9·79	11·04	34·82	9·43	19,80,478	11,79,793	847	27,390	11,200	16,900	18,200	191,334	60,106	310,000	366,000	371,000
8·41	11·28	14·21	32·61	18·15	40,90,238	11,32,800	112	1,681	1,000	1,900	3,500	4,250	2,314	7,500	15,000	22,000
7·23	8·51	10·32	32·30	7·98	15,35,268	13,61,894	2,256	48,927	20,575	20,760	21,010	291,368	213,172	400,856	427,856	348,856
8·70	9·90	10·30	28·74	19·22	36,16,734	10,09,243	557	7,572	2,000	3,100	4,000	14,084	11,045	22,100	43,500	46,000
8·05	9·71	12·46	38·44	10·91	28,18,231	12,73,641	10,512	58,235	6,475	12,967	11,450	66,448	67,501	63,233	93,889	84,590
8·50	9·10	9·90	31·09	17·54	25,67,684	8,49,100	727	31,400	32,500	46,000	56,750	34,578	51,200	151,000	168,000	206,750
9·00	11·00	12·00	23·44	15·61	31,32,207	7,52,545	1,000	1,843	...	...	...	*1,000	1,193	*10,000	*20,000	*50,000
8·25	16·80	11·10	33·97	23·80	15,30,397	2,25,000	...	1,631	2,000	2,500	3,000	857	Nil.	8,500	18,500	28,000
					3,08,25,454	1,24,33,758	56,042	295,250	176,064	213,471	225,782	1,030,592	698,734	1,646,189	1,857,245	1,804,196

relieved by charity.

STATEMENT.

	Remarks on the character of the season.	A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately: if there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.
NORTH ARCOT.	In 1875, the N. E. monsoon was a failure and the S.W. monsoon not ample. In 1876, the early rains or S.W. monsoon, under which 63 per cent. of the cultivation is effected, only reached an average of 16 inches, instead of 25¼, which is the average of the preceding three years, while in some taluks they were less than one-half the usual amount. The N. E. monsoon which followed amounted to only 2¼ inches, instead of 11¼.	The information given is not at all clear. Taking the district as a whole, the Board of Revenue think that the yield of early crops (which are 63 per cent. of the whole) was from 5 to 6 annas, and of the later crop next to nothing. Sir R. Temple in his Minute of January 20th says that not more than four annas of the total harvest has been saved. The separate reports of taluks and zemindari divisions give the following estimates of the crop saved:— Full average in ... 1 taluk. Five-sixths „ ... 1 „ Two-thirds „ ... 1 „ One-half „ ... 1 „ One-third „ ... 3 taluks. One-fourth „ ... 3 „ One-sixth „ ... 1 taluk. One-eighth „ ... 2 taluks *Nil* ... ... 1 taluk. Total ... 14 taluks.	In the nine Government taluks the local officers estimate the remissions at Rs. 8,72,000, and the Board consider this not excessive. In the zemindari divisions no remissions will be granted, but the zemindar of Punganur has been allowed to pay the second half of his Peishkush in instalments spread over three years.	The condition of the cattle is good in seven taluks, indifferent in two, and bad in Chendragiri and Wallajah taluks, and Kalastri, Karvetnagar and Kangundi zemindaris. There are large jungles in three taluks which are mostly open for grazing, but the use of prickly pear does not find favour, and the Board expect that large numbers of cattle will be lost.	The condition of the water-supply is indifferent in eleven taluks, and bad in three. The Board do not apprehend scarcity for drinking purposes. Sinking new wells and deepening old ones is progressing.
BELLARY.	This district is under the influence of both monsoons, but does not get the full benefit of either. It depends most on the S. W. monsoon. Nearly the whole cultivation is dry. The total average fall is 20 inches, of which 12 fall in June and July, and 7 in October and November. The rains of June and July last gave, however, only 7·7 inches, and the later rains failed entirely. The seasons of 1874 and 1875 having also been unfavourable, this further failure produced the most severe distress.	The information supplied by the local officers is most vague and unsatisfactory. On the whole, cultivation was not attempted in 53 per cent. of the land, and on 75 per cent. of the remainder no crop whatever was produced. The Board put the yield of the whole district at not more than one to one and a half annas. According to the local reports the crop saved was— One-sixth in ... 3 taluks. One-eighth „ ... 10 „ *Nil* „ ... 2 „ Total ... 15 „	The estimate of the local officers is for Rs. 17,37,242 and the Board generally accept it. In the Alur taluk it is proposed to remit the entire demand, "not even a stalk of straw" having been produced.	The loss of cattle had already, before the close of the year, been enormous, and the Board consider it "unlikely that more than 25 per cent. of non-agricultural cattle, and 60 to 70 per cent. of agricultural cattle will survive the famine." About 4,000 animals are fed at Bellary on prickly-pear, but the experiment has not been generally successful. Importation of fodder is impracticable, as none is to be procured within a reasonable distance. The loss of cattle will most seriously affect agricultural operations next season.	The Toongabhudra and Pennair rivers, and the channels from them, the Pennair jungle streams, and tanks and wells are the sources of drinking water. The Toongabhudra channels are very low, the other channels and tanks are all dry, and so are also many of the wells. There is no absolute failure of water but great difficulty in procuring it. Government have sunk many temporary and permanent wells by the roadsides, and have encouraged the ryots, by advances and otherwise, to sink wells on their own account.
CHINGLEPUT.	In 1875-76 there was, owing to deficient rainfall, a large decrease in cultivation, and a crop only slightly above a fourth of the average. The average rainfall in the S. W. monsoon is 21 inches, and in the N. E. monsoon 20 inches, but in 1876-77 the former yielded only 15 inches and the latter only 5 inches. The district thus got only half what it required.	The scanty rainfall produced a decrease of about 25 per cent. in the area cultivated. The amount of crop saved is put by the Collector at one-third in two taluks and one-sixth in the remaining four, but if, as the Board deem probable, he refers only to the early crop, and the whole of the later crop was lost, this estimate must be reduced by nearly one-half.	The remissions are estimated at Rs. 10,57,000.	There has been no serious mortality among the cattle, but the pressure is great and increasing. The reserved jungles have been thrown open, and many wells and ponds have been deepened in order to afford water for animals.	The tanks are all quite dry, with one or two exceptions. There is not an absolute failure of water, but much difficulty in many places in obtaining it.

B—(*continued.*)

The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains, from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.	The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations, or otherwise, whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, and some leading particulars regarding them.	The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.
Prices fell without interruption throughout the district from October till the end of the year, when rice was at from six to seven seers per rupee, or about one-third its usual average. Ragi and cumboo, which are the grains principally consumed, were then at about seven seers, or one-fourth the quantity usually obtainable.	The stocks are believed to be very low throughout the district, except perhaps in Karvetnagar, but private trade will meet all needs, and the railway running through four taluks affords every facility for importations.	The people are, as a rule, of the poorer class, though in the south and centre they are not ill off. Few landlords have the means of assisting their tenants. The zemindars of Kalastri and Punganur are well disposed to help their people, but not wealthy. The zemindar of Karvetnagar is in difficulties, and the zemindar of Kangundi is well off, but not disposed to relieve his ryots. These two last-named zemindaris, however, are not much distressed.	There has been a small emigration from three taluks to Ceylon and other places, but the opening of relief works will check the movement.	Works had only been started in nine taluks up to the end of the year. The number of persons employed on them was 24,305. The Board state that up to the 10th February the expenditure was Rs. 73,779 on road works, Rs. 13,071 on irrigation, and Rs. 30,792 on miscellaneous works.	No relief houses had been opened up to the end of the year, but arrangements had been matured for relief camps at Vellore, Ranipett, and Chittoor. About 1,000 persons were, however, being fed from municipal funds at Vellore, and 50 at Arcot. The Punganur Zemindar also was feeding 100 persons daily.
Prices were below the average in August, 1875, being then 27½ seers of cholum per rupee. They rose gradually to 20 seers in August, 1876, and then suddenly to 15½ seers in September, 10½ in October, and 7½ in November and December last. At the close of the year they ranged from about 6 to 8 seers in the several taluks. (By March 10th they had recovered to from 8 to 10 seers).	The local stocks are believed to be abundant in Bellary, Gooty, Alur, Adoni, and Tadpatri, but much will be hoarded until the prospects of the next season are secure. In several of the other taluks the stocks are scanty. Trade is active, but the local officers of the southern and south-eastern taluks doubt whether it will suffice to maintain the supply.	More than half the population are agriculturists, and of these a large proportion are farm labourers. There are no large landholders. The holders of ryotwari puttahs are 137,282, of whom nearly two-thirds pay less than 10 rupees each.	No emigration has taken place, nor is any likely, as famine prevails in the adjacent districts of Hyderabad, Mysore, and Bombay.	Extensive relief works became necessary in the western taluks in August. They were subsequently extended to Pennaconda, Madaksira, and the Sub-Collector's division, and by November were general throughout the district. The works selected were, generally, the construction and repair of roads, digging wells, and the repair of tanks and their supply channels. At the commencement, works of village improvement were started, but as the numbers grew, concentation became necessary. No suitable large works are practicable except the Bellary-Hubli Railway lately started. Attempts to send labourers to the East Coast canal in Nellore mostly failed. The numbers employed on relief works gradually rose, till on January 6th, 1877, they had reached 398,961. By closer supervision, task-work and scrutiny of applications, together with reduced wages, they had by March 10th been reduced to 218,319.	The numbers gratuitously relieved were 36,555 on January 6th, but by March 10th had fallen to 17,575.
The prices for October and November are not given. By the close of the year, rice was about double its ordinary price, and the other grains were still dearer. Compared with the year 1875 only, the result was even more unfavourable.	There are no stocks of grain, but owing to the vicinity of Madras this is unimportant. Abundance of grain is being imported and the district is well supplied with communications.	The landholders are generally poor, and unable to help their tenants.	There has been little or no emigration. On the contrary, large numbers flocked into the district, and the city of Madras, from other districts, but this has now been checked to a considerable extent.	The relief works started consist of roads and deepening drinking ponds. The expenditure up to January 20th was Rs. 54,822. The junction canal has been taken in hand since the close of the year. The numbers on the works on December 30th were 14,423.	Cooked food is given to infirm and aged persons at the relief camps, and also, in urgent cases, by the village officers. On December 30th, 3,289 persons were in receipt of such relief.

STATEMENT

	Remarks on the character of the season.	A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately: if there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.
COIMBATORE.	The S. W. monsoon was slightly above the average, but the N. E. monsoon gave only three-tenths of the usual quantity of rain. The rainfall was, however, very unequal; consequently, the southern and south-eastern taluks are the worst off, Bhowani and Satiamangalam in the north with Coimbatore and Pollachi are in a comparatively satisfactory state, while Collegal and part of Pollachi are scarcely threatened.	The same uncertainty prevails in this case as in that of Chingleput as to the amount of crops saved. It would appear, however, to be— Five-sixths in ... 1 taluk. Three-fourths „ ... 1 „ One-half „ ... 1 „ One-third „ ... 4 taluks. One-fourth „ ... 3 „ Total ... 10 „	The taluk and divisional officers propose remissions to the extent of Rs. 9,83,500, but the Collector considers five lakhs to be ample, and the Board concur with him.	Three taluks have lost considerable numbers of cattle from disease. Otherwise no large mortality is expected. The difficulty of procuring fodder has, however, led to the sale of much surplus stock at great sacrifices.	There is scarcity of water in seven taluks, and deepening of wells and other expedients are being resorted to, but no serious distress on this account is apprehended.
CUDDAPAH.	This is the second bad season in this district. The average rainfall is 22 inches between April and September and 10½ inches between October and December, but this year only 7 inches fell in the former period and half an inch in the latter. Even this scanty fall was ill-distributed, as regards both time and place, some taluks getting far less than others.	The information is confused and imperfect. The cultivated area shews a falling off of 39 per cent. in the case of wet lands, and 57 per cent. in that of dry. What crops have been obtained have been realized by means of wells, which are numerous in the district. The Board estimate the yield of the whole at one-fourth of an ordinary crop. Analysis of the taluk reports gives the following results as to crop saved:— One-half in ... 3 taluks. One third in ... 2 „ One-fourth in ... 2 „ One-sixth in ... 2 „ One eighth in ... 2 „ Total ... 11 „ In this, as in some other cases, it is, however, uncertain whether any allowance has been made for the land not cultivated at all.	The local estimate of remissions is Rs. 11,79,793, or more than half the revenue. The Collector has been directed to suspend collections pending investigation, but the Board hope that so large an amount of remission will not eventually be found necessary.	The condition of the cattle appears to be bad in three taluks and indifferent in the remainder. The mortality is said to have reached 40 per cent. in one taluk and 25 per cent. in four others, but these are only estimates. It is however certain that the mortality will be very great. The forest reserves have been thrown open, and the hills in the district also will furnish some pasture.	The water-supply appears to be bad in four taluks, indifferent in three, and good in four. The wells in black soil are generally dry, the springs in many river beds lower than they usually are in May. Numbers of new wells are being sunk and old ones repaired, and advances are being freely given for these purposes.
KISTNA.	The early rains were 16 inches against an average of 20½, and the late rains only ¾ of an inch instead of 13 inches. There is, however, no general or widespread distress in the district, and only those parts beyond the reach of the Kistna Anicut need help from Government. Rain fell in January and February, but too late to be of much practical use.	The Board remark that the estimates "rest on no reliable foundation." The earlier crops were mostly moderately successful, while the late ones were either very scanty or total failures. The crop saved, according to the taluk returns, was:— Full in .. 1 taluk. Three-fourths in 1 „ Two-thirds in ... 1 „ One-half in .. 2 taluks. One-third in ... 6 „ One-sixth in ... 1 taluk. One-eighth in ... 1 „ Total ... 13 taluks.	The local estimate of remissions is Rs. 11,32,800. The Board think this "altogether excessive, considering that in the delta the ryots have had a fair average yield with prices more than doubled; while in the upland taluks they must have saved a considerable portion of their early dry crops." The Board do not anticipate a loss of more than seven lakhs.	There has been no unusual mortality among cattle, nor is much apprehended from want of fodder. If necessity arises, the greater part of the cattle in the district can be sent to graze on the islands in the Collar Lake.	The Kistna channels are the mainstay of the district. Some difficulty is apprehended in the Bapatla and Bandar taluks from the wells running dry, but elsewhere there is no fear of scarcity.

B—(*continued.*)

The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.	The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely, or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, and some leading particulars regarding them.	The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.
Prices rose steadily up to the end of the year, and were then more than double the average. The increase was in a great measure owing to the demands from other districts.	Stores were believed to be considerable at the commencement of the famine, but they have been drawn forth by the high prices in this and other districts, and are now probably not large. Railway communications throughout the district are exceptionally good, and there are numerous and enterprising merchants to whom the task of supply may be safely left.	The great majority of the people are poor and engaged in agriculture. There are no zemindars or other large proprietors of importance; no assistance in the relief of distress or in the maintenance of their dependants can be expected from this class.	No emigration of any importance has yet taken place. From a few taluks some persons have gone in search of work on the coffee estates in Malabar and the Nilgiri.	The relief works consi of—(1) making roads, (chiefly improvements of existing village communications) to connect market towns with main lines of road and the railway; (2) village improvements; (3) clearing channels; (4) raising bunds of tanks; (5) storing metal for existing roads. A full and well-considered scheme for the above works was submitted by the Collector in good time, and is being carried out. The work now being done is almost entirely task-work. The actual outlay up to January 13th was only Rs. 30,962.	No systematic relief at State expense had been organised up to the close of the year, but private individuals had opened several relief houses in the Collegal and Bhowani taluks. The village officers were authorised to assist helpless and destitute travellers, and had funds for the purpose, but no occasion for doing so had arisen.
Prices rose very suddenly in October, and more gradually afterwards, till at the end of the year ragi, the staple food of the people, stood at from six to eight seers per rupee, against an average price, in that month, of from 21 to 30 seers.	Local stocks are low, but importation of grain is very active There are 120 miles of railway line, and ten stations in the district. The roads are mostly good and easy. Private enterprise is said to be probably sufficient to supply all parts except the most remote, such as Sidhout, north of the Pennair, and the sub-division, comprising the Kadiri, Royachoti, Madanapulli, and Voilpaud taluks.	About half the landholders in Jamálamadugu, one of the worst taluks, are said to be men of means. There are also well-to-do people in Prodatur and Cuddapah Elsewhere the bulk of the ryots are poor.	In the earlier stages of the distress there was considerable emigration to other districts, chiefly Nellore and Kistna. About 15,000 who went from Budwail and Sidhout have returned, but many Wuddurs have staid on the East Coast canal. No more emigration is expected. There was a considerable influx of labourers from Mysore, but measures have lately been adopted for their return to their own country.	Numerous works, chiefly roads, and repair of tanks and irrigation channels, have been executed. At the close of the year about 128 were in progress. The expenditure up to February 10th was Rs. 11,21,203, of which 67 per cent. had been incurred in the sub-division alone. In the first week in January there were 201,061 persons on the works.	No systematic charitable relief had been organised, but relief camps and other measures were in progress.
Prices fell steadily from the beginning of October, and at the close of the year were from one-half to one-third of their ordinary rate. The rise was, however, owing to exports to other districts as much as to deficiency of production. Rice is used by the well-to-do only.	There are believed to be fair local stocks throughout the district, and importation from the adjoining district of Godavery and from Bengal is easy. Trade is active.	The zemindars, with the exception of the owner of the large Nuzvid estate, are without means or desire to help their tenants. The ryots, however, are generally well off, and will hardly need special aid, but will help their own labourers.	There has been no unusual emigration, but an influx of labourers from Nellore and Kurnool into the Guntoor and Bapatla taluks and from Hyderabad into the Palnad taluk.	Employment to a certain extent has been generally afforded by Local Fund works, but no regular relief works have been started except the Commamore canal extension and clearance, in the Bapatla taluk, and three canal works of no great magnitude in Bezwada. Even these were wanted for the immigrants as much as for the local population. The whole expenditure up to March 10th was only about half a lakh of rupees. It did not commence till near the close of the year.	Private persons have opened relief houses, supported by subscriptions, in four taluks, but no Government aid has been required, beyond giving the village officers funds to relieve destitute travellers.

STATEMENT

	Remarks on the character of the season.	A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas; *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately: if there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.
KURNOOL.	This district is subject to both monsoons, but gets its greatest rainfall from the south-west. The rainfall from April to September was only 7½ inches, instead of the usual average of 25¾ inches, and from October to March only a few more decimals fell instead of a further supply of about 8 inches. The entire supply was thus under 8 inches instead of 33½.	Nearly one-half of the land was left uncultivated. The dry crops on the remaining land failed entirely, and the trifling extent of wet cultivation yielded at best a poor outturn. The canal lands have done well, and their area has been increased considerably, under a promise that water rate should not be charged unless a fair crop was produced. The local estimates are very vague, but according to them the crop saved is:— One-half in 1 taluk. One-fourth in 1 „ One-sixth in 1 „ One-eighth in 2 taluks. *Nil* in 3 „ Total 8 „ The Board consider that the outturn of the whole district cannot be more than one-sixth.	The local officers' estimate of remissions is Rs. 13,61,89*l*, but the Board remark that in some cases quit-rent on inams has been included, which is not to be remitted, and that, generally, no careful calculation has been made. They consider that a remission of 8½ lakhs, or a little over, should be sufficient.	The conditions of the cattle appears to be bad in one taluk, and indifferent in the others. On the whole, 22 per cent. are said to have died already, and further mortality of 60 per cent. is apprehended. The Board consider this forecast exaggerated, but no doubt the loss has been and will be severe. Cattle have been sent to the Nallamalai Hills, and fodder has been obtained thence and from the Irrigation Company's canal.	The water-supply appears to be bad in one taluk, indifferent in four, and fairly good in three. The tanks and wells are running dry, and in some localities even springs in river beds have failed. Especial difficulty is felt on hills and high lands. General deepening of wells and digging of pits in the beds of streams is going on, and with the aid of April showers it is hoped that the hot season may be tided over without disaster.
MADURA.	The preceding season of 1875-76 was unfavourable. The district depends largely on the north-east monsoon, and would have been safe had not the rains failed after the beginning of October last. The south-west monsoon yielded 10½ inches, against an average of 12¼, but the fall was capricious, while the north-east monsoon amounted to only 6 inches instead of 15.	The estimates of failure of crops seem to have been made more carefully than in other cases, but owing to the peculiarities of the seasons and cultivation of the district they are complicated, and a general result is not easily attained. The crops saved appear to be:— One-half in 3 taluks. One third in 2 „ One-fourth in 2 „ One-eighth in 1 taluk. Total 8 taluks. The area cultivated is less by nearly one-seventh.	The local estimate of remissions in the six Government taluks is Rs. 10,09,243, but the Board consider 5 lakhs to be sufficient, as owners of dry lands which have yielded any crop should not have remission. The Peishkush of the two large zemindaris will be allowed to stand over till next year.	The condition of the cattle seems good in four taluks, indifferent in three, and bad in one zemindari division. As the Pulni and Annamalay hills, and the forest reserves are available, and occasional showers have freshened up the pasture, no severe loss is anticipated	The water-supply is rather indifferent in three taluks, but good in the rest. The tanks and rivers are for the most part dry, but the wells generally hold out, and no serious failure anywhere is apprehended.
NELLORE.	The season of 1875-76 was a bad one, and the mortality among the cattle from insufficient pasturage and drinking water was considerable. In 1876-77, the south-west monsoon yielded only 9·3 inches, against an average of 14·4 inches, and the north-east only 2 inches instead of 20. In no taluk, except one, has the rainfall reached half the average, and in Gudur and Atmakur it was less than 1/8th and ⅛th respectively. Distress appeared in Kavali in August, by the end of October Atmakur and Udayagiri were in a critical condition, and in November, on the failure of the north-east becoming certain, the calamity became general. The north of the district depends chiefly on the south-west monsoon; the rest on both.	In cultivation under the south-west monsoon there was a decrease of one-third and in that under the north-east the falling off exceeded one-half. The information is singularly incomplete. According to the local reports, the crop saved is— One-third in ... 3 taluks. One-fourth in ... 3 „ One-sixth in ... 1 taluk. One-eighth in ... 3 taluks. *Nil* in ... 3 „ Total ... 13 „ The Board consider one-sixth to be an extreme estimate for the whole district.	The taluk estimates of remissions amount to Rs. 12,73,641, but the Collector reduces this to three-fourths of the net ryotwar demand of the preceding year, which is Rs. 12,68,000. The Board, however, think that nine lakhs ought to be sufficient.	The condition of the cattle is indifferent in six taluks and bad in seven. At least 25 per cent. of the cattle have already died, and further mortality is inevitable, though recent showers have secured the central taluks. Nellore being famous for its breed of cattle, which supplies the surrounding districts, this loss is singularly to be deplored.	At the close of the year, the water-supply was bad in four taluks, indifferent in eight, and good in one only. Recent rain, however, has considerably improved the appearance of affairs.

3—(continued).

The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.	The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisans; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, and some leading particulars regarding them.	The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.
Famine prices were reached in this district at a comparatively early date, and they continued to rise till the end of the year, when cholum, the staple food of the people, was from three to four times its ordinary price.	The local stocks were generally inconsiderable, and the distance of the district from both sea and railway caused some apprehension that they might not be supplemented by importation. Private trade has, however, been found sufficiently active, and recent enquiries have proved that it will suffice for the needs even of the Cumbum and Markapur taluks, which are the least accessible.	The population are generally poor. The few wealthy landholders there are give little or no help to their tenantry.	At the commencement of the distress there was a considerable emigration of the poorer classes from all taluks except two, and especially from Cumbum and Markapur. The people mostly went to the Godavery and Kistna districts. The majority have returned, and further emigration is improbable.	Very extensive relief works were started at an early date, consisting chiefly of roads. Some repairs of tanks and wells, and minor irrigation works, had also been undertaken. The expenditure up to March 3rd had been Rs. 25,83,926.	Up to the close of the year, gratuitous relief had not been given to any very large extent, but the usual measures for relief houses and village relief had been adopted.
Prices were high at the beginning of October, and a sudden rise took place in the third week, on the failure of the north-east monsoon appearing probable. In the second week of November there was a further sudden rise. At the close of the year cholum and cumboo were three times as high as in ordinary years, and ragi rather higher still.	The stocks were generally low owing to the preceding year having been a bad one, and the early rise in prices tempted ryots to sell. The railway runs through or near almost every Government taluk, and the roads are good, except near the sea. The Ramnad zemindari, which lies on the coast, has three ports through which grain is imported, and supplies also come from Negapatam and Tuticorin.	Three-fourths of the population are agriculturists, and the whole are mostly low-caste and poor. The zemindarni of Shivaganga appears anxious to relieve the people by repairing long-neglected irrigation works. In the zemindari of Ramnad, and three other estates which are under the Court of Wards, suitable expenditure for relief purposes is being incurred. In no other cases is relief to tenants to be expected.	The poorer population are in the habit of going, in unfavourable seasons, to the coffee estates of Ceylon for employment. This year far larger numbers went than usual from Pamuben and Tuticorin. Many have, however, returned, as the labour market appears to be glutted.	Relief works were scarcely started by the end of the year, and they have not even yet been extended to all taluks, though works have been selected and are ready for commencement whenever necessity arises. The number of persons on the works on December 30th was 7,148.	Relief houses have been opened in Pulni and Dindigul, and orders for village relief have been issued. On December 30th 1,015 persons were receiving gratuitous aid.
Prices rose from the middle of October, and continued to do so gradually till the end of the year, but the pressure has not been so severe as in some other districts. In the last week of December cholum stood at eight seers and a half, and rice, 2nd sort, at six and a half. Since then an improvement has gradually taken place.	Stocks of grain were generally low, as both 1873 and 1875 were bad years, and during October, November, and December much exportation to the Ceded Districts and Kurnool went on. The length of seaboard, along which supplies are thrown in, is a compensation for the want of railway communication, and trade is active.	The majority of the population is agricultural and poor. The Raja of Venkatagiri and the Zemindar of Kalastri are the two wealthiest landholders. The estate of the former covers nearly one-fourth of the district, but after making great promises, he has done little. The latter has done nothing.	There has been no emigration worthy of remark.	Relief works were started generally before the close of the year, and 43,853 persons were employed upon them on December 30th—a number which has not much increased since. The East Coast Canal was also started, to employ labourers of other districts as well as Nellore; but though it could occupy 90,000, the numbers on it have never exceeded 30,000, owing to the reluctance of the people to leave their homes.	The village officers have had the usual orders to relieve those in danger of starvation, and cooked food is served out to the infirm and destitute at all Sub-Magistrates' stations and important villages. The numbers relieved were 1,111 at the end of the year, but had risen to 6,613 by the 24th of March.

STATEMENT.

	Remarks on the character of the season.	A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas; *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately: if there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.
SALEM.	There was a very deficient rainfall in 1875-76. In the current year, the south-west monsoon gave 16 inches instead of 20, and the north-east only 2 inches instead of about 10. This quantity was not evenly distributed, and the condition of the different taluks varied in consequence, the only one, however, which did not suffer severely is Athoor.	Ninety-three per cent. of the cultivation is dry crop. The area cultivated appears to have fallen off by about one-eleventh. The estimate of crop saved is:— Full average in ... 1 taluk. One-third „ ... 1 „ One-fourth „ ... 4 taluks. One-sixth „ .. 1 taluk. One-eighth „ ... 2 taluks. Total .. 9 „	The local officers estimate the remissions necessary at Rs. 8,49,100. The Board observe that this is far too high, and that careful scrutiny will be necessary.	The condition of the cattle is bad in all taluks except one, and the mortality up to the close of the year is reported at from six to twenty-five per cent. in the different taluks. The difficulty of obtaining fodder is great, and a future mortality of 40 or 50 per cent. is apprehended.	The water-supply was at the end of the year bad in four taluks, indifferent in four more, and good in one only. The Cauvery and the Pennair are the principal rivers. The former contained water, and in the bed of the latter it could be obtained by digging. The tanks and jungle streams were all dry. Some of the wells had failed and in the others water was very low. Digging and deepening wells was the only practicable remedy, and was being resorted to.
TINNEVELLY.	Four taluks of this district are valley taluks, where the land is mostly irrigated. They are the richest and most peopled, and they have not suffered at all. The five remaining taluks are black soil. They depend on the south-west monsoon for about one-third of their rain, and on the north-east for the rest. This year they got from the former 4·3 inches instead of 6·3, and from the latter 6·3 instead of 11·6. Sankeminarcovil and Nanguneri were the best off, and Strivillipootur the worst.	In the four taluks distressed, the area cultivated was about one-sixth less than usual. The crop saved is not clearly shown, but may be inferred from the returns to be about as under:— Full average in ... 4 taluks. One-fourth „ ... 2 „ One-eighth „ ... 3 „ Total ... 9 „ This pretty closely approaches the information given to Sir Richard Temple. See Mr. Bernard's memorandum of January 24th.	The Collector estimates the necessary remissions in the five taluks at Rs. 7,52,545, besides Rs. 2,41,090 to be given through the zemindars to their tenants. The Board consider the former figure too high, and the latter item inadmissible, but require further information.	No mortality among the cattle had taken place, and it was proposed to admit them to graze along the Western Ghats by a road to be constructed.	There is no prospect of a failure of the water-supply. The rivers and tanks were almost dry by the end of the year, but the wells were in good condition, and the usual expedients of deepening and digging pits would suffice to get through the hot weather.
TRICHINOPOLY.	This district is better off than most of the distressed parts of the Madras Presidency. Distress exists chiefly among the poorer classes and emigrants from other districts, and arises more from high prices caused by exports to other districts than from actual drought. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon was slightly above the average, but the north-east monsoon failed to a great extent, as only 5 inches fell instead of 16. The result of the two was a total of 21½ inches instead of 29.	The area cultivated was almost the same as in ordinary years. The crops saved are estimated in the taluk reports to be as under:— Full average in... 1 taluk. Five-sixths „ ... 2 taluks. Three-fourths „ ... 2 „ Total ... 5 „	The local officers estimate remissions for dry lands, and for wet lands under rain fed tanks at Rs. 2,25,000, but the Board have authorised reduction up to one-third for the former in four taluks, and in a small tract of the Trichinopoly taluk.	No important mortality among the cattle had occurred, but loss was apprehended in two taluks in the hot weather.	Tanks were almost dry, but the villages along rivers and their channels were well off, and the water in wells was generally sufficient. The local funds would provide for deepening wells and digging new ones where necessary.

B—(*concluded*).

The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.	The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, and some leading particulars regarding them.	The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.
Ragi is the staple grain of the district. On the 1st October it was at more than double its usual price, and prices continued to rise till on December 24th they stood at 8¾ seers, against an average of 38¼. Rice rose less in proportion.	Local supplies are believed to be low, but as the railway passes through or close to almost all the taluks, roads are good, and private enterprise is active, no lack of grain is to be feared.	The mass of the people are agriculturists and labourers, and in poor circumstances. The few who are wealthy are not likely to aid their tenants.	There has been a moderate emigration to neighbouring districts and Ceylon. Those who went to the latter place are believed to have bettered themselves, but the others were returning, and further emigration would be checked by the relief works.	Before the close of the year works had been started in all taluks, which were to cost above a lakh of rupees. Further works were ready for sanction. Those mostly selected were the construction and repair of village roads, and the restoration or repair of irrigation works. The expenditure up to January 13th was Rs. 61,851, and the number employed on December 30th was 52,776.	Village relief was in operation at the end of the year, but a more central system was being substituted 3,488 persons were being fed gratuitously on December 30th.
The statistics of prices are not very complete, but the rise has not been so severe in this district as in many others. It was most decided in December.	The local stocks were estimated at the close of the year as ample, and importation had begun. The railway runs through the district to the port of Tuticorin, and private enterprise will be able to supply all wants.	Many of the landholders are able to assist their tenants and willing to do so.	About five per cent. of the population were believed to have gone to Ceylon and Travancore for employment before the end of the year, and further emigration was probable. In this respect the people were only availing themselves to a larger extent than usual of their usual outlet.	No regular relief works had been organised, nor was relief on any large scale considered necessary. Up to April 7th only Rs. 13,263 had been expended.	Private charity has helped to afford what little relief was required. Up to April 7th only Rs. 1,385 had been spent under this head.
There is some discrepancy between the various statements of prices, but the result is decidedly high, considering the advantages the district enjoys.	Stocks of grain were on the whole fair, and what with facilities for importation and activity of private trade there was no ground for apprehension.	The majority of the people are well-to-do, and some wealthy landholders were expected to aid their tenants.	The people of the Trichinopoly, Kulittalai, and Musiri taluks usually go to Ceylon for employment during part of the year, and the number who had thus emigrated was little above the average.	No regular relief works started. The local funds give assistance to the small extent required, and only Rs. 2,712 had been expended by the State up to April 7th.	No State relief was required, but private charity gave assistance to travellers.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 19.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1877. {Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General. *(Nothing for publication).*

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22. *(Nothing for publication.)*

SUPPLEMENT No. 19.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th May 1877.

No. 19.—Mr. Amír Ali took over charge of the office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports, in the High Court at Calcutta, from Mr. W. F. Agnew, in the forenoon of the 1st instant.

The 11th May 1877.

No. 20.—Mr. J. E. Howard received charge of the office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports, in the High Court, North-Western Provinces, from Mr. G. T. Spankie, in the forenoon of the 20th April 1877.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 11th May 1877.

No. 991.—The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India will be kept in India on Saturday the 2nd June, the day appointed by Her Majesty for its celebration at home.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 7th May 1877.

No. 408.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. J. Crawfurd, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court.

Mr. Crawfurd assumed charge of his duties in the forenoon of the 23rd ultimo.

The 11th May 1877.

No. 415.—Under Section 2 of Act IV of 1866 and Section 1 of Act XVI of 1867, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. W. Smyth, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the absence on leave of Mr. C. R. Lindsay, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 7th May 1877.

No. 314.—The services of Surgeon W. P. Warburton, M.D., officiating in medical charge of the 35th (Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The 8th May 1877.

No. 319.—Surgeon W. Finden, in joint medical charge of Simla, officiated, in addition to his own duties, for Surgeon R. Harvey, M.B., from the 23rd December 1876 to the 8th February 1877.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th May 1877.

No. 136.—The Reverend J. B. Brunesson, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of leave for one month, without pay.

The 11th May 1877.

No. 139.—The following List of Chaplains belonging to the Bengal Establishment and absent on furlough or other leave on the 31st December 1876 is published for general information :—

Number.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commencement of furlough or other leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or other leave.	REMARKS.
			FURLOUGH.		
1	Revd. G. Lovely, M. A. ...	Senior Chaplain	Mar. 5, 1875	Mar. 4, 1877	Have obtained permission to retire—order, Secretary of State for India, dated January 11th, 1877, No. 1.
2	" H. D. James, M. A. ...	Ditto ...	Mar. 15, 1875	Mar. 14, 1877	
3	" J. A. Mackay, B. D. ...	Ditto ...	Mar. 25, 1875	Mar. 24, 1877	Retires—no order received.
4	" S. H. Beamish, B. A. ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 23, 1876	Feb. 22, 1878	
5	" J. H. Hocking, M. A. ...	Ditto ...	Mar. 1, 1876	Feb. 28, 1877	Returned February 21st, 1877.
6	" W. W. Nicholls ...	Ditto ...	Mar. 1, 1876	Feb. 28, 1878	
7	" A. Robinson, M. A. ...	Ditto ...	Apl. 5, 1876	Oct. 4, 1877	Medical leave.
8	" F. M. F. F. Mazuchelli...	Ditto ...	June 18, 1876	June 17, 1878	Ditto.
9	" C. S. P. Parish ...	Ditto ...	June 20, 1876	June 19, 1878	Ditto.
10	" T. Moore ...	Ditto ...	Nov. 21, 1876	Nov. 20, 1878	Ditto.
11	" W. J. Burdett, B. A. ...	Junior Chaplain	Dec. 1, 1874	Nov. 30, 1876	Granted an extension of two months' leave by Secretary of State—despatch No. 10, dated 19th October; and a further extension of six months' leave in despatch No. 11, dated 16th November.
12	" W. H. Gale, B. A. ...	Ditto ...	Mar. 8, 1875	Mar. 7, 1877	
13	" M. E. Mills ...	Ditto ...	Dec. 15, 1875	Dec. 14, 1877	
14	" B Morrell, M. A. ...	Ditto ...	Dec. 15, 1875	Dec. 14, 1877	
15	" F. Orton, B. A. ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 17, 1876	Dec. 4, 1877	
16	" J. B. Brunesson ...	Ditto ...	Mar. 27, 1876	Dec. 26, 1876	Medical leave—Granted an extension of leave for three months by Secretary of State—despatch No. 11, dated 16th November; and an additional extension for one month—despatch No. 5, dated 22nd March—returned 25th April 1877.

Total absent	... 16
Sanctioned number of Chaplains in the Bengal Presidency	... 90
Percentage of absentees	... 17·7

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE—FAMINE.

Simla, the 7th May 1877.

No. 414.—The services of Captain W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., who had been appointed on special duty under the orders of the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, deputed on a special mission in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Public Works Department, with effect from the 30th ultimo.

The 10th May 1877.

No. 433.—The services of Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., who was appointed by notification in this Department No. 29, dated the 11th January last, to be Secretary to Sir R. Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., deputed on a special mission to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, are retransferred to the Home Department with effect from the 30th ultimo.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CUSTOMS.

The 11th May 1877.

No. 86.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that importations of mock gold leaf shall henceforth be assessed for duty at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 11th May 1877.

No. 166.—The following Notice received from the Administration of La Martinique is published for general information:—

COLONIE DE LA MARTINIQUE.

AVIS AU COMMERCE.

D'après une délibération du conseil général de la Martinique, sanctionnée par décret due 1er février 1867, la colonie était autorisée à percevoir pendant dix ans, sur les navires français étrangers armés au long cours et au grand cabotage entrant dans le port de Fort-de-France, un droit de tonnage réglé ainsi qu'il suit:

1 franc par tonneau de jauge pour les navires arrivant sur lest;

1 fr. 50 cent. par tonneau de jauge pour les navires chargés aux deux tiers de riz, de bois ou de poissons salés;

2 fr. 50 cent. par tonneau pour tous les autres navires.

Cette taxe, qui était destinée à récupérer le trésor d'une partie des dépenses résultant de la construction du bassin de radoub et des autres travaux d'amélioration du port de Fort-de-France, a cessé d'être exigible à partir du 1er janvier 1877.

NOTICE TO COMMERCE.

According to a deliberation of the general Council of La Martinique, ratified by a decree of the 1st February 1867, the colony was authorized to receive, during ten years, on French and Foreign ships, fitted out for long voyage or great coasting trade, coming into the port of Fort-de-France, a duty on the burden, fixed as follows:—

1 fr. per ton on ships coming in ballast;

1 fr. 50 c. per ton on ships loaded up to two-thirds with rice, timber or salt fish;

2 fr. 50 c. per ton for other ships.

This duty, which was destined to recoup to the treasury a part of the expenses caused by the construction of the dry dock and other works for the improvement of the port of Fort-de-France, has ceased to be demandable since the 1st January 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 9th May 1877.

No. 43*J*.—Under the provisions of Section 6 of Act XI of 1872, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major V. E. Law, holding the appointment of Political Agent in Jeypore and Kishengurh, and being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of his jurisdiction as Political Agent.

REVENUE.

The 11th May 1877.

No. 40*R*.—In supersession of Notification in the Foreign Department, No. 91R., dated 21st April 1874, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of the Inland Customs Act, 1875, to be in force in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, so far as they relate to the imports and manufacture of salt, and subject to the modifications hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

For the words "Local Government" (wherever they occur) are substituted the words "Resident at Hyderabad."

The words "the said territories" shall include the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Omit paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Section 1.

" Section 2 and Schedule.

In Section 25 and Section 10, clause E, for the word "Government" are substituted the words "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts."

In Section 8, clause (*a*), after the words "Central Provinces" the words "and into any part of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts" shall be inserted.

No. 41*R*.—With reference to the preceding notification the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the manufacture of alimentary salt in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and its import into the said Districts, except when such salt is conveyed by rail or is brought from the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and to declare that Rules 41 to 47, both inclusive, of the Inland Customs Rules published under Notification No. 156, dated 30th June 1876, of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, are in force in the said Districts, the words "Hyderabad Assigned Districts" being substituted in those rules for the words "territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces," or the words "Central Provinces."

The following Schedule is hereby substituted for Schedule B published under Notification No. 304, dated 3rd November 1876, of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce:—

SCHEDULE B.

Schedule of Inland Customs Duty per maund of salt despatched to stations in the Central Provinces or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on the Nagpur Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

From / To	Kanker.	Malkapur.	Biswa.	Nándura, late Nimgaon	Jalamb or Khámgáon.	Shegaon.	Páras.	Akola.	Borgaon.	Murtazapur.	Mohona.	Kuram.	Badnera or Amráoti.	Chándur.	Dhámangaon.	Phálegaon, late Kowtah.	Wárdha or Branch.	Sindi.	Bori.	Nagpur.
NARGAON AND ALL STATIONS.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
West of Nargaon ...	0 4	0 8	1 1	1 6	1 11	2 3	2 10	3 5	4 0	4 7	4 11	5 4	5 11	6 9	7 4	7 11	8 10	9 10	10 5	11 3
Kanker ...		0 4	0 9	1 2	1 7	1 11	2 5	3 1	3 8	4 3	4 8	5 1	5 7	6 5	6 11	7 7	8 6	9 6	10 1	10 11
Malkapur ...			0 5	0 11	1 3	1 8	2 2	2 10	3 4	3 11	4 4	4 9	5 3	6 2	6 8	7 4	8 2	9 2	9 10	10 8
Biswa ...				0 5	0 10	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 7	3 11	4 4	4 10	5 8	6 3	6 10	7 10	8 9	9 4	10 2
Nándura, late Nimgaon ...					0 5	0 10	1 4	1 11	2 6	3 1	3 6	3 11	4 5	5 4	5 10	6 5	7 4	8 4	8 11	9 10
Jalamb or Khámgáon ...						0 5	0 11	1 7	2 2	2 9	3 1	3 6	4 1	4 11	5 5	6 1	6 11	7 11	8 7	9 5
Shegaon ...							0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 8	3 2	3 8	4 7	5 1	5 8	6 7	7 7	8 2	9 0
Páras ...								0 8	1 2	1 10	2 2	2 7	3 1	4 0	4 6	5 2	6 1	7 1	7 8	8 6
Akola ...									0 7	1 2	1 7	2 0	2 6	3 5	3 11	4 6	5 5	6 5	7 1	7 10
Borgaon ...										0 8	1 0	1 5	1 11	2 10	3 4	3 11	4 10	5 10	6 5	7 4
Murtazapur ...											0 5	0 10	1 4	2 2	2 9	3 4	4 3	5 3	5 10	6 8
Mohona ...												0 5	0 11	1 10	2 4	2 11	3 11	4 11	5 6	6 4
Kuram ...													0 7	1 5	1 11	2 7	3 6	4 6	5 1	5 11
Badnera or Amráoti ...														0 11	1 5	2 1	2 11	3 11	4 7	5 5
Chándur ...															0 7	1 2	2 1	3 1	3 8	4 6
Dhámangaon ...																0 8	1 7	2 7	3 2	4 0
Phálegaon, late Kowtah ...																	0 10	1 11	2 7	3 5
Wárdha or Branch ...																		1 0	1 7	2 5
Sindi ...																			0 8	1 5
Bori ...																				0 10

POLITICAL.

The 7th May 1877.

No. 980P.—With reference to Notification No. 13P., dated 10th January 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Paul Koop as Consul for Austria and Hungary at Akyab, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 8th May 1877.

No. 1009P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur A. Eydin, Consul General for France at Calcutta, as in charge of the office of the Consul General for Italy at Calcutta, during the absence of Chevalier G. Gallian on leave.

The 9th May 1877.

No. 1018P.—With reference to Notification No. 3140P., dated 15th December 1876, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Chevalier G. Gallian as Consul General for Italy at Calcutta, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 7th May 1877.

No. 1113G.—The following order issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 17th March 1877, consequent on the departure of Lieutenant H. A. Vincent on furlough, is confirmed:—

Captain A. H. S. Neill to take over charge of the Staff office, Central India Horse, from Lieutenant H. A. Vincent, with effect from 17th March 1877.

No. 1114G.—The following exchange of appointments is sanctioned:—

Lieutenant C. Herbert, Wing Subaltern, Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Adjutant, Deolee Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant Rundall.

Lieutenant F. M. Rundall, Officiating Adjutant, Deolee Irregular Force, to officiate as Wing Subaltern, Meywar Bheel Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant Herbert.

The 9th May 1877.

No. 1124G.—In supersession of Notification No. 691G., dated 22nd March 1877, Major V. E. Law, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Superintendent of the Rajpootana (State) Railway Police, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class, and is posted to Jeypore and Kishengurh with effect from 21st February 1877, *vice* Major C. A. Baylay, on furlough.

No. 1125G.—Major H. M. B. Burlton, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class, with effect from 21st February 1877, *vice* Major Law.

No. 1126G.—Mr. J. R. Tregear, Inspector of Police, 1st Grade, to officiate temporarily as Superintendent of the Rajpootana (State) Railway Police, with effect from 6th April 1877, *vice* Major Law.

Mr. Tregear, while officiating in the above appointment, will exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class within the limits, and under the conditions specified in the notifications of this Department, No. 2199G., dated 11th October 1872, and No. 396G., dated 14th February 1873.

The 10th May 1877.

No. 1136G.—In consequence of the return from privilege leave of Major E. R. C. Bradford, C. S. I., General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, on the forenoon of 19th April 1877, Lieutenant J. H. Newill reverts on that date to his substantive appointment.

No. 1137G.—Apothecary Ahmed Khan performed the duties of the Civil Surgeon at Bushire from the 23rd February to the 28th March 1877, during the absence on duty of that officer in Bombay.

The 11th May 1877.

No. 1142G.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. W. Jenkyns, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class, and is posted to Ladakh as British Joint Commissioner, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. Shaw, on leave.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MINT AND CURRENCY.

Simla, the 11th May 1877.

No. 544.—*Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency:—*

Date.	Circles of Issue	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877. 30th April.	Calcutta	4,78,19,140	55,45,038	20,38,139	2,84,80,903	3,60,64,080
"	Madras	1,34,44,995	85,40,370	..	60,00,000	1,45,40,370
"	Bombay	3,23,54,630	1,25,39,462	1,19,86,033	1,58,00,000	4,03,25,495
"	Allahabad	49,87,180	40,70,805	..	31,00,000	71,70,805
"	Lahore	57,43,410	24,92,050	..	33,00,000	57,92,050
"	Calicut	18,79,950	11,28,195	..	7,00,000	18,28,195
"	Cocanada	23,48,165	18,00,790	..	5,00,000	23,00,790
"	Nagpore	8,00,865	2,47,160	..	6,00,000	8,47,160
"	Kurrachee	14,39,190	3,23,855	..	12,00,000	15,23,855
"	Akola	5,17,755	6,12,480	..	3,00,000	9,12,480
	TOTAL ..	11,13,05,280	3,73,00,205	1,40,24,172	5,99,80,903	11,13,05,280

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The 11th May 1877.

No. 451.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that an officer who, while absent from duty on privilege-leave or examination-leave, is transferred to a new station, may draw travelling allowances for the journey direct from the place in India where the order reaches him, to his new station, at the rate (if any) to which he would have been entitled if he had been on duty: provided that the allowances thus drawn shall not exceed the total sum which he might have charged for the journey direct from his old station to his new one.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 11th May 1877.

No. 547.—In modification of the Notification of the Foreign Department, No. 385, dated 11th December 1866, applying Act V. of 1861 to the district of Bangalore, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and from the 15th day of May 1877, the 11th Section of the said Act shall be repealed throughout the said district, and that all securities and sums of money which on the said day may be standing at the credit of the Bangalore Police Superannuation Fund, shall be transferred and paid to the Government of Mysore for the general purposes of that Government.

No. 548.—With reference to Notification No. 547 of this day, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the stoppages from the pay of the Bangalore Police Force which hitherto have been credited to the Police Superannuation Fund abolished by that Notification shall, from the 15th day of May 1877, and until further orders, be credited to the general revenues of the Mysore Government.

No. 549.—With reference to the Notifications Nos. 547 and 548 of this day, the Governor General in Council directs that the following Rules shall in future regulate the grant of pensions and gratuities to the Members of the Mysore Rural Police:—

I. Policemen of all grades will be permitted to retire from service in the Police on the following conditions:—

1st.—When declared by a proper medical certificate to be wholly unfit from causes beyond their control for further service under Government in any capacity, or on completion of 30 years' service after the age of 22 years.

2nd.—When discharged in consequence of the reduction of establishments.

3rd.—When recommended by the Principal District Police Officer for discharge and certified by a Medical Officer to be physically unfit for active duties in the Police, either from age, indifferent health, or other causes beyond their control.

II. A Policeman eligible for retirement under Clause 1 or 2 of Rule I, if not above the grade of 2nd Class Duffadar and on pay not exceeding Rupees 10, will be allowed to retire with an "Inferior Service Gratuity" calculated at the rate of one month's pay for each complete year of service rendered after the age of sixteen years, the pay to be taken at the average of the last 3 years, and all authorized leave to be counted as qualifying service. No gratuity will be allowed for less than 5 years' service.

III. A Policeman eligible for retirement under Clause 1 or 2 of Rule I, if above the grade of 2nd Class Duffadar drawing pay exceeding Rupees 10, will be allowed to retire according to his own election either with an "Inferior Service Gratuity" on the terms of Rule II, pay being taken at not more than 10 Rupees per month; or on a "Superior Service Gratuity" or a "Superior Service Pension" on the following conditions. Previous service rendered after the age of 22 in any grade of the Police will count towards a Superior Service Pension or Gratuity, but all leave except privilege leave will be excluded.

The rates of pension will be—

For 25 years' service or more (after the age of 22).	Superior Service Pension of half average pay drawn in last 5 years.
For 15 years and less than 25 years after the age of 22.	One-third ditto.
Less than 15 years after the age of 22.	Superior Service Gratuity of one month's pay, at the rate drawn at time of retirement, for each year's service, and not exceeding 12 months' pay.

IV. A Policeman eligible for retirement under Clause 3 of Rule I will be allowed to retire on half the amount of gratuity or pension to which he would have been entitled if he had

retired under the provisions of Clause 2 or 3. But as an exception to the general rule in Section 52, Rule 5, and Section 98, the Civil Pension Code (3rd edition), a Policeman permitted to retire under these circumstances will be allowed to draw unconditionally the authorized gratuity or pension for his service in the Police, irrespective of any pay that he may receive for employment subsequently obtained in other than the Police Department.

V. The General Rules contained in the Civil Pension Code as regards suspension, resignation, dismissal and other matters, so far as they may be consistent with these special rules, will apply to all members of the Mysore Police.

VI. The foregoing will also be held applicable to members of the Police Force doing duty within the limits of Municipalities and paid from Municipal Funds, with exception to those of the Bangalore Cantonment and Town Municipalities for whom separate rules are prescribed.

No. 555.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 3 under Section 3 of Supplement C to the Civil Pension Code:—

A Chaplain belonging to the Bengal Establishment, who wishes to obtain pension from the authorities in India, must submit his application to the Government of India in the Home Department, through the Venerable the Archdeacon or the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. A Chaplain belonging to the Madras or Bombay Establishment must submit his application to the Government of Madras or the Government of Bombay, as the case may be, through the Venerable the Archdeacon or the Reverend the Bishop of his Diocese.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 11th May 1877.

No. 589.—On the 27th April 1877, before noon, Mr. J. MacFarlan, Bombay C. S., received charge of the office of Post Master General, Bengal, from Mr. E. R. Douglas, and Mr. E. R. Douglas resumed charge of the office of Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th May 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 420.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, G. G. O. No. 336 of 1873, limiting the tenure of the appointment of Brigade Majors of officers of the Staff Corps and Indian army to three years, is cancelled. In future all appointments of Brigade Majors will be made for five years.

No. 421.—QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Captain M. J. King-Harman, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, is confirmed in the appointment, *vice* Major H. Collett, whose tour of staff service has expired,—Dated 20th April 1877.

Captain R. B. Lockwood, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to complete the establishment, *vice* Captain King-Harman,—Dated 20th April 1877.

No. 422.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Edwin Colnett Corbyn,—6th May 1877.

Captain Lorne Macdonald,—8th May 1877.

No. 423.—The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, Bengal Staff Corps,—5th May 1877.

No. 424.—The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel, by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Aldcorn Munro, Bengal Staff Corps,—5th May 1877.

No. 425.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Henry Thomas George Burne, 63rd Foot, Squadron Officer, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers,—26th April 1876.

No. 426.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information:—

"*London Gazette,*" *6th April* 1877, *page* 2470.

India Office, 5th April 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the transfer to the half pay list of the Bengal Staff Corps of the undermentioned officer, *viz.*—

Captain Thomas John Baynes,—dated 27th March 1877.

And that the date of the transfer to the half pay list of the Bengal Staff Corps of Captain Edward Eustace Gibson, notified in the *London Gazette* of the 29th September 1876, be altered from the 22nd August 1876 to the 12th September 1876.

No. 427.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Cavalry.

Surgeon J. Duke, officiating in medical charge, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to the medical charge, *vice* Surgeon O. T. Duke, M.B.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Captain A. G. Ross, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on leave of Major H. C. P. Rice.

Captain C. C. Brownlow, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, *vice* Captain Ross.

Captain A. F. Lambe, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander, *vice* Captain Brownlow.

Lieutenant F. R. Begbie, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Captain Lambe.

Lieutenant A. C. Bunny, Wing Officer, to officiate as Quartermaster in addition to his other duties, *vice* Lieutenant Begbie.

No. 428.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

Captain J. J. Kennedy, Wing Officer, 2nd Infantry, and officiating Wing Commander, 5th Infantry, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Major Conway-Gordon transferred to the 5th Infantry.

No. 2, Horse Light Field Battery.

Lieutenant C. M. Smith, Subaltern, No. 1, Horse Light Field Battery, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Captain J. G. Pollock, on furlough.

5th Infantry.

Major C. V. Conway-Gordon, Assistant Adjutant General, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel T. T. Turton, on furlough.

6th Infantry.

Major H. A. Justice, Wing Commander, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Colonel E. W. Dun, on furlough.

No. 429.—NATIVE ARMY—

Jemadar Goordut Singh appointed on probation to the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry in G.G.O. No. 230 of 1875, is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 27th April 1875.

No. 430.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Mahomed Hussain to be Subadar, *vice* Elum Khan, deceased; Havildar Madmir to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahomed Hussain, promoted,—5th March 1877.

No. 431.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Sergeant Thomas Davies Bona, Printer, Thomason College Press, to be Sub-Conductor (supernumerary) from the 16th September 1874, and his name will stand in the Army List next below that of Sub-Conductor P. Burke.

No. 432.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

To be Honorary Colonel.

The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I., Lieutenant Governor, Punjab.

No. 433.—The following appointment made by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, is approved :—

Behar Mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain J. J. Macleod to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Major F. Collingridge, on furlough.

BENGAL ARMY REGULATIONS.

No. 434.—Paragraph 2784, Bengal Army Regulations, is cancelled, and the following substituted :—

2784. Officers commanding stations only should address the civil district officers direct, while General Officers commanding divisions, districts or brigades should themselves address Commissioners of Divisions and similar high civil authorities, but in addressing a civil officer in charge of a district, may do so through their staff officers.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 435.—The services of Native Medical Pupil Doonee Chund, No. 1071, attached to the 14th Bengal Lancers, admitted by G. G. O. No. 841 of 1876, are dispensed with.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 436.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Rowband, Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class,—private affairs for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Thomas Hungerford Holdich, Royal Engineers, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Topographical Survey Department, in charge No. 3 Central Provinces and Vizagapatam Agency Survey,—private affairs for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain W. P. Hodnett, 54th Foot, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General (for Musketry), 3rd circle,—private affairs for four months, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876.

Captain R. H. Grant, R. A., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General on the establishment,—medical certificate for six months, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876.

Captain William Thom Stuart, Bengal Staff Corps, Interpreter and Quartermaster, Sappers and Miners,—private affairs for seven months and eighteen days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 437.—Surgeon-Major Henry Francis Williams, M.D., in medical charge 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed furlough in India on medical certificate for twelve months, with effect from the date on which he quitted his station, under Rules XIV, clause I, and XVII of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

No. 438.—The following extract from List No. 7, dated 13th April 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Granted extensions of leave.

Captain R. T. M. Lang, General List, Cavalry,—6 months, medical certificate.

Captain C. L. Woodruffe, S.C.,—6 months, medical certificate.

Captain R. McMeminey, Unattached,—1 month, medical certificate.

No. 439.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1144 of 1875, Captain A. F. Lambe, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is granted an extension of furlough to the 22nd November 1876.

No. 440.—REGULATIONS—

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the following alteration and addition are made to the Furlough and Leave Rules published in G. G. O. No. 1316 of 1875 :—

At the beginning of Rule 5, for the word "An" substitute the words *A Commissioned*

The following clause to be added to Rule 5 :—

A Warrant Officer receives half the emoluments of his office, calculated in the same manner as those of Commissioned Officers, no Warrant Officer, however, receiving as furlough pay less than the English furlough pay of his rank.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

No. 441.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 931, dated 15th September 1875, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following scale of air and water beds and cushions shall be maintained for the hospitals of British and Native troops in the three presidencies as the authorized established proportion of such supplies :—

Air beds and cushions for British troops.

One air bed and two air cushions to be kept at each station of the three presidencies where the head-quarters of a British Regiment or Brigade of Artillery may be stationed, and also at each convalescent depôt, with a reserve of 50 per cent. in addition to be maintained at the medical depôts.

Air beds and cushions for Native troops.

Six air beds and twelve air cushions are allowed for the use of garrison and regimental hospitals of the Native army in the Bengal presidency, and half these numbers or three air beds and six air cushions in the Madras and Bombay presidencies, respectively, to be issued on special requisitions as required ; the medical depôts maintaining a stock to the above extent to meet requirements, and indenting annually for such quantities as may be necessary for that purpose.

Water beds and cushions for British troops.

Twelve water beds and twelve water cushions to be kept up for the use of British troops in the Bengal presidency, distributed equally between the three medical depôts for issue on special requisitions approved by the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's British Forces, and one-third of this supply or four water beds and four water cushions will in like manner be kept up and issued by the medical depôts in the Madras and Bombay presidencies, respectively.

ORDNANCE.

No. 442.—The following clause in List of changes in War Matériel is made applicable to India :—

Dated 1st December 1876.

2979. Knife, clasp, with marline spike (mark II).

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 443.—PAY CODE—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council having been pleased to approve of the following rule, it will be entered as Article, 2098*a*, Vol. I (immediately *above* the heading "Royal Engineers and Sappers and Miners") and Article 432*a*, Vol. II (immediately above the "Rules for the classification of Sappers and Miners") of the Pay Code for India :—

"Should a soldier employed on works be guilty of misconduct, or show himself negligent or inefficient, the British officer in principal charge of the works may stop the whole or any portion of his working pay on the days on which he is guilty of such misconduct, provided the offence be committed while on the duty for which he is in receipt of working pay."

Article 439, Vol. II of the Pay Code is cancelled.

PENSIONS.

No. 444.—The undermentioned men of the Bhopal Battalion are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment from the dates of their discharge :—

Rank.	Names.	Amount per mensem.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Subadar-Major	Ram Lall Misser* ...	18	0	0
Havildar ...	Rampurgus Opudhiah ...	6	0	0
" ...	Emam Khan ...	6	0	0
" ...	Dulmust Khan ...	6	0	0
" ...	Ram Churn ...	6	0	0
" ...	Lalla Doorga ...	6	0	0
" ...	Lutchmun Sing ...	6	0	0
" ...	Keleedeen Sukul ...	6	0	0
" ...	Nundkisore Awastie ...	6	0	0
" ...	Shaik Fujoo ...	6	0	0
Naick ...	Shaik Punchum ...	5	0	0
" ...	Nundlall Tewarie ...	5	0	0
" ...	Gungadeen ...	5	0	0
Sepoy ...	Shaik Ackbar ...	3	8	0
" ...	Bhugwandeen Tewarie...	3	8	0
" ...	Poorun ...	3	8	0
" ...	Pirthee Sing ...	3	8	0
Lascar ...	Mohun ...	3	0	0

* Is also allowed a continuance of the Brevet pay of his rank, viz., Rs. 50 per mensem.

No. 445.—Sahibjan, widow of the late Sepoy Zurreen Khan, 6th Regiment, Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the 3rd class Order of Merit pension, *viz.*, Rs. 1-13-4 per mensem for three years, from the 2nd November 1876, payable in the Punjab circle.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 446.—The sentence of imprisonment under which first class Hospital Assistant Nubbie Bux was dismissed the service, having been, on appeal, annulled, he is reinstated in the service, with effect from the 31st August 1875.

G. G. O. No. 1185 of 1875.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 447.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Howey, Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 448.—The services of Captain R. H. Grant, Royal Artillery, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, are, with reference to notification by the Foreign Department, No. 805 G, dated the 3rd April 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 15th April 1877.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th May 1877.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 28th April to 4th May 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					*Rs. a. p.*		
Richard George Frederick Henegan (*a*).	Colonel ...	Royal (late Madras) Artillery.	17th December 1876.	Will in England. Codicil in this country.	3,357 5 10	.....	

(*a*) *Widow.*—Mrs. Mary Anna Henegan, Brentwood, Essex.
Children.—1 boy, John.
2 girls, names not known.
2 boys (twins) Patrick and Loughlin
Executors under Codicil—
Henry Anthoney Harrison, Esq, Magistrate of Fatehgarh.
David Limond Gilmore, Esq, Indigo Planter of Fatehgarh.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th May 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 6.—Mr. William Aves is appointed a 3rd Class Officer in the Indian Marine.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 7.—Mr. G. R. C. Smythe, 2nd Officer of the Indian Government Ship *Czarewitch,* is permitted to resign the service.

SALVAGE MONEY.

No. 8.—The following statement shewing the amount of salvage money admissible to each of the several classes of officers and crew of the Indian Government Steamer *Hugh Rose* for salvage services rendered to the Steamer *Mesopotamia* in February 1873, is published for general information :—

NOTE.—*Claims to the salvage money will be paid by the Accountant General, Marine Department, Bombay, on the production by claimants of certificates from the Commander of the* "Hugh Rose."

Rank.	Amount admissible.
	Rs. As. P.
Commander	899 6 6
Acting 1st Officer, 2nd Officer, 1st class Engineer.	532 8 8
Assistant Apothecary, 2nd class Engineer ...	355 0 6
Quartermaster, Gunner's mate, Carpenter's mate, Syrang, Tindal of Lascars, Tindal of Stokers.	177 8 8
Seacunnies, Pursers Steward, Ship's Cook, Naique.	124 4 2
Lascars, Commander's Butler, Officer's Butler, Officer's Cook, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Stokers, Coal-trimmers, Privates.	71 0 1
Bundary of Lascars, Bundary of Stokers, 2nd Officer's servant, Engineer's servant, Warrant Officer's servant, Topasses.	35 8 0
Boys	17 12 0

TABLE MONEY.

No. 9.—It is hereby notified that Marine Notification No. 32 of 1876 laying down the rates to be paid by the Indian Government for the entertainment of its officers and their families on board Her Majesty's ships of War, is from the date hereof applicable to all Indian Government ships and vessels in similar cases.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 5th May 1877.

No. 203.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel J. G. Medley, R. E., Chief Engineer 3rd Class, to Chief Engineer 2nd Class, *temporary,* from 11th April 1877, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R. E., appointed Inspector General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E., temporary Chief Engineer 3rd Class, to Chief Engineer 2nd Class, *officiating,* from 26th April 1877, *vice* Mr. T. W. Armstrong, on privilege leave.

The 7th May 1877.

No. 204.—Baboo Keshub Chunder Chutterjee is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to the Office of Storekeeper for State Railways, Calcutta.

No. 205.—Captain W. H. Pierson, R. E., Executive Engineer 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, on return from furlough was granted subsidiary leave from 12th to 14th November 1876, both days inclusive.

No. 206.—Balakistna Moodeliar, Accountant 2nd Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from Hyderabad to the Western Rajpootana State Railway.

No. 207.—The undermentioned Accountants are permanently promoted to the 3rd Grade with effect from the 4th November 1876, consequent on the retirement on pension of Baboo Bonomally Chatterjee :—

Baboo Obhoy Churn Moytro, Office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Sub-Conductor M. Shanahan, Rajpootana.

The 8th May 1877.

No. 208.—Captain G. T. Skipwith, R. E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is on return from furlough granted subsidiary leave from 26th April 1877 to 1st May 1877, inclusive.

Captain Skipwith assumed charge of his duties from Captain Marshall on the forenoon of the 2nd May 1877.

The 10th May 1877.

No. 209.—Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred to the establishment under the Director of State Railways.

No. 210.—Captain W. A. J. Wallace, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, until further orders.

No. 211.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary and permanent promotions with effect from the dates specified :—

Mr. A. Grant, Chief Engineer III Class, to *temporary* Chief Engineer II Class, from 17th December 1876, *vice* Colonel H. W. Gulliver, R.E., on furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R. E., temporary Chief Engineer III Class to *temporary* Chief Engineer II Class, from 9th February 1877, *vice* Colonel C. Pollard, R.E., appointed Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Major R. C. B. Pemberton, R. E., Superintending Engineer 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, to Superintending Engineer 1st Grade, *permanent*, with effect from 9th February 1877.

No. 212.—Kundun Lall, Overseer 3rd Grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, is temporarily transferred to Bombay, for employment on the Dhound and Manmar Railway.

The 11th May 1877.

No. 213.—Sergeant F. O. A. Baker, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer 1st Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

No. 214.—With reference to Notification by Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 414 of 7th May 1877, the services of Captain W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., are placed at the disposal of the Director of State Railways.

No. 215.—The services of Colonel A. F. Baird, S. C., Executive Engineer 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department under the provisions of Public Works Department Notification No. 278 of 23rd May 1872, with effect from the date of his being relieved of his duties in the Public Works Department.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1877. Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st March 1877.

From the 14th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 7th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd April 1877.

The Honourable the Chief Justice has granted Mr. C. T. Davis, Chief Clerk of the Court, privilege leave of absence for fifteen days from this day.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th May 1877.

Offices opened and closed during the month of April 1877.

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Akot ...	West Berars ...	30th ...	Closed.
Chakrata ...	N. W. Provinces ..	17th ...	Opened
Coimbatore ...	Madras Presidency	23rd ...	Ditto
Erode ...	Ditto ...	30th ...	Ditto
Kalka (re-opened)	Punjaub ..	5th ..	Ditto
Salem ...	Madras Presidency	30th ...	Ditto
Shegaon ...	West Berars ...	30th ...	Closed.
Wurdha ...	Ditto ...	15th ...	Ditto

No. 3.—Mr. L. V. Fraser, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 29 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th April 1877.

D. G. ROBINSON, *Col., R.E.,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th May 1877.

No. 71.—Mr. E. A. Floyer, Clerk, 2nd Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, leave on medical certificate for one year, under Section 3 of Supplement F of the

Civil Leave Code, with effect from 11th October 1876, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

This cancels Notification No. 51, dated 12th October 1876.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th May 1877.

Captain J. R. McCullagh, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, Officiating 1st Grade, received charge of No. 8 Topographical Party, Mysore Survey, from Captain G. Strahan, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, proceeding on furlough, on the afternoon of the 26th April 1877.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 8th May 1877.

No. 20.—Mr. W. C. Price, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted two months' privilege leave, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 28th instant, or such date as his services can be spared.

Mr. D. J. Collins, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, has been granted three months' privilege leave, as above, with effect from the 13th ultimo.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdt., G. T. Survey of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 7th May 1877.

No. 565.—Major H. M. B. Burton, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date of availing himself thereof.

By Order,
T. H. MAITLAND,
2nd Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Aboo, the 3rd May 1877.

No. $\frac{1243}{618}$ G.—Lieutenant O'Moore Creagh, Adjutant, Mhairwara Battalion, availed himself of leave granted him by this Office Notification No. 1020—766G, dated 12th April 1877, on the 20th idem.

The 4th May 1877.

No. $\frac{1252}{923}$ G.—Surgeon-Major W. J. Moore, Rajputana Agency Surgeon, held medical charge of the Mhairwarra Battalion from the 11th to the 18th February 1876, both days inclusive, in addition to his other duties.

By Order,
H. M. DURAND,
1st Asstt., Agent to the Govr. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, P. W. D., RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 4th May 1877.

No. 1079S.—The Officiating Agent, Governor General and Chief Commissioner, is pleased to make the following promotions in the Upper and Lower Subordinate Establishments of the Public Works Department of this Province, with effect from the 1st March 1877:—

From Overseers, 2nd Grade, to Overseers, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. S. Spurgeon, attached to the Nusseerabad Division.

Mr. Gunnesh Bhicajee, attached to the Mhairwarra Irrigation Division.

From Sub-Overseers, 2nd Grade, to Sub-Overseers, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. Hunt, attached to the Nusseerabad Division.

Mr. Bahaleeram, attached to the Nusseerabad Division.

Mr. Bankee Lall, attached to the Mhairwarra Irrigation Division.

By order,
A. G. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 3rd May 1877.

No. 17.—Mr. F. Wright, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 16th April 1877, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 18.—Mr. Abdul Hukk Karnal Kur, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 17th ultimo, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawul Pindi Division.

The 30th April 1877.

No. 748.—Captain Alves, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, made over charge of the Sialkot Division, Military Works, to Captain Oliver, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the 27th instant, and availed himself of the leave granted him per *Gazette of India* Notification No. 355, dated 20th April 1877, on that date.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Rawul Pindi Divn., Mily. Works.

Sirhind Division of Superintendence.

Umballa, the 7th May 1877.

No. 10.—Mr. J. D. Davies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself on the afternoon of the 2nd May 1877 of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 8 of the 12th April 1877.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 9th May 1877.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Notification No. 184, dated 25th April 1877, Mr. G. O. Smith, Auditor and Examiner of Railway Accounts, Oudh, availed himself of the two months' privilege leave from the forenoon of the 30th ultimo, having previously made over charge to Mr. J. B. Braddon, on the afternoon of the 27th April.

DOUGLAS A. SCOTT, *Lieut., R.E.,*
Consltg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th April 1877.

No. 79.—Mr. A. J. Bell, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Northern Bengal Railway, returned on the 22nd December 1876 from the leave granted him in Director's Notification No. 135 of the 21st August 1876, and is granted the necessary subsidiary leave.

No. 80.—Mr. C. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Delhi Division, Rajputana Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. H. Croudace, or until further orders.

The 2nd May 1877.

No. 81.—Corporal J. Martin, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Rajputana to the Indus Valley Railway.

The 3rd May 1877.

No. 82.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Director's Notification No. 65 of the 6th April 1877, for "Mr. T. W. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade," read "Mr. T. W. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade."

The 7th May 1877.

No. 83.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Northern Bengal Railway passed, on the 30th March 1877, the examination prescribed in Public Works Code, II IV 18:—

Mr. W. W. Shanks, Executive Engineer, temporary, 4th Grade.
Mr. W. de W. Peel, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. S. Finney, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 84.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Indus Valley Railway passed, on the 3rd February 1877, the examination prescribed in Public Works Code, II IV 18:—

Mr. J. Tait, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. G. Moyle, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 85.—Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Ajmere Division, Rajputana Railway, from the forenoon of the 16th March to the 14th April 1877.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 2nd May 1877.

No. 38.—Mr. E. A. Coello, Accountant, 4th Grade, Southern Division, is granted one month's privilege leave in extension of the leave given in Notification No. 32 of 1877.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ajmere, the 7th May 1877.

No. 477.—Mr. C. D. Hawes, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajputana State Railway, is granted 30 days' privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 4th instant.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 5th May 1877.

No. 25.—With the approval of the Director of State Railways, Nerbudda Division is amalgamated with the Ghat Division, Holkar State Railway, with effect from 1st April 1877.

No. 26.—Mr. T. Burrell, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to Ghat Division, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 12, dated 14th March 1877, from the forenoon of 30th April 1877.

No. 27.—Mr. G. Cowper, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to Ghat Division, availed himself of the three months' leave to study the Native languages, granted him in Notification No. 15, dated 3rd April 1877, from the forenoon of 1st May 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,

Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 30th April 1877.

No. 80.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 19, dated 4th May 1876, Mr. E. Behrmann, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned from the privilege leave therein granted to him on the forenoon of 13th November 1876.

No. 81.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 63, dated 4th April 1877, Lieutenant C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the forenoon of 26th April 1877.

The 2nd May 1877.

No. 85.—The following postings and transfers have been made by Superintending Engineers and Examiner of Accounts:—

Mr. J. A. D. Lloyd, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Ghotki Division.

Mr. J. Elston, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), from the Bahawulpur Division to Locomotive and Transport, Northern Section.

Baboo Lall Behari Gungooly, Accountant, 4th Grade, from the Central Office of Accounts to the Ghotki Division.

Pundit Kishen Lall, Accountant, 3rd Grade, from the Ghotki to the Reti Division.

Baboo Hurry Mohan Singha, Accountant, 4th Grade, from the Reti to the Sehwan Division.

Baboo Jadu Nath Singha, Accountant, 4th Grade, from the Sehwan Division to the Central Office of Accounts.

M. RAYNE,

Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 26th April 1877.

No. 14.—Mr. J. T. Fernandez, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Somastipore Division, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted leave without allowances for six months from the 1st May 1877.

The 8th May 1877.

No. 15.—Babu Chandee Ram, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Somastipore Division, Tirhoot State Railway, reported his return from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 10 of the 10th ultimo, on the forenoon of the 27th April 1877.

No. 16.—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. J. P. O'Sullivan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, from the 16th April 1877.

E. J. MARTIN,

Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

Report of a Deserter from the 2-12th Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, this 8th day of May 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—Private Joseph Hughes.
Age,—18 years and 11 months.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—5th May 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William.
Date of Enlistment,—8th January 1877.

At what Place enlisted,—Fort William.
Parish and County in which born,—At Sea.
Marks,—Tattoo mark between thumb and forefinger of right hand.
Trade,—Seaman.
Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers. } White uniform.
REMARKS,—None.

JOHN McKAY, *Colonel,*

Comdg. 2-12th Regiment.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 10th May 1877 ... Rs. 9,77,222-8-11

W. WATERFIELD,

Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *11th May 1877.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES.		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On General Treasury.	On Currency Department	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 30	...	..	..	...	73,00,221	23,124
May 1	5,75,000	24,537	...	5,75,000	72,03,260	...
" 2	...	...	...	5,75,000	70,03,188	...
" 3	...	...	...	5,75,000	69,03,120	...
" 4	...	...	...	5,75,000	68,03,079	...
" 5	...	...	..	5,88,126	67,03,034	...

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 7th May 1877.*

J. F. TENNANT,

Offg. Mint Master.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 201.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 30th April 1877.*

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rajpootana ...	Feb. 1877	Apl. 4, 1877
2	Simla Imperial Circle.	Ditto ...	Do. 5 „
3	Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 9 „
4	Central Provinces	Ditto ...	Do. 16 „
5	British Burmah ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 „
6	Port Blair ..	Ditto ..	Do. 25 „
7	Madras ... / Coorg ... / Central India ... / Grand Trunk Road	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „
11	Punjab ... / Mysore ... / Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
14	Oudh ... / Hyderabad ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30 „
16	Indo-European Telegraph.	Jan. 1877	Mar. 21 „
17	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Apl. 4 „
18	Bengal ... / North-Western Provinces. / Indian Telegraph	Ditto ...	Do. 5 „
21	Military Works ...	Ditto ...	Do. 13 „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rajpootana ...	Feb. 1877	Apl. 9, 1877
2	British Burmah ...	Ditto ...	Do. 16 „
3	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 „
4	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „
5	Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
6	North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 30 „
7	Bengal ...	Jan. 1877	Mar. 27 „
8	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Apl. 4 „

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Madras ...	Feb. 1877	Apl. 26, 1877
2	Punjab ...	Ditto .	Do. 27 „
3	Bombay / Bengal	Jan. 1877	Do. 5 „
5	Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 16 „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Nagpur and Chhatisgurh.	Feb. 1877	Apl. 10, 1877
2	Wurdah Valley ...	Ditto ...	Do. 14 „
3	Tirhoot Surveys ..	Ditto ...	Do. 17 „
4	Calcutta & South-Eastern. / Northern Bengal / Sindia	Ditto ...	Do. 18 „
7	Rajpootana ..	Ditto ...	Do. 19 „
8	Nulhatee / Western Rajpootana.	Ditto ...	Do. 23 „
10	Tirhoot ..	Ditto ...	Do. 24 „
11	Holkar ... / Punjab Northern / Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „
14	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
15	Indus Valley ... / Store-keeper, Calcutta. / Assam Extension / Seebsagur Coal Line.	Ditto ...	Do. 30 „
19	Rangoon and Sittang.	Jan. 1877	Mar. 23, „
20	Hubli and Karwar / Dhond and Munmar.	Ditto ...	Apl. 5 „
22	Rangoon and Irrawaddy.	Ditto ...	Do. 22 „

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Wurdah Valley ...	Mar. 1877	Apl. 30, 1877
2	Oomraotee ... / Khamgaum ...	Feb. 1877	Do. 10 „
4	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 18 „
5	Nulhatee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23 „
6	Tirhoot ..	Ditto ...	Do. 24 „
7	Rajpootana ...	Ditto .	Do. 26 „
8	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
9	Punjab Northern ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30 „
10	Neemuch ...	Jan. 1877	Do. 17 „
11	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23 „

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel.*,
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Dated 4th May 1877.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th May 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,70,919	2	5
Public Deposits at Head Office ... (Rs. 1,05,95,729 1 1) / Public Deposits at Branches ... (Rs. 1,52,04,750 5 4)	2,58,00,479	6	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,55,60,792	2	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,08,156	0	1
Sundries	11,11,830	0	11
TOTAL ...	6,44,52,176	12	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	94,80,966	8	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	56,18,539	9	6
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	71,97,606	13	6
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	2,13,94,165	12	6
Balances with other Banks ...	5,30,415	10	4
Bullion	9,27,390	8	1
Dead Stock	10,22,743	10	5
Stamps	9,878	13	11
Sundries	1,58,498	4	5
	4,63,40,205	5	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office... (Rs. 75,89,936 9 9) / Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... (Rs. 1,05,22,034 13 1)	1,81,11,971	6	10
TOTAL ...	6,44,52,176	12	6

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 10th May 1877.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
13	B 43—70803	50	Abdool Lateef Mohager, Madras.
14	B 52—40041	10	Mr. T. L. Roan, Negapatam.
16	B 40—34258	5	Kausim Jung Bahadur, Madras.
	„ —43485	5	
17	B 40—56688	5	Mr. H. C. Poole, Madakasirah.
	„ —56689	5	
	B 52—37056	10	
	B 42—75734	20	
	„ —75735	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
16	B 52—54566	10	M. T. Ramanuja Charriar, Kurnool.
	B 43—95145	50	
17	B 40—40435	5	R. Narrainsawmy Naidu, Vaniembady.
18	B 50—68809	100	Ayetha Soobbiah, Rajampett.
19	B 43—73832	50	Patri Streenivassa Row, Guntoor.
20	B 42—81385	20	G. Krishnasawmy Iyer, Conjeveram.
10	B 49—75861 } wrongly joined.	10	R. Vencoba Row, Bangalore.
	„ —90591 }		

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 30th April 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Akola Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
K 3—16032	50	E. A. Hobson, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Booldana.

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 5th May 1877.

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
5	D 4—65042	50	Baboo Saroda Pershad Bose, Balasore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7	D 10—12880	5	Bhogo Horee Chor, Agra.
8	D 7—98044	100	Motty Ram Hazaree, Morar.
	„ —94781	100	
9	D 10—82264	5	Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta.
10	D 18—02996	100	Lalla Jwalla Pershad, Allahabad.
11	D 7—97310	100	Baboo Dwarka Pershad, Lucknow.
	„ —97303	100	
12	L 49—89419	50	Aga Raza Beg, Delhi.
13	D 10—29629	5	Mr. James Robert Harvey, Calcutta.
14	D 11—12041*	10	Gayasoodeen Moozaffer Ali, Bombay.
7	D 11—23985 } wrongly joined.	10	W. C. Capper, Esq., Faizabad.
	„ —23984 }		
8	L 47—32630 } ditto	20	G. W. Olliver, Esq., Lucknow.
	„ —32629 }		
9	D 11—51024 } ditto	10	Messrs. Ranken & Co., Calcutta.
	„ —51025 }		

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 3rd May 1877.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

* MUTILATED NOTE.

Coconada Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
I 5—12244	20	Seshadri Ramanujum Chetty of Vencatagiri.
„ —12266		
I 4—12963	50	H. W. Lushington, Esq., of Narsipatam, Vizagapatam Dist.
„ —12967		
„ —12968		
I 4—11478 } wrongly joined.	50	R. J. Melville, Esq., Madras Civil Service.
„ —11479 }		

COCONADA,—Paper Currency Office;
The 25th April 1877.

H. RICHARDSON,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
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59	L 81—77196	50	Alibux Khan.
60	L 84—03989	100	Mr. John G. Gordon.
	„ —03990	100	
	„ —03991	100	
62	L 67—74903	50	Moti Ram Das.
64	L 84—05157	100	Babu Ram Gopal Bose.
	L 82—34508	100	
66	L 81—84816	50	Messrs. Cohen Brothers & Co.
67	L 81—83576	50	Babu Madhub Chunder Ghose.
	„ —84529	50	
68	O 27—00834	500	Grish Chunder Mukerjee & Brothers.
	L 81—92333 to „ —92339	50 each	
69	D 66—32508	50	The District Superintendent of Police, Faridpur.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
28	L 78—61952 „ 63—87968	20	Captain H. Paterson.
29	L 74—63751 „ 87—33442	10	Babu Gogun Chund Paul.
31	L 16— 8596 „ —88666	5	Budree Das.
	L 10—64525 „ —06184	5	
35	D 5—18940 L 7—77903	20	Soonun Ram, Poddar.
	L 35—87918 „ —87917	10	
	L 22—63756 „ —63757	5	
51	L 62—90906	10	Captain H. Boileau, B. S. C.
	„ —90907	10	
	„ —90908	10	
52	L 83—01637	100	Ramgopal Marwari.
53	L 20—49173	5	Mr. Daniel Peters.
54	A 81—29476	20	Babu Radha Madhub Chatterjee,
55	L 52—55867	500	Babu Nobin Chunder Bhattacharjee.
56	L 96—37481	10	H. H. The Maharaja of Burdwan.
57	L 67—54050	50	Hurruck Chand Rakhecha.
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58	L 23—18068	5	Rakhal Chunder Sadkhan.
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	„ —65500	10	
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CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
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R. E. HAMILTON,
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Nagpur Circle.

HALF NOTES.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
2	F 7—75487	10	Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Depree, Deputy Superintendent Topographical Survey, Camp *vid* Mandla.
36	A 8—52679	20	Mohomed Ahmed, Judicial Tahsildar, Gadarwara.
	„ —52691	20	
1	F 10—53419	100	J. A. Gaurin, Esq., District Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Belgaum, in the Athni Talook.
	C 93—98229	100	
37	F 8—22058	20	Nathu Sakharam Shett, Nassorabad, Khandesh.
	F 9—53883	50	

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NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
25	E 8—50267	100	Kunhia Lal, Accountant, *Delhi Gazette* Press, Agra.
	E 13—06498	100	
26	E 13—09068	100	Chadee Chuprasee, Jullundur.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
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	E 4—88809	50	
	„ —97073	50	
39	E 10—49854	10	Revd. A. H. Etty, on behalf of Capt. H. Stewart, Allahabad.
	E 12—29912	20	
49	E 10—49657	10	Seikh Habeebullah, Lahore.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 5th May 1877.

I. C. BOSE,
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Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
W26	M 24—54041	50	B. Read, Turret Ship *Abyssinia*.
	C 99—10393	20	
	M 28—33215	10	
27	M 27—21402	10	The Collector of Surat.
28	M 23—07710	50	Apana Chivlay, Kurnudwad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1877.		Rs.	
H75	M 20—05483	10	J. H. Wilson, Kampti.
76	C 98—85273	10	Vasudeo Ramchandon Shévagé, Mandvi Bunder.
	„ —20509	10	
	M 21—05854	10	
M37	C 88—90338 C 98—10359	10	Raghunath Sakharam Patakali, Loharchal.
M38	M 2 —69661 „ —69924	5	Kaderbhoy Mamji, Bhosari Mowla.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 8th May 1877.

G. WELLS, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th May 1877.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 13th May 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Mahratta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 13th May 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 14th May 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Khedive*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 14th May 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 15th May 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Rajpootana*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 16th May 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 18th May 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 17th May 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Japan* and *Argyll*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 19th May 1877, at 7 P. M.

After Friday, the 25th May 1877, the Overland mail, *viâ* Bombay, will, until further notice, be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday.

The first Tuesday mail will be on the 29th May 1877.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 11th May 1877.

Allan, W. H.
Allen, W. G.
Aviet, G. A.
Barclay, Mrs. L.
Barker, Fred. A.
Bartlett, W. H.
Bearcy, J.
Brae, T.
Bratt, Mrs. S.
Carleton, W. G.
Chesterman, Mrs.
Clarke, Mrs. J. M.
Clements, T. O. F.
Cornelius, Mrs. J. A.
Coonnolly, J.
Cox, W. H.
Cruevant, Mrs.
D'Cruz, Miss M. A.
Debrew, Miss.
Edmonds, Mr. & Mrs.
Falmon, B.
Fan, Mrs. E. M.
Fernandez, M. M. D.
Flynn, D.
Forster, Geo.
Fox, Mrs. F.
Gayon, J.
Gonsalves, Mrs. M.
Gordon, James.
Granger, John H.
Gray, Mrs.
Harion, W. H.
Hepworth, R. C.
Hewitt, Miss E.
Hodgkinson, G.
Jackson, Mrs. H. W.
Johnson, J. W.
Joseph, S.
Leatham, W. H.
Logan, R. S.
Lushman, Mrs.
Macbeth, C.
Mackintosh, D. S.
Martin, Mrs. E.
Martin, J.
McNevin, F.
Moore, C.
Moucheye, Monsieur H. M.
Morgan, Edward.
Muller, J.
Nangooley, N.
Nicolas, J.
Oakes & Co., Messrs.
Ogbourne, Henry.
Percy, Hugh L. H.
Pinto, Mrs. Anna.
Powell, Mrs. W. H.
Reid, J. R.
Reid, Louis D.
Robinson, J.
Rose, Col. W.
Russell, William.
Seymour, Jas.
Stevens, Mrs. A.
Vaugulin, Misses.
Vardon, Miss. H.
Watkins, Mrs. J.
Wane, Innes B.
Wilcox, E. C.
Williams, Mr.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Ameer Ally.
Arthur, Geo.
Atkinson, H. M.
Baker, W.
Battye, Major H. D.
Beale, William.
Biggs, Robert O. C.
Boxall, C. A.
Bring, Miss.
Bromehead, Revd.
Brownfield, M.
Burrows, H.
Buzlool Hossein.
Caddy, D. G.
Carr, J. H. W.
Carrington & Wigley.
Carter, Mrs. H.
Cassidy, J. J.
Chill, Mr.
Clarkson, Mr.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Crossly, R.
Davidson, John E.
Durham, John.
E. F. W.
Eaton, Mrs. G. W.
Elderton, Mrs.
Emilie, Melle.
Fiorelli, Madame.
George, Guld Weben
Gladwell, T.
Glukman, Lione.
Graham, Mrs.
Gray, William.
Hudson, Thos.
Hughes, J. W.
Jackson, J. W.
Jenkinson, Mrs.
Jones, W.
Jordon, F. J.
Kaikhosru Nowrosj Kabraj.
King, H. W.
Lawrie, G. W.
Lloyd, Trevor.

MacIntyre, A.
Mackenzie, H.
Macnamara, G. I.
Magrey, R. W.
Meyer, H. G.
Middleton, Lewis.
Mirza Bazhoal Hossein.
Moran, Frank Conyngham.
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Street, Capt. H. A.
Terlecki, Miss.
Thomas, S. B.
Watson, J. B.
Willard, J. C.
Wylly, E. E.
Young, Capt. Alex.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Battye, Major H. D.
Caddy, D.
Holland, Capt.
Ryder, A.
Storey, W.
Willard, J. C.
Williams, C. A.

Registered Letters.

Baildon, S. R.
Cosing, H.
Elley & Co.
Fagan, L. S.
Francis, Marples.
Lilley, H.

Parcels.

Hankey, H.
Lane, M.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1877. { Register No. 33.

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GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE.

The Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 25th July next, at 4-30 P.M.

By order of the Managers,
COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND, *The 2nd May 1877.*

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 034182 of the four per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the names of Jewanjee Bomonjee Mehta, Hormusjee Pestonjee Mallegaumwalla, and Fakeerjee Limjee Oomrigur, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the Interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the surviving proprietors Hormusjee Pestonjee Mallegaumwalla and Fakeerjee Limjee Oomrigur.

HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE MALLEGAUMWALLA.
FAKEERJEE LIMJEE OOMRIGUR.

Care of Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Esq., Solicitor High Court, No. 2, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 19.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1877. [Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1876.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.														TOTAL.	
	WEST								EAST.							
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		NATIVE BURMA.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,117	7,168 0	94	717 5	35	170 2	2,956	16,797 0	...	...	622	2,693 0	271	453 13	5,095	27,999 4
Received ...	958	5,538 12	108	447 11	44	200 7	2,965	14,993 8	1	1 11	587	2,421 12	180	335 1	4,843	23,938 14
TOTAL ...	2,075	12,706 12	202	1,165 0	79	370 9	5,921	31,790 8	1	1 11	1,209	5,114 12	451	788 14	9,938	51,938 2
TRANSIT.																
East to West	47	216 15	3	9 7	4	6 13	2,007	8,225 7	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,061	8,458 10
West to East	287	1,111 15	46	172 4	7	20 0	1,701	6,361 7	...	...	...	...	5*	23 9	2,046	7,689 3
West to West	...	...	...	...	2†	7 7	3‡	6 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14 4
TOTAL ...	334	1,328 14	49	181 11	13	34 4	3,711	14,593 11	..	...	..	...	5	23 9	4,112	16,162 1
													GRAND TOTAL...		14,050	68,100 3

* From Europe 3 *vid* Suez and 2 *vid* Kurrachee.
† From Persian Gulf to Aden.
‡ From Aden to Persian Gulf.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1876.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	958	1,117	2,075	23·51	26·58	25·07
	„ Turkey	108	94	202	2·65	2·24	2·44
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	44	35	79	1·08	·83	·95
RED SEA ...	*Vid* Suez	2,965	2,956	5,921	72·76	70·35	71·54
	TOTAL ...	4,075	4,202	8,277	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

RUBBEE SEASON, 1876-77, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1876.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of February 1877.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of Water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. Area leased during the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased during the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand Total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 8, 11, 14 & 17).	Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Rainfall. Inches during rubbee season.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah	1,269	3·99	...	...	...	1,211	201	1,412	69	21	90	24	2	26	1,528	3,125	1·80	2·56	1·02	
		Pattamoondee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		High Level, Sec. I	675	199·89	27	...	27	10	6	16	8	...	8	1	...	1	52	66				
		Toldundah	1,300	10·94	...	...	...	125	12	137	38	3	41	19	1	20	198	175				
		Matchgong	650	10·94	...	...	...	87	27	64	1	22	23	7	1	8	95	178				
	Total of the month		...	...	27	...	27	1,383	246	1,629	116	46	162	51	4	55	1,873a	3,544				
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	27	95	122	2,900	266	3,166	123	13	136	63	57	120	3,544	...	...	...	..	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3·25	6·07	8 years. 1·18	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	23	...	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	4·60	6·89	7 years. 1·06	
	Total of the month		.	...	...	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	26	...	..	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	26	...	26	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	..	
Sone	Shahabad	Main Western	4,342	174·73	...	...	...	311	...	311	...	...	...	4	41	45	356	4,914	1·48	4·61	1·19	
	Ditto	Arrah	1,660	174·73	...	...	...	8,011	140	8,151	58	...	58	93	131	224	8,433	27,654	2·25	4·75	1·21	
	Gya and Patna	Patna	1,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,267	0·77	1·77	6 years 0·89	
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	8,322	140	8,462	58	..	58	97	172	269	8,789	33,835b	...	..	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	31,253	488	31,741	247	4	251	1,842	1	1,843	33,835	..	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the month		...	...	27	78	105	9,705	386	10,091	174	46	220	148	176	324	10,740	37,405	...	...	.	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	27	95	122	34,155	754	34,907	396	17	413	1,905	58	1,963	37,405	...	...	.	.	

(a). The details are—

	Acres.
Dalwa	27
Cotton	1,609
Huldee	1
Onions	4
Potatoes	2
Chillies	3
Wheat	1
Garden Produce	7
Chinna	2
Maadia	1
Oil-seeds	77
Pulses	85
Sugarcane	17
Brinjals	35
Plantains	3
	1,873

(b). The details are—

	Acres.
At the rate of Rs. 2	8,462
Sugarcane @ „ 5	289
Opium @ „ 5	58
Total	8,789

G. A. SEARLE, *Colonel, S. C.,*
Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 7th April 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1877.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Mauritius.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	2	10	12	2	10	12	No emigration took place during this month to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, and Natal.
From 2 to 10 " ...	10	11	21	10	11	21	
" 10 to 20 " ...	27	23	50	27	23	50	
" 20 to 30 " ...	59	17	76	59	17	76	
" 30 to 40 " ...	40	19	59	40	19	59	
" 40 to 50 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Above 50 years ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	
Grand Total ...	138	81	219	...	...	...	

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	No emigration took place during this month to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, and Natal.
Western Bengal	22	15	37	22	15	37	
Central "	7	10	17	7	10	17	
Eastern "	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Behar	44	33	77	44	33	77	
N. W. Provinces	59	22	81	59	22	81	
Oudh	3	...	3	3	...	3	
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nepaul	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mix. Madras and Bombay, &c....	2	1	3	2	1	3	
Grand Total ...	138	81	219	138	81	219	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste ...	14	4	18	14	4	18	No emigration took place during this month to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, and Natal.
Agriculturist (Hindoos.) ...	33	16	49	33	16	49	
Artizans (Hindoos.) ...	11	8	19	11	8	19	
Low castes (Hindoos.) ...	52	31	83	52	31	83	
Mussulmen ...	28	22	50	28	22	50	
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	138	81	219	138	81	219	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	110	59	169
2. Mussulmen ...	28	22	50
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	138	81	219

Calcutta,
The 17th April 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 2	10 2	10 2	13 6	17 3	16 2	25 9	15 8	17 8	21 8
	Godavery ...	13 5	13 5	12 6	...	...	...	21 8	20 8	21 8	23 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	6 4	6 8	14 7	...	...	...	8 6	8 1	19 4	9 1	8 5	20 4	11 7	11 4	...	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	6 3	7 0	12 6	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 1	10 1	26 9	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	7 7	7 7	11 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 7	8 3	8 3	11 2	9 5	9 5	21 3	9 4	9 4	25 4
	Bellary ...	8 6	9 1	18 4	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	11 2	8 4	8 4	13 5	8 7	9 8	23 7	8 5	10 1	22 6
	Kurnool ...	6 3	6 3	13 3	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 5	6 5	6 5	15 7	8 2	8 9	30 1	8 1	8 1	27 5
	Madras ...	8 2	8 1	11 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	11 2	10 0	9 5	12 0	11 4	11 5	18 2	10 6	10 2	17 9
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	9 4	9 4	14 3	10 1	10 8	...	...	...	18 5
	North Arcot ...	5 9	5 1	11 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 1	8 8	8 5	13 2	10 9	10 9	23 7	8 2	8 2	18 1
	South Arcot ...	...	...	9 4	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	12 2	10 9	10 9	13 6	...	...	20 2	11 2	10 8	20 0
	Tanjore ...	5 9	5 5	9 5	...	...	...	9 5	8 7	13 7	10 8	...	...	13 5	12 7	25 8	10 1	10 1	18 8
	Trichinopoly ...	6 6	6 6	9 2	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	14 4	8 7	8 7	14 9	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	22 9
	Madura ...	7 0	5 5	10 5	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	13 4	9 7	8 9	14 4	10 1	9 7	...	9 9	11 0	27 9
	Tinnevelly ...	8 0	8 0	6 5	...	...	...	9 0	7 9	10 5	9 4	8 3	12 1	...	...	...	...	..	17 0
	Coimbatore ...	8 2	8 2	11 8	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 6	8 1	8 0	11 4	10 4	10 4	18 8	10 3	11 1	20 1
	Nilgiris ...	6 4	6 4	8 5	...	...	...	6 4	7 2	8 8	7 2	7 6	9 6	8 5	8 5	14 6	8 4	8 4	15 4
	Salem ...	5 9	5 9	10 4	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 5	8 3	7 5	14 6	9 2	8 7	22 3	8 4	8 0	23 2
	South Canara ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	10 1	10 1	10 8	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 7	10 5	10 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay ...	9 12	9 12	12 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	6 15	6 15	8 7	10 7	10 7	11 13	13 12	13 12	20 7	13 0	13 10	17 0
	Ahmedabad ...	13 0	12 14	17 4	19 0	19 0	30 0	7 12	7 12	7 4	9 0	9 0	11 0	15 4	16 0	25 0	13 8	13 8	22 0
	Kaira ...	11 14	11 14	14 0	17 12	20 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	9 7	10 0	10 0	12 5	16 0	16 0	..	13 5	13 5	20 0
	Surat ...	11 0	12 5	13 6	9 14	11 6	14 1	7 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	10 9	12 2	13 6	16 6	12 5	12 5	14 13
	Broach ...	13 14½	13 14½	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 5	15 8¾	16 0	18 13	13 5¼	13 5¼	16 0
	Tanna ...	...	9 6	12 0	...	12 6	15 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	9 11	11 0	...	10 14	17 0	...	10 9	16 0
	Kolaba ...	9 5	9 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 10	9 5	9 5	13 5	...	..	...	...	...	15 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	13 5	13 5	18 15	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	16 5	17 3	27 12	14 4	14 7	23 12
	Násik ...	12 4	12 7	18 10	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	10 6	10 6	11 14	15 6	15 6	26 10	12 11	12 11	18 11
	Ahmednagar ...	10 12½	11 5	20 4½	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 13½	8 3	8 3	9 13½	11 12½	11 11	30 15	11 11	11 11	23 2½
	Poona ...	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	10 14	11 15	21 12	10 6	11 8	17 4
	Sholapur ...	9 15	10 14	19 15	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	11 7	9 7	9 7	12 12	8 10	9 15	28 14	10 2	11 8	24 0
	Kaládgi ...	5 8	6 0	20 3	...	...	...	4 12	5 13	12 12	5 6	6 7	14 0	6 2	7 2	28 11	...	..	27 11
	Satara ...	9 6	9 6	14 11	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	9 9	9 4	9 5	12 3	9 5	10 0	17 15	9 6	9 11	16 13
	Belgaum ...	8 2	8 10	17 0	...	...	...	6 9	7 4	14 8	7 1	7 15	15 8	9 2	10 0	20 5	10 0	10 8	21 8
	Dharwar ...	6 12	6 14	21 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 10	14 0	6 14	7 10	18 13	8 10	9 12	26 12	9 8	10 8	25 9
	Ratnágiri ...	9 1	8 6	10 5	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	10 12	10 1	10 1	13 10	10 10	11 4	15 0	11 1	11 11	14 4
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	10 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	11 0	14 0
	Panch Máháls (Godhra) ...	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	14 8	14 8	23 0
	Aden ...	...	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	7 7	8 0	...	16 0	20 5	...	12 7	12 7
	Asirgarh ...	13 4	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	29 0	17 0	17 0	29 0
	Baroda ...	10 0	10 2	12 4	10 14	9 2	18 4	7 12	7 12	8 2	10 4	10 14	11 8	17 2	17 11	20 0	14 0	14 0	20 0
	Disa ...	13 6	13 10	17 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	23 5	22 8	30 0	23 0	23 0	33 8
	Nimach ...	...	15 0	15 8	...	21 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	...	22 0	24 0	...	16 0	16 0
	Nasirabad ...	21 3	21 14	19 11½	33 14	34 12	32 11½	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	32 0	32 15	33 13	24 0	24 0	22 0
	Rajkot ...	14 0	13 8	17 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	21 0	21 8	20 0	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	19 0	18 8	22 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	31 0
	Karachi ...	13 5	13 2	13 13	18 8	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 8	16 8	15 8	16 0	16 0
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur ...	17 12	17 12	18 0	21 4	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 14	22 14	20 0	27 8	27 8	26 8
	Thur and Parkur ...	13 3	11 8	20 0	...	..	...	7 12	8 0	8 14	8 6	8 4	10 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	22 15	24 0	24 8
Bengal	*Western Districts*																		
	Burdwan ...	16 0a	18 0	18 0	32 0	30 0	20 0	19 4	18 0	25 0	20 8	21 4	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ..	21 4b	23 0	23 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	17 8 to 20 0	27 0	30 0	20 0 to 24 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	21 0c	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	19 8	22 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	29 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	15 8d	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0 to 11 8	11 0	17 0 to 17 8	18 8 to 19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Howrah ...	18 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts																		
	Calcutta ...	13 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	9 14	13 0	13 0	16 2	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	..	...
	24-Pergunnahs ..	...e	...	...	...	...	..	8 0	8 0	8 4	14 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Nuddea ...	No return received			...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Jessore ...	14 8f	14 0	18 12	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	23 4	...	.	...	...	..	...
	Moorshedabad ...	17 0g to 17 8	22 0	23 0 to 24 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0 to 21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow.—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 35 to 38 seers, best rice 15 to 22-10 seers, common rice 18-4 to 24 seers, and gram 18 to 25 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow.—Wheat 19 to 22-8 seers, barley 25 to 50 seers, best rice 21-4 to 26-8 seers, common rice 26 to 32 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 18 to 22-8 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow.—Wheat 18 to 25 seers, best rice 18 to 26-4 seers, common rice 23 to 28 seers, and gram 25 to 36-4 seers.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of April 1877.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavelu, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	No return received			Ganjam ...	Madras.	
18 2	17 2	26 3	18 7	18 7	26 9	136 1	136 1	143 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
36 4	35 9	38 2	29 9	28 9	33 6	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
16 2	13 7	32 3	12 8	13 7	28 6	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna ...		
10 9	10 7	28 2	9 7	9 7	24 4	129 6	129 6	77 9	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
10 5	10 5	24 0	9 0	9 0	25 8	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
9 2	10 7	21 3	9 5	11 2	23 5	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 7	Bellary ...		
9 0	9 0	...	9 0	9 0	28 5	194 4	194 4	231 3	15 2	15 2	15 6	Kurnool ...		
11 5	11 3	19 3	12 2	11 6	19 4	90 9	86 3	91 7	19 0	19 0	18 6	Madras ...		
11 1	11 0	19 9	11 7	11 7	18 7	145 8	145 8	93 3	19 4	19 4	18 6	Chingleput ...		
10 6	10 3	22 2	8 9	8 9	21 7	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	16 4	North Arcot ...		
12 3	11 1	21 5	11 9	11 9	23 8	231 8	230 8	235 7	19 8	19 8	19 3	South Arcot ...		
12 1	11 3	27 0	11 8	11 8	24 5	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 5	17 0	17 0	Tanjore ...		
11 1	11 1	24 9	11 2	11 2	25 4	109 3	170 1	157 9	16 2	16 2	16 2	Trichinopoly ...		
10 5	10 5	27 9	11 6	11 6	25 8	126 4	122 5	97 2	15 9	18 2	18 2	Madura ...		
..	...	21 9	12 5	12 5	18 7	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
9 8	9 8	20 7	9 5	11 4	24 0	145 8	145 8	121 5	13 3	12 8	12 9	Coimbatore ...		
8 6	8 6	14 4	9 1	9 1	14 9	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
9 0	9 0	24 0	9 5	9 5	24 1	151 6	151 6	151 6	15 5	16 5	16 5	Salem ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			South Canara ...		
11 7	11 7	18 2	11 8	11 8	18 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar ...		
11 9	11 9	15 5	13 13	13 13	20 5	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	16 14	15 10	25 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 10	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	12 5	12 5	16 6	93 7	93 7	100 8	14 13	14 13	14 13	Surat ...		
...	...	...	13 14½	13 14½	18 13	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
...	11 5	18 0	...	10 15	18 0	..	80 0	80 0	...	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
...	...	...	11 6	11 6	15 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	14 13	14 9	23 5	112 0	112 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	15 0	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
14 12	15 8	27 10	13 3	14 13	25 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	15 9	14 3	15 10	Násik ...		
...	...	...	11 13	12 8	27 0½	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	14 4	14 4	14 4	Ahmednagar ...		
...	...	...	12 1	12 10	20 11	76 0	76 0	101 0	15 0	15 0	13 6	Poona ...		
...	...	...	10 15	11 14	25 8	106 12	106 12	98 0	14 0	14 4	14 4	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	6 15	7 11	20 9	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	12 13	Kaládgi ...		
11 11	12 1	...	10 6	10 6	18 13	167 3	167 3	145 10	14 9	14 9	16 0	Satara ...		
10 1	10 15	22 15	10 0	10 0	17 2	170 10	175 0	160 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	Belgaum ...		
11 0	11 10	32 0	8 14	8 8	17 14	100 0	100 0	92 12	19 0	19 0	20 0	Dharwar ...		
13 0	13 10	20 12	10 15	10 15	15 0	11 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 5	18 5	20 14	Ratnágiri ...		
12 0	13 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
30 0	30 0	36 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Panch Máháls (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	65 5	60 4	...	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	16 4	17 2	20 0	91 0	91 0	91 8	16 0	16 0	16 8	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	20 13	19 8	23 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	...	21 8	22 8	...	140 0	160 0	...	25 0	28 0	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	39 5½	39 4	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	16 8	17 8	17 4	60 0	60 0	60 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Rajkot ...		
32 0	32 0	16 0	0 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	28 0	40 0	Upper Sind Frontier ..		
9 0	9 0	9 0	17 8	18 0	17 8	108 0	114 0	119 0	53 0	53 0	59 8	Karachi		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad ...		
27 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	35 8	35 8	32 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	106 12	106 12	120 0	21 5	24 0	17 12	Thur and Parkur		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	25 0	23 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 12	9 4	9 0	Burdwan ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 4 to 24 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	27 0	22 8	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	20 0	18 0	23 0 to 24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	20 0	18 4	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 -0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	16 12	16 0	13 5	90 0	90 0	120 0	8 12	8 14	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	No return received			Nudden ...		
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	35 0 to 40 0	32 0	35 12	120 0 to 130 0	120 0 to 130 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 24 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 10 to 10-8 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 seers, barley 26-8 to 29 seers, best rice 7-6 to 9-4 seers, common rice 13-4 to 30 seers, and gram 16-12 to 17-12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 20-8 seers.
g In the interior the prices are as follow:—Wheat 19 to 21 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers, and gram 32 to 38 seers

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	15 4h	11 8	17 0	14 8	14 8	23 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	28 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye ...	17 4i to 18 0	24 12	19 11 to 24 6	48 12	31 0	45 0	19 4 to 20 10	18 12 to 21 0	19 11 to 20 10	23 0 to 24 0	23 7 to 24 0	21 0 to 22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	30 0j	22 8	25 8½	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 5½	18 0	22 8	18 0	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	16 8	16 8	18 4	...	...	...	16 6	16 8	17 0	29 0	28 6	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	20 0k	12 0 to 18 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 4	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0l	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 8	5 0	14 0	5 0	11 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 3m	13 3	11 6	..	...	..	16 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	12 4n	12 4	20 0	53 8	53 0	53 0	18 3	16 0	17 10	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	33 12o	33 12	20 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge .	... p	...	..	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 8	17 0	17 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh ...	13 0q	13 0	16 0	...	.	...	22 0	22 0	19 0	26 8	26 0	21 0	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	12 0r	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	... s	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 6	13 5	10 10½	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	10 5	10 5	9 5	...	...	...	17 0	15 5	16 0	28 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	21 0	21 0	25 0	36 0	35 0	38 0	15 0	15 8	12 0	21 0	21 8	24 0	32 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	26 0t	25 0	26 0	32 0	29 8	41 8	13 0	13 8	13 0	22 8	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	16 8u to 17 0	17 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	20 0	16 8 to 17 8	17 0 to 18 0	18 0	19 0 to 20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	37 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	18 8v	16 8	20 0	33 0	27 8	33 0	15 4	15 12	17 0	17 8	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	18 0w	18 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Sarun ...	18 0	17 0	21 8	32 8	32 0	43 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	18 8	18 8	23 0	35 0	35 0	43 0	...	..	...
	Chumparun ...	16 0	16 0	25 0	44 0	44 0	37 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	21 0r	19 9	27 3	31 5	31 5	36 7	13 6	13 6	15 7	18 9	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	18 15y	15 2	22 11	37 12	18 15	37 15	18 15	20 3	17 11	21 7	21 7	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	26 0z	26 8 to 27 0	18 0	...	...	...	23 0	24 0 to 25 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	21 0	20 0	24 0	55 0	45 0	50 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	27 0	23 8	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	32 0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	.	...	...	28 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa																		
	Cuttack ...	17 1	15 12	22 5	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	17 1	19 11	18 6	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	18 6x1	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazaribágh ...	23 0x2	16 0	21 0	...	..	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	26 0	22 0	24 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	..	..
	Singbhoom ...	26 0	24 0	20 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	20 0x3	16 0	18 0	37 8	40 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	32 0	34 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	No return received																	
	Cachar ...																		
	Goalpará ...																		
	Gáro Hills ...																		
	Kamrúp ...																		
	Darrang ..																		
	Nowgong ...																		
	Sibsagar ...																		
	Lakhimpur ...																		
	Khasi & Jaintia Hills ...																		
	Naga Hills ...																		
North-Western Provinces.	Dehra Dun ..	20 0	21 0	20 8	28 0	23 0	33 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	15 8	17 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Saharanpur ..	24 12	24 2	22 10	30 0	37 10	34 5	8 9	9 10	10 12	17 1	17 2	15 1	34 7	36 6	25 14	32 4	29 0	21 9
	Muzaffarnagar .	21 8	24 3	25 5	35 3	35 3	44 0	6 9	6 9	6 10	18 10	18 10	17 10	35 3	35 3	30 13	26 6	26 6	26 6
	Meerut ...	19 8	25 0	25 8	42 0	40 0	40 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	17 0	16 0	18 8	26 0	32 0	31 0	24 0	26 0	33 0
	Bulandshahr ...	23 0	23 8	27 8	45 0	42 8	39 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	17 8	38 0	40 0	..	32 0	35 0	28 0
	Aligarh ...	22 0	25 8	29 8	37 0	36 0	42 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	30 0	33 0	...	25 0	29 0	31 0
	Kumaun ...	12 0	12 0	14 12	16 0	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

h In the Roygunge Sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 22 seers, common rice 28 seers, and gram 20 seers.
i In Nattore the prices are as follow:—Wheat 33-12 seers, best rice 14-8 seers, common rice 24 seers, and gram 21 seers.
j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 30 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 9 to 22-8 seers.
k In the Serajgunge Sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 22-8 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 22 seers, and gram 22-8 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 24 seers, maize 16 to 40, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, and common rice 23 to 25 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 16-12 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, paddy 28 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 25 seers, best rice 11-8 to 30 seers, common rice 24 to 32 seers, and gram 12-4 to 18 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 12 seers, and common rice 12 to 13 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 16 seers, and common rice 13 to 20 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22-8 to 27 seers, barley 35 to 37-8 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, common rice 21-4 to 25-8 seers, and gram 20-8 to 30 seers.

India for the 1st half of April 1877—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	27 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	15 0 to 33 12	32 0 to 37 8	35 10	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	11 14	10 0	16 5	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	26 4	18 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna ...		
9 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	16 0	13 3	13 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Julpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 8	97 0	97 0	100 0	9 0	8 14	8 14	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	..	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	13 8	12 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Mymensingh ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	8 0	9 0	14 0	127 8	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 9½	6 10	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	13 6	12 6	11 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	38 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	29 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
27 0	28 8	...	30 0	22 0	...	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad ...		
31 12	33 0	30 0	24 0	20 12	28 0	176 0	176 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	7 0	Durbhunga ...		
...	...	...	25 0	18 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
30 0	30 0	38 0	28 0	22 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	Sarun ...		
38 0	38 0	...	22 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	31 5	31 5	37 8	147 0	126 0	168 0	8 9	8 4	8 9	Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	18 15	18 15	27 12	157 13	164 2	164 2	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	23 0	16 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	35 0	25 0	35 0	160 0	130 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	..	24 0	24 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
22 5	28 14	26 4	19 11	19 11	30 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	18 6	18 6	22 13	105 0	105 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	14 7	Pooree ..		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	160 0	100 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
35 0	33 0	36 0	24 0	19 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazáribágh ..		
40 0	40 0	48 0	26 0	22 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 12	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
64 0	64 0	64 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	260 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
												Sylhet ...	Assam.	
												Cachar ..		
												Goálpárá ...		
												Gáro Hills .		
												Káamrúp ...		
...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Darrang ...		
												Nowgong ...		
												Sibságar ..		
												Lakhimpur ...		
												Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
												Naga Hills ...		
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	39 12	35 8	29 2	150 8	129 0	149 0	9 1	8 9	8 10	Sahárunpur ..		
...	...	...	36 5	34 2	30 13	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	36 0	37 8	32 7	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	Meerut ..		
...	...	...	41 0	42 8	38 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	36 0	38 0	39 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Aligarh ..		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 22 seers, barley 28 to 32 seers, best rice 12 to 13 seers, common rice 20 to 21-8 seers, and gram 32 seers

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 14 to 28 seers, common rice 19-8 to 24 seers, lesser millets 30 to [illegible] seers, maize 27-8 to 30 seers, and gram 18 to 25 seers

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 30 seers, barley 21-10 to 52-8 seers, best rice 13 to 27-8 seers, common rice 17 to 28-12 seers, lesser millets 21 to 35 seers, maize 26 to 35 seers, and gram 20 to 40 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 25 seers, barley 20 to 40 seers, best rice 12 to 17-8 seers, common rice 18-12 to 21 seers, lesser millets 30 to [illegible] seers, maize 28 to 40 seers, and gram 19 to 30 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 25 seers, barley 37-8 seers, best rice 20 to 24 seers, common rice 22 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 27-8 seers

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 26 to 32 seers, best rice 23 to 25 seers, common rice 27 to 30 seers, and gram 23 to 24 seers.

z1 In the Khoordah the prices are as follow:—Best rice 17-1 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 18-6 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 30 seers, barley 30 to 35 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 22 to 25 seers, lesser millets 35 to [illegible] seers, maize 26 to 35 seers, and gram 22 to 30 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 24 to 27 seers, common rice 26 to 29 seers, and gram 20 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumnoo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Garhwál ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor ...	18 9	19 11	22 8	37 11	36 0	33 12	14 1	14 10	14 10	17 7	18 0	16 14	27 0	32 10	33 12	22 8	25 5	30 0
Moradabad ...	21 14	21 14	26 4	42 8	35 0	43 2	11 9	11 9	8 12	18 2	18 2	20 0	31 4	31 4	35 0	27 8	28 2	37 8
Budaun ...	24 0	21 0	31 0	36 0	37 8	48 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 12½	16 13	21 0	21 9½	24 0	36 0	19 3	20 5½	33 0
Bareilly ...	21 4	22 8	30 0	32 8	37 8	40 0	6 14	6 4	7 8	17 8	17 8	19 6	27 8	22 8	35 0	17 8	20 10	33 12
Sháhjahánpur ...	22 4	22 6	34 0	41 4	40 2	52 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	19 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarái Pergunnahs ...	17 8	17 8	25 10	40 0	28 12	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	17 8	18 12	20 0	...	26 4	..	...	26 4	...
Muttra ...	24 8	23 8	26 0	34 0	35 0	35 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	34 0	34 0	29 0	26 0	26 0	29 0
Agra ...	21 7½	22 9	25 12½	32 0	31 2	34 11½	6 8	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 6	14 8	30 8½	31 0	32 0	23 6	24 14	30 7½
Farukhabad ...	19 0	21 4	28 2	34 4	38 0	44 8	7 0	8 0	7 12	14 8	14 0	15 8	...	27 12	...	...	27 8	38 8
Mainpuri ...	22 0	23 0	32 8	36 0	27 4	47 8	8 8	8 0	7 8	16 8	16 0	19 0	28 0	29 0	35 0	22 0	20 0	35 0
Etáwah ...	19 0	22 0	29 8	34 0	36 0	40 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	17 8	19 0	20 8	30 0	30 0	40 0	23 8	26 8	40 0
Etah ...	25 8	24 8	31 8	36 0	40 0	46 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	35 0	...	...	...
Jalaun ...	28 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	38 0
Jhánsi ...	22 11	21 0	25 12	30 0	30 0	37 1	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	36 0	...	26 0	34 0
Lalitpur ...	23 0	22 12	27 4	32 0	33 8	45 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 8	28 0	29 0	35 8	24 0	24 0	25 0
Cawnpore ...	18 0	19 0	27 0	31 8	32 0	45 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	27 0	45 0	21 0	25 0	38 0
Fatehpur ...	19 8	22 0	30 12	33 0	36 0	42 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	26 8	...	...	39 0	...	...	37 0
Bánda ...	22 8	20 0	29 0	32 8	28 0	40 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	21 0	22 0	23 8	31 0	31 0	41 8	31 0	31 0	41 0
Allahabad ...	19 0	20 0	28 11	33 0	33 0	47 12	11 0	10 8	9 10	17 8	20 0	22 7	27 8	28 12	39 7	28 0	27 8	35 12
Hamírpur ...	25 14	23 1	31 8	31 8	29 4	38 0	14 0	13 8	15 0	19 2	14 10	19 0	30 2	33 12	42 8	30 6	30 6	40 8
Jaunpur ...	22 9	24 0	29 10	35 5	38 2	42 6	8 7	8 7	8 7	15 8	16 15	26 13	...	28 4	...	25 6	28 4	22 9
Gorakhpur ...	23 10	23 10	31 8	33 4	31 8	47 4	14 14	14 14	21 0	17 8	17 8	27 2	31 8	29 12	45 8	29 12	28 0	35 0
Basti ...	22 8	22 8	30 10	33 12	33 12	45 0	13 12	13 12	15 10	16 14	16 14	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh ...	22 2	20 10	25 1	33 15	32 7	33 15	11 13	11 13	13 5	17 11	18 7	22 14	32 7	32 7	...	...	...	...
Mirzapur ...	20 0	19 0	26 0	34 0	32 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Benares ...	20 0	17 8	21 8	28 0	25 0	26 4	13 0	13 0	8 6	16 0	17 8	15 12	26 0	25 8	24 2	24 0	23 8	...
Ghazipur ...	21 4	16 1½	24 7	28 15½	21 14	30 14	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 5	18 10	22 8	27 0½	27 0½	29 10	25 12	25 12	32 3
Delhi ...	21 0	25 0	25 0	43 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	32 0	33 0
Gurgáon ...	23 0	24 0	20 0	38 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	25 0
Karnal ...	29 0	25 0	23 0	38 0	37 0	34 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	14 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Hissár ...	25 0	25 0	24 0	46 0	50 0	44 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	39 0	41 0	37 0
Rohtak ...	22 0	22 8	22 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	37 0	36 0	32 0	31 0	32 0	30 0
Sirsa ...	32 0	30 0	23 0	63 0	60 0	55 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	55 0	46 0	46 0	43 0
Umballa ...	26 12	27 0	21 8	40 0	41 0	35 0	...	...	..	16 8	16 0	14 0	40 0	47 0	37 0	22 0	24 0	28 0
Ludhiána ...	30 0	31 0	25 0	53 0	54 0	45 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	13 0	47 0	49 0	42 0	36 0	38 0	32 0
Simlá ...	19 0	18 8	16 8	24 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 4	11 0	12 0	25 0	27 0	...	20 0	20 0	18 0
Jullundur ...	30 0	29 0	21 8	56 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	42 0	42 0	28 0	30 0	26 8	30 0
Hushiarpúr ...	28 0	28 0	28 8	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	38 0	38 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	24 0
Kángra ...	16 8	16 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar ...	33 0	34 0	21 0	55 0	53 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	50 0	50 0	31 0	24 0	24 0	27 0
Siálkot ...	30 0	30 0	21 8	46 0	52 0	38 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	39 0	38 0	33 0	33 0	30 0
Gurdáspúr ...	27 0	28 0	20 0	48 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Lahore ...	30 0	33 0	20 0	75 0	80 0	40 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	50 0	50 0	38 0	32 0	32 0	30 0
Ferozepore ...	34 0	37 0	25 8	65 0	60 0	45 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0	42 8	60 0	48 0	*	65 0	40 0
Gujránwála ...	32 0	34 0	22 8	60 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	30 0	37 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	28 0
Ráwalpindi ...	41 0	40 0	28 0	45 0	45 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	12 0	32 0	33 0	42 0	52 0	48 0	40 0
Jhelum ...	38 0	37 0	27 8	48 0	43 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	39 0	37 0	33 0	42 0	41 0	36 0
Gujrát ...	34 8	34 8	23 8	55 0	41 0	39 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	44 0	44 0	40 0	44 0	44 0	41 0
Shahpúr ...	32 0	32 0	27 0	42 0	42 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	11 8	35 0	35 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	33 0
Mooltan ...	24 8	24 0	19 0	36 0	34 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	37 0	22 0	32 0	34 0	22 0
Jhung ...	31 0	31 0	24 8	45 0	45 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	32 0
Montgomery ...	35 0	35 0	21 0	50 0	50 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	23 0	23 0	7 0	34 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	32 0	24 0	32 0	32	32 0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	34 6	36 4	33 2	48 12	41 4	43 12	...	...	...	7 8	6 14	6 4	45 0	41 4	45 0	42 8	41 4	42 8
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	23 7	22 8	20 5	23 12	33 12	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	40 10	36 4	21 12	36 4	32 8	30 0
Bannú ...	47 8	48 11	39 6	68 12	71 12	61 4	..	..	...	9 1	8 12	10 0	68 12	68 12	52 8	50 0	50 0	50 0
Peshawar ...	29 14	29 14	19 8	59 13	58 8	23 6	...	...	...	13 0	13 10	12 6	40 5	38 6	21 7	31 14	31 3	28 9
Kohát ...	40 13	40 13	31 14	61 3	53 8	39 4	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	16 9	53 8	53 8	43 6	59 15	59 15	45 14
Hazara ...	34 0	33 0	22 8	80 0	65 0	34 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	15 0	32 0†	30 0†	32 0†	54 0	48 0	39 0
Lucknow ...	21 13	23 8	32 10	29 4	36 8	42 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	18 0	24 8	28 0	29 0	45 0	21 0	25 14	40 0
Unao ...	21 4	21 0	31 0	32 4	33 0	46 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	19 0	21 0	35 0	41 0	45 0	25 8	28 0	40 0
Bára Banki ...	22 0	24 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	46 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	40 0	36 0	45 0	24 0	20 0	36 0
Sitapur ...	24 4	27 0	34 10	39 12	50 0	62 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 4	16 0	21 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardui ...	No	return	receive	d	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Kheri ...																		
Fyzabad ...	21 0	22 4	30 4	29 0	28 0	42 8	13 12	11 12	16 0	17 0	17 12	25 8	...	35 0	45 0	...	...	30 0
Bharaich ...	26 0	20 0	32 0	48 0	48 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	46 0	44 0	58 0	20 0	20 0	28 0
Gonda ..	25 10	18 12	30 10	41 8	41 2	27 11	18 0	18 12	25 14	18 8	19 8	26 4	39 0	38 12	56 0	18 5	20 8	36 0
Rái Bareli ...	22 8	24 10½	37 0	32 8	36 4	50 0	18 12	13 12	27 0	19 0	20 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur ...	25 0	24 0	33 0	36 0	38 0	48 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	40 0
Pratábgarh ...	25 5	24 13	34 8	38 5	41 2	52 13	15 12	15 0	18 5	20 3	20 2	27 5	37 0	...	...	26 4	...	...

India for the 1st half of April 1877 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	...	...	...	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	29 4	27 9	29 4	113 8	113 8	112 0	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	32 8	31 14	33 12	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	31 8	31 8	42 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	28 12	31 4	36 4	150 0	137 8	150 0	8 12	9 6	9 6	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	34 0	28 0	41 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	28 12	28 12	30 0	150 0	150 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	37 0	...	36 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	33 6½	34 2	30 9½	95 0	90 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Agra ...		
...	...	...	27 8	31 0	36 0	165 0	165 0	165 0	8 0	8 12	9 8	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	28 0	35 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	31 0	34 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	37 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 12	10 0	Etah ...		
...	...	...	40 0	36 0	42 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	30 6	30 10	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 8	37 12	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	27 0	30 0	42 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	31 4	33 0	46 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	39 0	41 0	43 8	165 0	165 0	163 0	..	...	11 0	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	31 12	32 8	42 12	120 0	140 0	140 0	8 2	8 2	8 4	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	36 0	39 6	41 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	..	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	35 5	28 4	38 2	197 12	159 8	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	33 4	17 8	45 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	30 0	25 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	175 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Basti ...		
...	...	...	29 8	22 2	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	36 0	130 0	130 0	125 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	23 0	22 8	24 2	120 0	120 0	140 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	Benares ...		
...	...	...	32 3	28 13½	37 9½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	39 0	41 0	34 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Delhi ...	Panjab.	
...	...	...	39 0	39 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	110 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Gurgáon ...		
...	...	...	39 0	39 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Karnál ...		
...	...	...	45 0	45 0	42 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Hissár ...		
...	...	...	40 8	41 0	41 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Rohtak ...		
...	...	...	59 0	60 0	48 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	38 0	39 0	42 0	Sirsa ...		
...	...	...	40 8	44 0	34 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	Umballa [a] ...		
...	...	...	50 0	53 0	37 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána ...		
...	...	...	22 0	25 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 0	8 4	Simlá ...		
...	...	...	47 0	43 0	44 0	100 0	90 0	120 0	9 10	9 12	9 12	Jullundur [b] ...		
...	...	...	43 0	42 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
...	...	...	56 0	58 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 6	10 7	10 6	Amritsar ...		
...	...	...	39 0	42 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Siálkot [c] ...		
...	...	...	45 0	44 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Gurdáspur [d] ...		
...	...	...	54 0	58 0	43 0	90 0	80 0	120 0	10 2	10 0	10 0	Lahore [e] ...		
...	...	...	62 0	64 0	42 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore [f] ...		
...	...	...	45 0	48 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujránwála [g] ...		
...	...	...	28 0	26 8	30 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 12	10 12	10 10	Ráwalpindi ...		
...	...	...	38 0	37 0	27 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum [h] ..		
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	27 8	135 0	135 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrát ...		
...	...	...	39 0	40 0	40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	Mooltan [a] ...		
...	...	...	47 0	46 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	213 0	11 0	10 12	10 10	Jhang ...		
...	...	...	55 0	56 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	47 8	46 4	39 6	112 0	112 0	100 0	60 0	60 0	65 0	Dera Ismail Khán [d] ...		
...	...	...	31 4	31 4	26 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	Dera Ghazi Khán [e] ...		
...	...	...	50 10	50 10	40 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú ...		
...	...	...	21 7	20 8	22 12	117 0	97 0	104 0	52 0	54 3	23 6	Peshawar [h] ...		
...	...	...	31 14	31 14	28 1	153 0	153 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát [d] ...		
...	...	...	35 0	22 8	21 0	200 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára [i] ...		
33 0	36 0	45 0	28 2	29 0	42 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
28 0	30 0	46 0	32 0	30 8	42 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 12	Unáo ...		Jawar (large).
42 0	40 0	60 0	32 0	29 0	52 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki ...		Choti juar.
...	...	...	32 0	33 8	52 8	180 0	180 0	...	8 0	8 4	9 0	Sitápur ...		Kodon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Hardui ...		
												Kheri ...		
...	...	41 4	30 8	26 0	41 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 2	8 0	Fyzabad ...		Marua.
60 0	64 0	80 0	36 0	32 0	45 0	220 0	200 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich ...		Kodon.
40 13	38 14	50 0	32 10	34 2	44 8	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Gonda ...		Maruá.
..	...	...	31 0	31 0	52 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Rái Barelí ...		
50 0	50 0	56 0	36 0	28 0	50 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 12	Sultanpur ...		Sawan.
37 8	38 4	53 11	35 4	24 12	47 8	200 0	200 0	193 5	7 9	8 0	8 3	Pratábgarh ...		Mash and Peas

[a] Jowár rising.
[b] Barley and firewood falling.
[c] Barley rising.
[d] Barley falling.
[e] Barley rising and firewood falling.
[f] Barley, falling and jowar rising.
[g] Bajra rising.
[h] Firewood falling.
[i] Barley, bajra, gram and firewood falling.

* The Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore, reports that bájra is not now procurable in the district.

† Maize or Indian corn.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Nagpur ...	20 8	21 0	25 8	...	..	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 8	17 0	21 0	22 0	36 0	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	25 8	25 0	28 0	.	..	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	31 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...
Chanda ...	22 3	23 6	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 1	27 5	28 8	30 0	...	...	...
Wardha ...	19 4	19 14	30 10	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	20 15	21 12	50 0	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	22 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	..	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	..	...	...	...	..	...
Jubbulpore ...	21 0	24 0	29 0	19 0	18 0	25 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	35 0	15 0	16 0	24 0
Saugor ...	23 10	26 4	29 0	...	...	...	...	..	10 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	.	...	...	...
Damoh ...	27 0	26 0	28 12	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	23 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni ...	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	..	...	...
Mandla ...	24 & 31	22 & 29	37 0	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...
Betul ...	18 0	17 0	22 0	..	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	20 0	32 0	...	...	.
Chindwara ...	23 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	17 8	18 0	19 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	12 6		...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	21 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	.
Nimar ...	13 2	14 1	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	14 0	15 15	17 8	28 2	15 15	16 14	28 2
Raipur ...	60 0	56 0	60 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 8	25 0	32 0	36 0	45 0	...	..	..	...	..	...
Sambalpur ...	26 0	26 0	35 0	...	...	...	28 0	21 0	23 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	80 0	80 0	48 0	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	48 0	64 0	72 0	72 0	...	...	..	..	...	...
Upper Godavery ...	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	..	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	35 0	..	...	...
Secunderabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bolarum ...																		
Chudderghat ...																		
Oomraotee ...	16 0	14 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	44 0	17 0	17 0	26 0
Akola ...	14 0	15 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	40 0	14 0	15 0	21 0
Elichpur ...	13 0	13 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 0	8 0	[illegible]	8 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	42 0	12 0	15 0	26 0
Buldana ...	14 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	11 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	46 0	16 0	16 0	34 0
Woon ...	16 0	16 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	52 0	12 0	12 0	40 0
Bassim ...	14 5	14 5	26 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 0	10 5	10 5	14 0	22 0	22 0	56 0	15 0	15 0	11 5
Bangalore — Wholesale	7 2	7 0	11 7	8 0	8 0	11 2	7 2	6 7	10 7	8 2	7 5	11 7	10 2	9 7	24 2	...	...	...
Bangalore — Retail ...	7 0	6 7	11 0	7 7	7 5	10 7	7 0	6 5	10 0	8 0	7 2	11 2	9 7	9 5	23 7	...	...	...
Kolar — Wholesale	...	...	...	6 4	5 8	9 6	9 1	8 6	12 6	8 9	8 3	12 4	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...
Kolar — Retail ...	..	...	...	6 2	5 5	9 4	8 8	8 3	12 3	8 6	8 1	12 2	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
Túmkúr — Wholesale	6 5	6 5	12 0	5 0	4 7	11 0	6 7	6 5	11 0	7 0	6 7	12 0	8 7	8 5	18 0	...	...	...
Túmkúr — Retail ...	6 0	6 0	11 0	4 7	4 5	10 0	6 5	6 0	10 5	6 7	6 0	11 0	8 5	8 0	19 0	...	...	...
Mysore — Wholesale	7 3	7 3	10 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	10 2	6 5	6 5	10 6	9 1	9 1	...	9 6	9 6	16 7
Mysore — Retail ...	7 1	7 2	9 6	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 3	6 3	10 4	8 7	8 7	..	9 4	9 4	16 2
Hassan — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan — Retail ...	6 2	6 2	9 5	6 2	6 7	10 5	5 5	6 0	10 5	6 2	6 2	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga — Retail ...	4 2	5 2	11 5	4 5	6 2	12 5	5 2	5 7	11 5	6 2	6 7	14 5	7 2	7 7	23 0	...	...	...
Kadur — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur — Retail ...	4 0	4 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 5	6 0	11 0	6 5	7 0	14 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog — Wholesale	6 5	6 0	12 4	6 5	7 0	13 5	5 7	5 5	11 1	7 0	6 0	12 3	7 5	7 0	22 5	7 0	7 0	21 6
Chitaldroog — Retail ...	6 0	5 5	12 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	5 5	5 1	10 0	6 5	5 6	12 0	7 0	6 9	20 0	6 0	6 8	18 0
Coorg — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg — Retail ...	6 1	6 6	8 3	6 5	6 5	8 8	6 5	6 2	9 8	7 9	8 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur ...	19 0	28 8	...	29 0	28 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 4	...	29 0	26 0	...	28 0	27 8	...
Kishengurh ...	21 12	24 8	...	34 8	33 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	13 8	13 0	...	38 0	37 8	...	29 8	30 0	...
Alwar ...	25 0	26 8	23 8	34 0	38 8	34 0	8 4	8 4	9 8	12 0	12 0	12 8	37 0	37 0	35 0	33 0	34 4	29 0
Bharatpur (City) ...	24 4	22 12	23 8	33 8	32 8	34 0	8 8	8 12	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	32 0	31 0	31 0	22 8	22 0	29 0
Kerowli (City) ...	19 1	20 5	21 14	25 0	28 12	31 4	15 4	15 10	16 4	15 14	16 14	16 14	28 0	27 8	31 4	23 2	23 2	27 10
Ajmir ...	20 10	21 11	16 12	32 10	34 10	26 10	7 10	7 10	7 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	29 0	32 1	26 4	32 1	31 [illegible]	21 6
Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erinpura ...																		
Sirohi ...																		
Aboo ...																		
Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	16 0	17 0	22 0	19 0	18 8	32 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar ...	14 14	14 14	15 10	23 7	19 8	21 2	8 9½	8 10	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banswara (Meywar Agency)	17 4	16 4	26 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	12 8	12 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh "	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 4	...	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar ...	17 8	17 8	...	25 0	25 0	...	5 10	5 10	...	8 12	8 12	...	27 8	27 8	...	26 4	26 4	...
Bikaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundi ...																		
Kota ...																		
Tonk ...																		
Jhallawar ...																		
Shahpoora ...																		
Indore ...	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	.	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 14	10 14	12 0	18 7	18 7	24 0	16 0	14 2	24 0
Gwalior ...	17 3	16 13	18 15	21 8	21 15	26 8	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 1	10 1	10 1	21 15	21 15	26 8	21 11	21 8	17 5
Goona ...	24 0	22 0	19 0	25 0	17 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Rutlam ...	14 8	14 0	17 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	17 12	17 8	28 8	15 4	16 0	20 0
Bagh [illegible] (Sutna) ...	24 0	22 0	27 8	32 8	35 0	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	23 0	21 0	27 0	28 0	30 0	...	28 0	28 0	...

India for the 1st half of April 1877—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	22 0	22 8	36 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	.	9 0	9 12	9 8	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	27 6	27 6	26 3	140 0	440 0	380 0	9 5	9 5	9 3	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	20 14	21 4	30 0	164 0	174 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Wardha ...		
...	...		30 0	30 0	30 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat ...		
60 0	53 0	52 0	24 0	26 0	42 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	9 0	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	32 0	35 0	37 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	6 12	7 0	7 4	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	36 0	40 0	44 0	240 0	210 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	8 4	Damoh ...		
...	..	...	32 0	32 0	30 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Seoni ...		
30 0	35 0	37 0	40 0	50 0	52 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Mandla ...		
17 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul ...		
20 0	20 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
..	...		20 8	21 6	29 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...		
28 8	31 8	25 8	23 0	23 0	41 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	16 10	17 10	30 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	12 3	12 4	11 12	Nimar ...		
...	.	...	48 0	48 0	64 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Raipur ...		
...	...	.	21 0	21 0	30 0	320 0	240 0	180 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur ...		
125 0	120 0	130 0	80 0	72 0	60 0	130 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Upper Godavery ...		
												Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Bolarum ...		
												Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	15 0	17 0	26 0	..	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee ...		
11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	30 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...		
11 5	11 5	22 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	90 0	9 5	9 5	9 0	Bassim ...		
10 0	9 5	24 5	8 5	8 5	21 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	Bangalore — Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
9 7	9 2	23 5	8 2	8 2	20 5	84 0	84 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	Bangalore — Retail ...		
10 5	8 8	22 9	7 6	8 0	24 5	...	..	...	15 7	14 6	15 7	Kolar ... — Wholesale		
10 3	8 5	22 6	7 4	7 7	24 0	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	14 3	15 4	Kolar ... — Retail ...		
8 9	8 2	35 0	7 5	7 5	22 0	122 0	122 0	190 0	11 0	11 0	13 5	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale		
8 4	8 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	10 5	10 5	13 0	Túmkúr ... — Retail ..		
9 3	9 3	19 1	7 6	7 6	20 0	75 0	75 0	81 0	9 0	9 0	10 4	Mysore ... — Wholesale		
9 2	9 2	18 7	7 5	7 5	19 5	72 0	72 0	78 0	8 7	8 7	10 2	Mysore ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... — Wholesale		
7 7	7 7	21 0	6 2	6 2	15 7	133 0	130 0	150 0	7 2	8 2	9 5	Hassan ... — Retail ..		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... — Wholesale		
8 7	8 5	25 0	6 2	7 2	16 5	600 0	480 0	400 0	9 2	8 5	11 0	Shimoga... — Retail ...		
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	Kadur ... — Wholesale		
7 0	7 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	50 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Kadur ... — Retail ...		
8 5	7 8	26 1	6 0	6 7	18 8	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	Chitaldroog. — Wholesale		
8 0	7 5	20 5	5 5	5 8	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Chitaldroog. — Retail ...		
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... — Wholesale		
8 9	10 2	19 2	9 4	7 8	16 6	710 0	110 0	110 0	8 7	9 3	10 7	Coorg ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	29 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	41 8	38 0	...	...	...	...	42 0	41 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	36 0	38 8	37 0	...	...	...	26 8	26 0	26 0	Alwar ...		
33 8	33 8	33 8	33 8	34 8	33 0	160 0	160 0	110 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	Bharatpur (City) ...		
28 2	28 12	32 8	29 6	29 2	38 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	35 5	37 8	31 4	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	40 2	38 15	23 8	95 0	90 0	80 0	45 0	45 0	37 8	Ajmir ...		
												Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Erinpura ...		
												Sirohi ...		
												Aboo ...		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	32 0	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	9 Pie*	10 8	10 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load
...	...	...	24 4	21 2	21 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	23 7	23 8	25 0	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	25 0	21 4	37 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 8	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	20 10	21 4	...	...	...	...	21 14	23 2	...	Partabgarh		
...	...	...	28 12	27 8	...	70 0	...	...	50 0	...	...	Marwar ...		
												Bikaneer ...		
												Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Kota ...		
												Tonk ...		
												Jhallawar ...		
												Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	18 7	20 0	23 6	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 14	10 14	9 3	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	16 8	23 5	25 8	109 8	100 6	100 6	13 9	12 13	13 11	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 12	26 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 10	10 0	11 0	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 8	8 4	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Central India | Rajpootana | Mysore and Coorg | Assigned Districts | Central Provinces | Provinces

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 9th MAY 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	From Foreign Ports.		From Bengal.		From British Burma.		From other Indian Ports.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice ...	...	...	75,974	4,24,217	681	3,743	...	...	76,655	4,27,960
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	12,290	44,417	...	...	12,290	44,417
" Other Grains ...	...	...	7,134	33,033	...	...	...	...	7,134	33,033
Bimlipatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice ...	...	...	1,415	5,802	...	...	...	...	1,415	5,802
" Paddy ...	...	...	79	189	...	...	...	...	79	189
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	1,030	3,515	...	...	1,030	3,515
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	200	820	...	...	200	820
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice ...	...	...	4,415	23,752	559	3,056	...	...	4,974	26,808
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	73,108	2,48,632	...	...	73,108	2,48,632
" Other Grains ...	...	...	479	1,962	...	...	...	...	479	1,962
Tuticorin—Rice ...	3,598	18,615	1,227	6,704	238	1,350	...	...	5,063	26,669
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	258	990	...	...	258	990
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin—Rice ...	...	...	60,000	2,80,395	2,006	9,590	24	94	62,030	2,90,079
" Paddy ...	...	...	50	300	13,814	66,601	3,646	19,690	17,510	86,591
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	32	6	32
Tellicherry—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	1,875	337	1,875

Calicut—Rice ...	...	...	42,260	2,30,871	...	...	...	...	42,260	2,30,871
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	4,589	1,120	4,589
" Other Grains ...	6,712	38,918	...	...	...	...	5,141	26,087	11,853	65,005
Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	3,050	586	3,050
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	9,500	45,845	...	...	...	...	9,500	45,845
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	3,080	9,760	...	...	3,080	9,760
" Other Grains ...	...	...	348	1,466	...	...	266	1,511	614	2,977
Mangalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	3	14
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	481	81	481
Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—Rice ...	3,598	18,615	194,791*	10,17,586	4,514	21,254	613	3,158	203,516	10,60,613
" Paddy ...	...	...	129	489	102,750	3,71,220	4,766	24,279	107,645	3,95,988
" Other Grains ...	6,712	38,918	7,961	36,461	...	...	5,831	29,986	20,504	1,05,365
Total ...	10,310	57,533	202,881	10,54,536	107,264	3,92,474	11,210	57,423	331,665	15,61,966
Imports in previous week ...								Rice ...	196,588	10,06,835
								Paddy ...	123,717	4,64,603
								Other Grains ...	37,324	1,75,973
								Total ...	357,629	16,47,411

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 9th MAY 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	300,298	10,75,453	...	...	205	700	...	...	...	...	300,503	10,76,153	6,600	20,501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,600	20,501
" Paddy ...	1,496	2,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,496	2,550	1,339	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339	3,000
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	31,117	1,21,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,117	1,21,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin ...	42,558	1,68,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,558	1,68,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	12,007	32,300	...	...	...	...	12,007	32,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,630	41,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,630	41,497
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,130	24,900	9,130	24,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	...	...	...	...	730	2,500	...	...	...	...	730	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	1	5	...	...	5,555	18,970	...	...	...	...	5,556	18,975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	585	800	...	...	...	...	585	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	375,470	13,68,850	...	...	19,082	55,270	...	...	9,130	24,900	403,682	14,49,020	7,939	23,501	16,630	41,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,569	64,998
Exports in previous week ...											435,112	15,37,166	Exports in previous week ...										129,019	2,76,183

* No return received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

By the Madras Railway, during the week ending 28th April 1877.

Forwarded from	To											
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Codoor and Wonsimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	South Indian Railway.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	1,030	2,830	620	115	...	150	600	1,120	740	200	...	7,405
Beypore	...	490	560	1,550	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,720
Raichore	...	80	...	...	...	...	50	80	1,750	1,155	...	3,115
Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,490	1,490
Tanjore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,020	1,020
Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,260	1,260
Total ...	1,030	3,400	1,180	1,665	120	150	650	1,200	2,490	1,355	3,770	17,010

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 17,305.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 5th May 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	441
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations	2,916
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore	813
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	2,184
Total Tons ...	6,354
Total for previous week, Tons ...	6,739

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first month of the official year 1877-78 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL														
		1873.			1874.			1875.			1876.			1877.		
		Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL ...	Gross ...	5,50,950	1,29,036	6,79,986	5,93,057	1,35,916	7,28,973	8,20,262	1,59,927	9,80,189	6,74,213	68,708	7,42,921	6,81,531	1,26,637	8,08,168
	Nett ...	...	...	6,74,362	...	...	7,16,299	8,16,236	1,57,744	9,73,980	6,70,591	62,977	7,33,568	6,80,133	1,18,673	7,98,806
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...	3,23,413	42,263	3,65,676	2,60,186	44,669	3,04,855	3,82,776	1,06,300	4,89,076	3,70,035	13,181	3,83,216	5,42,917	21,737	5,64,654
	Nett ...	...	...	3,30,646	...	...	2,59,921	3,44,064	1,05,363	4,49,427	3,35,834	13,025	3,48,859	5,40,832	21,548	5,62,380
SIND ...	Gross ...	9,186	11,912	21,098	12,735	9,985	22,720	26,801	32,504	59,305	12,646	4,183	16,829	32,135	6,505	38,640
	Nett ...	...	...	21,098	...	...	22,552	26,749	32,504	59,253	12,472	4,183	16,655	32,115	6,494	38,609
MADRAS ...	Gross ...	1,27,462	1,11,080	2,38,542	1,45,703	88,968	2,34,671	1,50,268	1,01,533	2,51,801	1,44,753	52,941	1,97,694	1,37,909	18,992	1,56,901
	Nett ...	...	...	2,36,562	...	...	2,33,940	1,48,795	1,00,288	2,49,083	1,44,062	52,941	1,97,003	1,33,597	18,992	1,52,589
B. BURMA	Gross ...	84,483	6,36,812	7,21,295	1,05,885	4,88,878	5,94,763	80,275	7,20,283	8,00,558	90,873	4,96,351	5,87,224	1,03,592	4,76,419	5,80,011
	Nett ...	...	...	7,14,171	...	...	5,74,085	78,788	7,11,815	7,90,603	88,419	4,78,491	5,66,910	1,03,512	4,70,828	5,74,340
TOTAL ...	GROSS ...	10,95,494	9,31,103	20,26,597	11,17,566	7,68,416	18,85,982	14,60,882	11,20,547	25,80,929	12,92,520	6,35,364	19,27,884	14,98,084	6,50,290	21,48,374
	NETT ...	...	...	19,76,839	...	...	18,06,797	14,14,632	11,07,714	25,22,346	12,51,378	6,11,617	18,62,995	14,90,189	6,36,535	21,26,724

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1877 are exclusive of the collections at Tavoy and Mergui.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 10th May 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Papers connected with the trial of Mr. Fuller at Agra under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code.

No. 116, dated Fort William, the 20th January 1876.

From—ARTHUR HOWELL, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the N.-W. Provinces.

WITH reference to the first entry in page 632 of the selections from the vernacular newspapers published in the Upper Provinces between the 10th and 15th ultimo, I am directed to enquire whether there is any foundation for the statement that a Mr. Fuller, a Pleader at Agra, killed a syce and was fined Rs. 30 for the offence. If the case has been in any way before the North-Western Provinces Government, the Governor General in Council would be glad to see a copy of the final orders passed on it.

No. 313 A., dated Naini Tal, the 18th May 1876.

From—B. W. COLVIN, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of the N.-W. Provinces,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

IN reply to your letter No. 116, dated 20th January last, I am directed to say that the first extract off page 632 of the selections from vernacular newspapers of the 20th December 1875, regarding an assault committed by a Mr. Fuller of Agra upon his syce, resulting in the death of the latter, for which Mr. Fuller was fined Rs. 30, is founded on fact.

2. The case has not been directly before the Local Government, but the opinion of the High Court of these Provinces has been taken respecting the adequacy of the sentence. I am to forward a copy* of that opinion and of the judgment of the Joint-Magistrate of Agra, Mr. R. J. Leeds, upon which it was based, and to say that as the High Court do not think the sentence especially open to objection, no further action appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be necessary.

* No. 1338, dated the 27th of April last.

No. 1338, dated Allahabad, the 27th April 1876.

From—W. TYRRELL, Esq., Registrar, High Court of Judicature, N.-W. Provinces,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the demi-official letter from your office dated the 31st ultimo, forwarding the record of the case indicated in the margin, and requesting an expression of the Court's opinion as to the propriety of the sentence passed upon the accused.

Regina v. *Fuller.*
Charged under Section 323, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 by the Joint Magistrate of Agra.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe that the Joint Magistrate considered the evidence given by Saikoo coachman to be the most reliable. According to his statement, the accused was annoyed because the deceased, a syce, did not attend when his carriage was brought round to the door: he sent for him, struck him twice with his open hand, and seized him by the hair of his head, whereupon the deceased fell.

The medical evidence shows that the spleen was in a diseased condition, that death was caused by the rupture of the spleen, that this injury might have been caused by moderate violence or by a fall, and that there were no external marks of injury on the body.

3. Under these circumstances it appears that no great violence was used, and that the accused neither contemplated nor could have foreseen that severe hurt would have resulted from the degree of violence exerted by him, much less that it should have been followed by the lamentable result of death.

4. On these facts as found by the Joint Magistrate the sentence, though perhaps lighter than the Court would have been disposed to inflict under the circumstances, does not appear to be specially open to objection.

5. The record of the case received from your office is herewith returned.

Government v. *R. A. Fuller.*

THE accused is charged under Section 323, Indian Penal Code, with causing hurt to one Katwaroo, his syce. It appears that on the morning of 31st October last the accused and his family were about to proceed to church, and that the accused annoyed at the non-attendance of the syce, sent for him, struck him with his open hand on the head and face, and pulled his hair, causing him to fall. The syce immediately got up and ran across the road into the adjoining compound, where he fell in front of the kitchen, and died shortly after.

In the meanwhile the accused and his family drove on to the cathedral, whence they were summoned by a neighbour, who informed them of what had happened. The medical evidence shows clearly that Katwaroo, the deceased, died from rupture of the spleen which was much enlarged, and that very slight violence, either from a blow or a fall, would be sufficient to cause the injury.

Three out of the four eye-witnesses declare that the deceased was kicked in the stomach, but I see no ground for believing the statement. In the *first* place, the coachman Saikoo, who was the only one of the witnesses in a position to see well what passed, makes no mention of the kicking.

2ndly,—The accused himself, who at once reported the occurrence to the Magistrate, and made a detailed statement before me within two hours of the event, emphatically denies having kicked the deceased.

3rdly,—There were no external marks of injury whatever, and it is on evidence that the rupture of the spleen which caused Katwaroo's death may have resulted from very slight violence, either in the shape of a blow or a fall.

4thly,—The three grass-cuts were, by their own showing, at some distance and in positions which make it doubtful whether they really saw what passed.

5thly,—The grass-cuts are more or less prejudiced witnesses from their relationship and connection with the deceased.

6thly,—It is *primâ facie* improbable that a European would kick his servant in the stomach. On these grounds I decline to accept a statement which, if true, would greatly aggravate the character of the offence and render a committal necessary.

The coachman, who was close by when the assault took place, appears to have given a very fair account of what passed; and accepting the fact deposed to by him, it does not seem to me that the offence was other than one of causing hurt as defined in Sections 319 and 321, Indian Penal Code.

I have accordingly framed a charge under Section 323, to which the accused pleads guilty. Before the charge had been drawn up, Mr. Beddy for the accused contended—

(*1st*) that no offence had been committed, as the law authorised a master to inflict moderate chastisement on his servant:

(*2nd*) that no offence had been committed as there was an implied contract on the part of the deceased as a servant to submit to such moderate chastisement.

On these objections being overruled, and the accused formally charged, Mr. Beddy urged in extenuation—

(*1st*) that the hurt voluntarily caused was slight:
(*2nd*) that it was inflicted by way of correction:
(*3rd*) that it was inflicted under provocation:
(*4th*) that the offence was a compoundable one.

Taking all the circumstances fully and fairly into consideration, I am of opinion that the accused is guilty of voluntarily causing what distinctly amounts to hurt, in the ordinary as well as the technical sense of that word, and thus the illegality of his conduct must be marked by a fine which shall be something more than nominal.

I accordingly find Robert Augustus Fuller guilty of voluntarily causing hurt to one Katwaroo, an offence punishable under Section 323, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo 15 days' simple imprisonment.

Under Section 308, Act X of 1872, I direct that the amount of the fine be paid to the widow of the deceased.

AGRA; *The 6th November* 1875.

R. J. LEEDS,
Joint Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.

No. 1098, dated Simla, the 7th July 1876.

From—ARTHUR HOWELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter No. 313, dated the 18th May last, forwarding, at the request of the Government of India, copy of the judgment of Mr. Leeds, Joint Magistrate of Agra, in the case of the Crown *versus* R. A. Fuller, together with a letter from the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, expressing the Court's opinion on the sentence inflicted on Mr. Fuller by the Joint Magistrate.

2. The facts of the case are as follows: One Sunday morning, Mr. Fuller, an English Pleader at Agra, was about to drive to church with his family. When the carriage was brought to the door, the syce failed to be in attendance, but made his appearance when sent for. For this cause Mr. Fuller struck the syce with his open hand on the head and face and pulled him by the hair so as to cause him to fall down. Mr. Fuller and his family drove on to church; the syce got up, went into an adjoining compound, and there died almost immediately.

3. The Joint Magistrate of Agra, before whom Mr. Fuller was placed to take his trial, framed the indictment under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code for "causing hurt to one Katwaroo, his syce;" and it appeared from the evidence of the medical officer who had conducted the *post mortem* examination that the man had died from rupture of the spleen, which very slight violence, either from a blow or a fall, would be sufficient to cause, in consequence of the morbid enlargement of that organ. The evidence in the case does not show any other assault; at least the Joint Magistrate disbelieved (apparently on good grounds) all that portion of the evidence which referred to any other assault. The Joint Magistrate found Mr. Fuller guilty of "voluntarily causing what distinctly amounts to hurt," and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo fifteen days' simple imprisonment; directing the amount of the fine to be made over to the widow of the deceased. At the request of the Local Government, the High Court expressed an opinion on the case, which was to the effect that the sentence, though perhaps lighter than the High Court would have been disposed to inflict under the circumstances, was not specially open to objection.

4. The Governor General in Council cannot but regret that the High Court should have considered that its duties and responsibilities in this matter were adequately fulfilled by the expression of such an opinion. He also regrets that the Local Government should have made no enquiry, until directed to do so by the Government of India, into the circumstances of a case so injurious to the honor of British rule, and so damaging to the reputation of British justice in this country.

5. The Governor General in Council cannot doubt that the death of Katwaroo was the direct result of the violence used towards him by Mr. Fuller. He observes that the High Court assumes the connection between the two events as being clear. Yet on reading Mr. Leeds' judgment he does not find that that gentleman ever considered the effect or even the existence of this connection. Mr. Leeds did, indeed, consider whether Mr. Fuller ought not to be subjected to a more serious charge, but only because there was evidence given of further violence used by him, which evidence Mr. Leeds rejected, on grounds which are here assumed to have been sufficient. He seems, however, to have viewed an assault resulting in the death of the injured man in just the same light as if it had been attended by no such result.

6. The class of misconduct out of which this crime has arisen is believed to be dying out; but the Governor General in Council would take this opportunity of expressing his abhorrence of the practice, instances of which occasionally come to light, of European masters treating their native servants in a manner in which they would not treat men of their own race. This practice is all the more cowardly, because those who are least able to retaliate injury or insult have the strongest claim upon the forbearance and protection of their employers. But bad as it is from every point of view, it is made worse by the fact, known to all residents in India, that Asiatics are subject to internal disease which often renders fatal to life even a slight external shock. The Governor General in Council considers that the habit of resorting to blows on every trifling provocation should be visited by adequate legal penalties, and that those who indulge it should reflect that they may be put in jeopardy for a serious crime.

7. The Governor General in Council cannot say whether Mr. Fuller would have been convicted of a more serious offence, such as that of causing grievous hurt, or that of culpable homicide, had he been charged with it. But this he can say with confidence, that in consequence of Mr. Fuller's illegal violence his servant died, and that it was the plain duty of the Magistrate to have sent Mr. Fuller to trial for the more serious offence; a course which would not have prevented him from being punished (indeed he could thus have been more adequately punished) for the lesser offence, if that alone had been proved.

8. But besides his error of judgment in trying this case himself the Governor General in Council thinks that Mr. Leeds has evinced a most inadequate sense of the magnitude of the offence of which Mr. Fuller was found guilty. The offence was that of "voluntarily causing hurt." That is an offence which varies infinitely in degree, from one which is little more than nominal, to one which is so great that the Penal Code assigns to it the heavy punishment of imprisonment for a year *and* a fine of Rs. 1,000. The amount of hurt and the amount of provocation are material elements in determining the sentence for such an offence. In Mr. Fuller's case, while the provocation was exceedingly small, the hurt was death. For this, Mr. Leeds, while saying that he intends to inflict a punishment something more than nominal, inflicts only a fine of Rs. 30. The Governor General in Council considers that with reference either to the public interests, or to the compensation due to Katwaroo's family from a person in Mr. Fuller's position (and it does not appear from the papers that Mr. Fuller has made any other compensation), such a sentence is wholly insufficient. He considers that Mr. Leeds has treated the offence as a merely nominal one, and has inflicted a merely nominal punishment; and that to treat such offences with practical impunity, is a very bad example and likely rather to encourage than repress them.

9. For these reasons, the Governor General in Council views Mr. Leeds' conduct in this case with grave dissatisfaction. He should be so informed, and should be severely reprimanded for his great want of judgment and judicial capacity. In the opinion of the Governor General in Council, Mr. Leeds should not be entrusted, even temporarily, with the independent charge of a district, until he has given proof of better judgment and a more correct appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of Magisterial officers for at least a year.

No. 610 A, dated Naini Tal, the 15th August 1876.

From—B. W. COLVIN, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of the N.-W. Provinces,

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

WITH reference to your letter No. 1098, dated 7th July last, I am directed to forward the enclosed letter* addressed by the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, to the Government of India, regarding the case of Regina *v.* Fuller.

No. 2431, dated 5th August 1876.

2. With advertence to its para. 35 I am desired by the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor to say that he has reason to believe that the favourable opinion of Mr. Leeds' general character and qualifications which is expressed by the High Court was also held by his predecessor.

3. Mr. Leeds has already during the present month been once passed over for the charge of a district in compliance with the instructions conveyed in your letter under reply.

In view of this, and of the recommendation in his behalf which has been submitted by the High Court, Sir George Couper would be glad if His Excellency the Governor General in Council should see fit to re-consider the orders which have been passed regarding him, and to relieve him of the disqualification which at present operates as a bar to his promotion for the next year to come.

No. 2431, dated Allahabad, the 5th August 1876.

From—W. TYRRELL, Esq., Registrar, High Court, North-Western Provinces,

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

THE High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces has observed in the *Gazette of India* a letter addressed by you to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, dated Simla, July 7th, 1876, of which it has recently been favoured with a copy through the Local Government.

2. In that letter you inform the Local Government that His Excellency in Council has been pleased to pass a grave censure on the High Court, and to condemn and visit with a severe punishment a Magistrate subordinate to the Court. You point out at the same time the course which in the discharge of his judicial duties the Magistrate should have pursued, and thus suggest the inference that the High Court is blameable for its omission to issue similar directions.

While it entertains all due respect for the high authority you represent, the High Court desires to submit the following observations for the consideration of His Excellency in Council.

3. The procedure adopted by His Excellency in Council gives rise to most important questions touching the position of the High Courts of Judicature in reference to the executive authority of His Excellency in Council.

4. In establishing Supreme Courts of Judicature in the Presidency Towns the Sovereign delegated his inherent powers for the administration of justice to tribunals which, in the exercise of the functions committed to them, were to be generally independent of the executive.

5. When Parliament empowered Her Imperial Majesty to substitute for the Supreme and Sadr Courts High Courts of Judicature, it was its intention to provide for the creation in those parts of British India, to which Her Imperial Majesty might be advised the privilege could be conceded, of independent tribunals, similar to those which had theretofore exercised jurisdiction in the Presidency Towns.

The Statute 24 and 25 Vic., c. 104, which gave effect to this purpose, declares that the Judges of the High Courts shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure; and confers on the Governor General in Council, or the Governors in Council, as the case may be, no other powers in respect of the appointment or removal of Judges than the power to receive their resignations, and to make temporary appointments to vacancies in the Court until Her Majesty's pleasure be known.

The 9th Section enacts that each of the High Courts to be established thereunder shall have and exercise all such civil, criminal, &c., jurisdiction, and all such powers and authority in relation to the administration of justice, as Her Majesty may by Her Letters Patent direct, but subject to such limitations as are prescribed thereby; and that, save as by Her Letters Patent may be otherwise directed, and subject and without prejudice to the legislative powers of the Governor General in Council, &c., the High Courts shall have and exercise all jurisdiction and every power and authority whatsoever in any manner vested in any of the Courts abolished under the Act, &c. By the 15th Section of the same Statute it is declared that the High Courts shall have superintendence over all Courts which may be subject to its appellate jurisdiction, and power to make general rules for regulating practice and procedure of the subordinate courts, to prescribe forms, and to settle tables of fees, provided that such general rules, forms and tables are not inconsistent with the provisions of any law in force, and shall, before they are issued, have received the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

6. The Letters Patent creating the High Court for the North-Western Provinces do not subject the High Court to the executive power of the Governor General in Council further than by declaring Her Majesty's pleasure that the Court shall comply with such requisitions as may

be made by the Government for records, returns and statements in such form and manner as the Government may deem proper.

7. Seeing, then, that the Judges of the High Court derive their powers immediately from Her Imperial Majesty and from Parliament, and are directly responsible to the supreme authority of Her Imperial Majesty for the proper discharge of the functions committed to them, the first question that arises is—whether they are subject to the executive power of His Excellency in Council further than is declared by the Statute or by the Letters Patent, and whether it is within the province of His Excellency in Council in a published resolution to approve of or condemn the action of the Court in any matter which falls clearly within the functions committed to the Court.

8. The next question that arises is—whether, in distinctly conferring on the Court all such powers and authority for and in relation to the administration of justice within the territory subject to its jurisdiction, as Her Majesty might by Her Letters Patent direct, save as might be thereby expressly limited and subject to the legislative powers of the Governor General in Council, and in committing to the Court superintendence over all courts subordinate to its appellate jurisdiction, it was not the intention of Parliament to exclude the executive authority from such functions, and consequently whether it is not beyond the competency of any authority other than the High Court to instruct the subordinate courts touching the conduct of their judicial duties.

The Court must not be understood as questioning the competency of His Excellency in Council to notice and punish misconduct on the part of an officer of a subordinate court, though it ventures to think this power might be more fairly exercised after reference to the High Court to which the officer is subordinate; but it is submitted that in the exercise of this power regard should be had to the peculiar functions committed to the High Court and any declaration avoided as to the law which should have been administered or procedure which should have been adopted in a particular instance, seeing that proceeding from so high an authority any such declaration could not but influence the subordinate courts in other cases.

If it be competent to any other authority than the High Court to exercise such functions conflicting directions may confuse the subordinate courts and impede the administration of justice.

9. The Court believed that this important distinction between the functions of the Executive Government and the High Court had in a measure been recently recognized by the Governor General in Council in the sense for which it now contends, on the occasion of a reference made at the instance of the Court by the Hon'ble Sir William Muir when holding the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

10. But assuming that the action of His Excellency in Council is within his high prerogative, the Court cannot but regret that no intimation was conveyed to it of the intention of His Excellency in Council to take action, and no opportunity afforded it for explanation or statement before the publication of your letter in the *Gazette*. The course pursued has obliged the Court to invest the vindication of its office with an appearance of protest, which the high respect it owes to His Excellency in Council would have induced it on any less grave occasion to avoid. Having regard to the source from which its functions are derived, the Court submits it was entitled to expect an opportunity of addressing His Excellency in Council before the publication of a resolution which cannot but impair its authority.

11. The case of the Crown *v.* Fuller was, it is believed, first brought to the notice of the Government of India by the published translation of extracts from the vernacular press. These translated extracts are not furnished to the Court, and the first intimation which the Court received of the proceedings in the Crown *v.* Fuller was contained in two letters from the Secretary to the Local Government. In the first letter it was mentioned that the case had attracted the attention of the Government of India, and it was suggested the Judges might wish to see the papers; and in the second letter the record was enclosed, and the opinion of the Judges requested by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as to the adequacy of the sentence.

12. Some of the Judges doubted whether they ought to express an opinion on a question which it was competent to the Government to bring formally before them by motion in Court. But as a matter of courtesy, and in the belief that the Local Government was acting in concert with the Government of India, the record was submitted to each of the five Judges who constitute the Court, and a unanimous opinion was recorded that the sentence, though lighter than the Court would have been disposed to inflict, was under the circumstances not specially open to objection, and therefore did not call for interference. This opinion was communicated to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

13. His Excellency in Council expresses his regret that the Court should have considered its duties and responsibilities in this matter were adequately fulfilled by the expression of such an opinion.

14. The Court may allow it would more properly have discharged its duty had it pointed out to the Government that, if doubt were entertained of the propriety of the sentence, it should be moved to exercise its powers of revision by one of the three law officers appointed to represent the Government in the High Court. The procedure adopted deprived the Court of the advantage of hearing the arguments of the law officers of the Crown.

15. It is doubtless within the competency of the Court of its own motion to call for and revise the proceedings of the subordinate courts, and it not unfrequently exercises this power, although for reasons which are obvious it is at all times chary of interfering to enhance

sentences passed by the subordinate courts, but it also permits parties to the proceedings to move it to exercise its powers of revision. It is submitted that it would be more convenient if, when the Government which is a party to every criminal proceeding, is alive to any apparent defect in the administration of criminal justice, it moved the Court through its law officers to call for the proceedings, and, if necessary, to correct them in revision.

16. When, however, the Court at the instance of the Government had perused the record, and had arrived at the opinion that on the facts found by the Magistrate (facts which His Excellency in Council admits to have been correctly found) the sentence was inadequate, but not so inadequate as to call for interference, the Court fails to perceive that in abstaining from further action it showed itself insensible of its duties or responsibilities.

Whilst giving, as it is at all times prepared to do, the fullest consideration to the opinion of His Excellency in Council on the adequacy of the punishments awarded by the Courts in any class of cases, the Court is assured His Excellency in Council will admit that any court (superior or subordinate) would violate its duty if in any particular case it suffered its own convictions as to the sentence which the ends of justice required it to pronounce or affirm to be overridden by any other consideration.

17. In view of the stricture publicly passed on the course pursued by the Court, the Court feels it due to itself to explain its opinions as to the duties of a Magistrate and the law which in such cases as that of the Crown *v.* Fuller he is bound to administer.

The 196th Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure declares in what cases a Magistrate is to make a commitment. The Court reads this section and instructs the subordinate courts—that a Magistrate is to commit an accused person only when *he is satisfied* from evidence which appears to him fairly trustworthy that there is a *primâ facie* case against the accused that he has committed an offence triable exclusively by the Sessions Court, or High Court, or an offence which *in the opinion of the Magistrate* he himself is not competent to visit with an adequate sentence. Where then a Magistrate, acting in good faith, gives effect to his own convictions he simply does his duty, however unwisely, in dealing with the accused himself. If a Magistrate were to commit an accused person without being satisfied there were grounds or cause for the commitment, he would be guilty of a breach of duty and of an injustice for which there is no remedy. On the other hand, if he has through an error of judgment failed to commit an accused person when he should have committed him, or passed on an accused person an inadequate sentence, the law provides for the revision of his proceedings.

18. But the Court is constrained to inform His Excellency in Council it could not direct the subordinate courts that, on the facts disclosed by credible evidence in Fuller's case, it would be the duty of a Magistrate to commit an accused person either on a charge of culpable homicide or of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

19. With some additions and one slight alteration those facts are correctly stated in the second paragraph of your letter. Katwaroo, the deceased, was a well developed and muscular man. Fuller struck him twice on the head and face with his open hand, and seized him by the scalp-lock. Katwaroo fell to the ground, whether of his own accord or by reason of force exerted by Fuller the evidence leaves doubtful. He then rose and ran into an adjoining compound, a distance of two hundred or three hundred yards, where he again fell down. In the report of the *post-mortem* examination Dr. Christison records that there were no external marks of violence, that the spleen was ruptured on its inner surface, and that "the cause of death was probably a fall or a blow over the spleen," and that a slight injury might be sufficient to cause this result. On cross-examination in the Magistrate's Court Dr. Christison deposed that, in his opinion, a man receiving so serious an injury of the spleen as that he had described would have been unable to do anything in the way of exertion afterwards, as he would be rapidly weakened by the loss of blood, and that he should not have expected a man to be able to run two hundred or three hundred yards after receiving the injury described.

20. It also appears from the record that the Magistrate was careful to inquire of all the witnesses whether Fuller was in the habit of striking his servants. The coachman, who had been in Fuller's service for fourteen months, swore that Fuller had not during that period on any other occasion beaten any of his servants.

21. On referring to the Court's letter in answer to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, it will be seen that the Court so expressed itself as to leave it open whether the fall in Fuller's compound, which the Court considered the more probable cause of death (for it was not shown that Fuller had struck the deceased over the spleen), was the direct or indirect result of the assault, and that the Court adverted to the medical evidence showing that the injury might have been occasioned by moderate violence or by a fall. But assuming the injury to the spleen was the direct result of the act of Fuller, the Court would be unable to hold that under the circumstances Fuller could by the law of India have been convicted, or properly placed on his trial for either of the grave offences suggested in the 7th para. of your letter.

22. The law of India relating to offences against the person differs materially from the law of England. Under the law of England, a man who commits an unlawful act, and in the commission of such act involuntarily causes death, is guilty of murder if the unlawful act be a felony, or what is known to the law as a *malum in se*: and he is guilty of manslaughter if death ensues from any other wrongful act committed without justification or excuse.

The framers of the Indian Penal Code denounced these principles of the law of England as unworthy of enlightened legislation. Speaking generally (for there are exceptions) they

proceeded on the principle that a man should be held criminally responsible only for such results of his act as he intended or knew to be probable.

23. To take the case suggested by Lord Macaulay. If a man while stealing a handkerchief from a pocket accidently caused the explosion of a loaded pistol which the owner of the handkerchief carried without the knowledge of the thief, and in consequence of such explosion the owner was shot and died, the thief would by the law of England be punishable for murder, while by the law of India he could only be convicted of theft. To take another case. If a man while shooting deer without leave in another's park in sport—without any feloneous intent, and after having taken every reasonable precaution to avoid injury to by-standers—by his shot kills a by-stander and a deer, he is by the law of England amenable to a charge of manslaughter; whereas by the law of India he is amenable only to a charge of mischief in killing the animal.

24. By the law of India, as by the law of England, a person causing bodily injury to another who is labouring under a disorder, disease, or bodily infirmity, and thereby *accelerating* the death of that other, is deemed to have "caused his death." Nevertheless, every causing of death does not amount to the offence of culpable homicide. Unless it be proved that a person who has caused the death of another caused death with the intention—

(1) To cause death;
(2) to cause bodily injury likely to cause death;
(3) to cause such bodily injury as he knew to be likely to cause death to the person to whom the harm is done;
or (4) to cause bodily injury to any person sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death;
or with the knowledge—
(5) that he was likely by his act to cause death;
or (6) that his act was so eminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death or such bodily injury as is likely to cause death—

the person who has caused death cannot by the law of India be convicted of culpable homicide of either description.—[*Note on the amendment of the Penal Code by the Honourable J. F. Stephen.*]

25. Nor can a person be convicted of the offence of *voluntarily* causing grievous hurt, unless it be proved that he caused one of the descriptions of hurt defined in the Code as grievous hurt either by means whereby he intended to cause such hurt, or by means which at the time of employing those means he knew or had reason to believe to be likely to cause it.—(Indian Penal Code, Section 39.)

26. In Fuller's case there was no evidence that he had committed any of the kinds of hurt defined in the Code as grievous hurt; and although a person is by law presumed to know and to intend the ordinary and probable result of his acts, the result could hardly be declared ordinary or probable; while the circumstances rebutted the presumption of intention or knowledge to commit either culpable homicide or grievous hurt.

27. If it be held that, because disease of the spleen is not uncommon in this country, and because when persons are afflicted with the disease in a particular form death may result from very slight violence, therefore every person must be presumed to know that in striking a Native he is likely to cause death, it follows that every person, as well Native as European, who strikes a Native is amenable to a far more serious charge than that under which such offences are now usually punished.

The Court, in view of the consequences, does not find itself justified in directing the subordinate courts to adopt a presumption which the infrequency of a fatal result does not appear to warrant.

28. Your letter contains no allusion to the 304th Section of the Indian Penal Code, enacted in 1873, which renders a person criminally responsible when death results from his rash or negligent act. It is presumed that this provision of the law did not appear applicable, and with this view the Court is disposed to agree.

29. A section drafted in 1870, which provided for the punishment of illegal killing, and defined that offence as the causing of death by an illegal act in cases other than those which constitute culpable homicide, would have met the circumstances assumed in Fuller's case; but the section was withdrawn or rejected in Committee, and it is clearly opposed to the principles on which the Code was framed.

30. In the opinion of the Court, Fuller, although he caused hurt and more than hurt, only intended to cause hurt, and only used means which he knew, or had reason to believe, to be likely to cause such hurt. He was therefore properly convicted of voluntarily causing hurt without adequate provocation.

31. In the view taken by the Court of the law it is bound to administer, that ordinarily an accused person is liable to punishment only for such results as he intended or knew to be probable, the Court could not direct the subordinate courts that on such facts as were disclosed in Fuller's case a heavier sentence should have been imposed than a Magistrate is competent to pass on a European British subject, namely, rigorous imprisonment for three months and a fine of Rs. 1,000, nor that a much lighter punishment, than a Magistrate is competent to inflict, would not have satisfied justice.

32. Furthermore, the Court would be unable, in the view it entertains of the law, to direct the subordinate courts that in awarding the punishment of fine they should regard the compensation due to those who are indirectly injured by the commission of an offence,

The Court admits that a Magistrate may properly consider whether compensation has been voluntarily made by the offender, because such an act is an indication of contrition. But even in this respect the Magistrate must exercise judgment, otherwise it would be competent for the rich to secure a partial immunity from the consequences of their offences. But where no compensation has been voluntarily made, it is the duty of the Magistrate in imposing a fine to have regard only to the ends of justice (that is to say, the deterring others from the commission of the offence) and the means of the offender The 308th Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure does not convert a court of criminal justice into a forum for granting civil relief. When the Magistrate has determined the amount of the fine he should impose in view of the considerations above-mentioned, he is empowered to order the payment "to the complainant or the party injured," or both, of the whole or a part of the fine as compensation for the expenses of the prosecution, or for the offence, and "in any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter" the Court must take into account the sum so awarded.

33. But the relations of Katwaroo were not left without a remedy, inasmuch as the Indian Act XIII of 1855 allows the wife, husband, parent and child of a person whose death has been caused by a wrongful act to maintain a suit and recover damages in respect thereof.

34. In determining what degree of punishment is required in the interest of the public, the Court is accustomed to consider whether an offence is increasing or decreasing in prevalence. The circumstance that the class of offence which evoked the indignation of His Excellency in Council is dying out argues that the sentences heretofore awarded by the Courts have not proved insufficient for the ends of justice. The Court desires to assure His Excellency in Council that it views such offences with as much abhorrence as has been expressed by the Government of India, and that should necessity be shewn it will not be slow to avail itself to the utmost of the powers confided to it for their repression, and to point out to the subordinate courts that severity has become a duty.

35. The Court is constrained to express its apprehension that the imposition on a Magistrate of a severe penalty for what in any view was a mere error of judgment in a single instance, is calculated to deter from the impartial discharge of their duty all those officers who are dependent on the executive for their advancement. The Court, therefore, ventures to solicit His Excellency in Council to re-consider the orders passed on the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Leeds—an officer who during a long service has by his ability and diligence earned the respect of the High Court and it is believed the confidence of the Local Government, and whose action could not but have been influenced by the views of the law entertained by the Court to which he is subordinate.

36. Should His Excellency in Council be unable to resolve the questions suggested in the 2nd to 10th and 15th paras. of this letter in a sense favourable to the independence and authority of the High Courts, the Court prays that the points raised may be referred for the consideration and orders of the Most Noble the Principal Secretary of State for India.

No. 647 A, dated Naini Tal, the 31st August 1876.

From—B. W. COLVIN, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of the North-Western Provinces,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

IN continuation of my letter No. 610 A, dated 15th August, I am directed to forward, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying Minute* recorded by the Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces regarding the case of *Regina* v. *Fuller*.

* Dated the 18th of August.

Minute by the Honourable SIR ROBERT STUART, Chief Justice, North-Western Provinces, respecting the Resolution of the Government of India in the case of *Regina* v. *Fuller*,—dated Allahabad, the 18th August 1876.

THE terms of the Court's letter to the Government of India on the published resolution in *Regina* v. *Fuller* were carefully considered by me, and, in full concurrence with my colleagues, had and have my entire assent. But the matters embraced in that letter have suggested to my mind considerations, my views as to which I desire to record in this form.

2. That letter by the Court raises and determines four very serious questions. The *first* relates to the authority and powers of this High Court; the *second* has regard to the relative authority and powers of His Excellency the Governor General in Council; the *third* deals with the merits of the case of *Regina* v. *Fuller*; and *fourth*, and in connection with these merits, and generally, the position of Mr. Leeds, who tried, convicted and sentenced Fuller.

3. It results from the examination afforded by paras. 4, 5 and 6 of the Court's letter that the High Courts of Judicature in India are not the Courts in any sense, or in any degree, of the Government of India, or of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, but the Courts of Her Majesty the Queen, constituted and established by Her Majesty, not arbitrarily or for any undisclosed reasons, but constitutionally on the public grounds and conditions, and for the purposes and with all the rights and privileges with which Her Majesty has thought fit to invest them: the principal of these being that the High Court, or any of the Judges thereof, were not to be answerable for any act of duty done in virtue of their office

to any authority whatever, save that of Her Majesty herself in Council. This distinctly and sufficiently appears from the express terms of the charters of the several High Courts; and with respect to the High Court Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, such characteristic, quality and position of the High Courts is one of the provisions applicable to the old abolished Supreme Courts, which, by Section 11 of the said Act, are revived and applied to the substituted High Courts as will presently appear.

4. The 9th Section of the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, referred to in para. 5 of the Court's letter, further provides that "the High Court to be established in each Presidency shall have and exercise all jurisdiction and every power and authority whatsoever in any manner vested in any of the Courts in the same Presidency abolished under this Act at the time of the abolition of such last-mentioned Courts;" and by Section 10 of the same Act it is provided that "all jurisdiction now exercised by the Supreme Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay respectively over inhabitants of such parts of India as may not be comprised within the local limits of the Letters Patent to be issued under this Act establishing High Courts at Fort William, Madras and Bombay shall be exercised by such High Courts respectively." Section 11 provides that all laws then in force applicable to the abolished Supreme Courts or to the Judges of those Courts, "shall be taken to be applicable to the said High Courts and to the Judges thereof, respectively, so far as may be consistent with the provisions of this Act and the Letters Patent to be issued in pursuance thereof, and subject to the legislative powers in relation to the matters aforesaid of the Governor General of India in Council," and Section 12 saves all proceedings pending in the abolished Courts, and provides that "such proceedings, and all previous proceedings in the last-mentioned Courts, shall be dealt with as if the same had been had in the said High Court save that any such proceedings may be continued as nearly as circumstances permit, under and according to the practice of the abolished Courts respectively."

5. By Section 16 of the same Act Her Majesty is empowerd by Letters Patent to erect and establish a High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, with the like jurisdiction, powers and authority as were conferred on the other three Courts, as far as circumstances may permit, and this intention has been fully carried out by the Court's charter issued by Her Majesty's warrant under the Great Seal of England on the 17th day of March 1866 in the 29th year of Her Majesty's reign.

6. In order adequately to apprehend and appreciate the full force of these provisions of the High Court Act, it is necessary to advert to the terms of the charters of the abolished Supreme Courts. They are all three to the same effect, but that of Calcutta may be selected for the purposes of this Minute. This charter, after reciting the Act of Parliament under which it was granted, and stating the names and position of the Judges who were to compose the Court, goes on to provide as follows: "And it is our further will and pleasure that the said Chief Justice and the said Puisne Justices shall severally and respectively be, and they are, all and every of them, hereby appointed to be justices and conservators of the peace, and coroners, within and throughout the said provinces, districts and countries of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and every part thereof; and to have such jurisdiction and authority as our justices of our Court of King's Bench have, and may lawfully exercise, within that part of Great Britain called England, by the common law thereof:" and it is further and subsequently provided in the same charter that "the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal should also be a Court of Equity, and shall and may have full power and authority to administer justice in a summary manner, as nearly as may be, according to the rules and proceedings of our High Court of Chancery in Great Britain; and, upon a bill filed, to issue subpœnas and other process, under the seal of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to compel the appearance, and answer upon oath, of the parties therein complained against, and obedience to the decrees and orders of the said Court of Equity, in such manner and form, and to such effect as our High Chancellor of Great Britain doth, or lawfully may, under our Great Seal of Great Britain." And it was also provided by the charter that the Supreme Court, besides being a Court of Common Law, like the Court of Queen's Bench in England, and a Court of Equity, like the Court of Chancery in England, should be a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, "and shall have the like power and authority as Commissioners or Justice of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, have or may exercise in that part of Great Britain called England * * * * and to proceed to hear, examine, try, and determine indictments and offences, and to give judgment thereupon, and award execution thereof, and in all respects to administer criminal justice in such and the like manner and form, or as nearly as the condition and circumstances of place and persons will admit of, as our Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery do or may in that part of Great Britain called England * * * * and to all other acts which shall be necessary for the due administration of criminal justice in such manner and form, or as nearly as the circumstances and condition of the case will admit, of our Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery may do in that part of Great Britain called England." And there are various other provisions of the same nature, all showing that the Supreme Court established by the charter was not only to be modelled in the English form in all respects, but to have its jurisdiction and authority protected and enforced on the same constitutional principles as those recognized in the case of the English Courts, the only difference being that, instead of proceeding by appeal and error in Parliament, the appeal from the Supreme Court was to be to the King in Council.

7. The charter of the Supreme Court contains anxious provisions where the old East India Company is a suitor before it, and for compelling the Company's appearance and their

pleading where necessary; and with respect to the Governor General and his Council, the only provision which the charter contains relates to the safety of their persons and exemption from arrest, although in this respect the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court are placed on the same footing and are similarly exempted."

8. The Supreme Court was thus thoroughly independent and amenable to no authority whatever in the exercise of its official and judicial powers, save and except only to the King in Council; and even then in regard only to "judgments, decrees, orders or rules."

9. Such were the character, authority and powers of the old Supreme Courts, and if there was nothing else on which to base the complete independence of the High Courts as the successors of the former in the exercise of their functions, the above recitals would surely be enough, showing, as they do, not only that the Supreme Courts enjoyed the independent authority and prestige of English Courts, but they were judicially answerable solely and only to the King in Council. The express words of the charters of the High Courts, however, in which there is not the slightest recognition, directly or indirectly, or by any kind of implication, of any authority over or right of interference with, these Courts by the Governor General in Council, or any other prerogative authority whatever in India, leaves no doubt on the subject.

10. Irrespective, however, of any such provisions of the law, the reasons and the policy which determined Parliament and the Crown to invest Her Majesty's Courts, and Her Majesty's Judges in India with such official and judicial independence are very apparent.

11. In the first place the investment of the Courts with such independence exceedingly increases and magnifies the responsibility of the Judges to Her Majesty for any errors, misconduct, or misfeasance with which they might be chargeable. In the second place there are no persons or authorities in India possessed of qualifications which could fit them to supervise or in any way control Her Majesty's Courts, for, I say it with all respect, His Excellency and his Council, with one exception, are not legally and technically learned persons. They have not within themselves as a body, necessarily and intrinsically, any official, forensic, or judicial training, or experience in matters of law, and they could not, however, justly dispose (and they could not be otherwise than justly disposed), satisfactorily perform the duties of directors or superintendents of the Courts. I say with one exception, although even my honourable and learned friend Mr. Hobhouse who so ably fills the place of Legal Member of Council would not, I am sure, maintain that he is either entitled himself to exercise, or that, by force of his great knowledge and position, he can impart to His Excellency and the other Members of Council any Pretorian powers in the way of supervision, direction, or control over these Courts. And in the third place, any such authority on the part of the Governor General in Council would lead to the anomaly of the Crown acting inconsistently with, if not contradicting, not only its own royal charters, but the legislative enactments of the Imperial Parliament itself. His Excellency the Governor General in Council in India acts in a purely delegated character and exercises delegated authority, and not independently of Her Majesty the Queen and her Government as represented by her Secretary of State; and all his acts, resolutions, and proceedings are subject to Her Majesty's allowance or disallowance; and any resolution therefore of His Excellency at variance with, or purporting to be at variance with, the prerogatives and independence of the Queen's Courts would impose on Her Majesty and her Ministers the painful and anomalous duty of considering whether they would treat the Indian Courts in a manner different from, and other than, the consideration and respect which in a similar or corresponding issue, would undoubtedly be shown by another department of Her Majesty's same Government to the Courts and Judges in England. But this I hope I may believe could not possibly be. No Home Secretary in England would dream of interfering, by the expression of regrets or of opinions of approval or disapproval with the manner in which the English Judges discharge their duties and responsibilities; and it appears to me difficult, if not impossible, to understand that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India would be otherwise disposed in the case of Her Majesty's Indian courts.

12. The only element in the High Courts which might be supposed to favour, however covertly, any opposite contention might perhaps be imagined to be the presence in the High Courts of Judges who are the representatives and successors of the old Sadr Courts, which undoubtedly were to a great extent under the influence and control of the Government of India, and even of the Local Government. But the Sadr Courts were entirely abolished by the High Court Act, and it is important to observe that it is *after*, and not before, the section abolishing these Courts that its provisions determining the independent character of the Court and the appeal to Her Majesty in Council are to be found. Nor, unlike the provisions relating to the old Supreme Court, to which I have referred as having been revived and made applicable to the High Courts, is there a single word or expression in the Act, or in any of the High Court's charters, saving or continuing any portion, feature, or quality of the Sadr Courts. The independent character therefore of the High Courts is wholly unaffected by the presence, if any, in its constitution of the Sadr Court element.

13. The 9th paragraph of the Court's letter states that the distinction between the functions of the Executive Government and the High Court have in a measure been recently recognized by the Governor General in Council on the occasion of a reference made by the Honourable Sir William Muir, now a Member of Council, but then Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces. But it appears to me that it would be useful to advert more fully to the circumstances of that case, showing how completely justified the Court is in referring to it.

14. That was the case of *Girdhari Lal* v. *Hearsey*, and the question which was ultimately referred for consideration to the Government of India arose in this way. While at Dehra Dun in camp in the cold season of 1872 and 18[illegible], the Lieutenant-Governor paid a visit to the jail, and found there Girdhari Lal, the plaintiff in the suit, who ultimately, by reason of the defendant's plea of minority, lost his case in the High Court with costs, and it was for these costs which he was unable to pay that he was in jail.

15. The man being in priso[illegible]nder such circumstances excited the Lieutenant-Governor's sympathy, and His Honour had recourse to the expedient of drawing up a Resolution, dated 23rd January 1873, the 3rd paragraph of which was as follows:

"The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly thinks that the Subordinate Judge should take the earliest opportunity of proceeding under Sections 280 and 281 of Act VIII of 1859, and calling on the prisoner to file a list of his property against which proceedings may be taken, and, in default of any further means of payment being shown to exist, that the Subordinate Judge should consider whether, under the provisions of the law, he should not be released from further imprisonment." It will be observed that there is here, directly from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Subordinate Judge, what is neither more nor less than a judicial order that certain procedure should be adopted for the prisoner's release from jail, and it was ordered by His Honour that a copy of this resolution should be sent to the Subordinate Judge at Dehra and to the High Court.

16. The irregularity of this proceeding on the part of His Honour at once attracted the attention and action of the High Court; and a correspondence ensued in which the Court pointed out to the Lieutenant-Governor the error he had committed, under a mistaken view of his position and duty, by interfering, as he had done, with the Court's process, informing him distinctly that "it was the interference with a judical officer's procedure in his Court that the Court thought it necessary to notice. It regrets to see from the concluding portion of the 2nd paragraph of your letter His Honour still justifies his action." The correspondence ended by the Court's requesting that a complete copy of it should be forwarded to the Government of India.

17. In due time the Government of India communicated its opinions on the case, and there is now before me the letter from the Government of India (marked Home Department, Judicial, dated the 20th March 1874) in which these opinions are explained. In this letter His Excellency in Council points out a misapprehension on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor of the precise question for the determination of which the High Court had requested that the correspondence might be forwarded to the Government of India, and correcting that misapprehension His Excellency proceeds to remark as follows: "But the matter upon which the High Court throughout this correspondence have laid stress relates, not to the tenor of these instructions given on the spot after a visit to the jail, but to the form and substance of the instruction contained in the resolution which was published and communicated to the Court and to the Subordinate Judge of Dehra, in which the Subordinate Judge was prompted to proceed under certain sections of the Civil Procedure Code, and to call on the prisoner to file a list of his property. * * * * And what the High Court contend is that instructions and suggestions, such as those contained in this Resolution of the 23rd January, as to the course which they should pursue in the discharge of their judicial duty, should not be communicated to judicial officers subordinate to the Court. Upon this point I am to say that His Excellency the Governor General in Council concurs with the opinion expressed by the High Court, and considers that it is undesirable to issue such instructions, or to publish them in a resolution. And though His Excellency in Council is by no means prepared to lay down that the chief executive authority of a province may not properly and usefully admonish Judges in other departments of action, still less that he may not see that all remedies which the law permits are fully applied to remove unnecessary hardships in the law's operations, yet I am to observe that functions of this kind should be exercised with caution, especially having regard to the statutory powers of superintendence vested in the High Court." And the letter of His Excellency ends thus: "Though of opinion that the terms of the resolution in question have been justly objected to by the High Court, the Government of India wish at the same time to express their entire approval of the object which the Lieutenant-Governor sought to attain by the instructions of December 1872 and with the tenor of those instructions." This letter from the Government of India appears to be conclusive as to its understanding of the distinction between the functions of the Executive Government and the High Court.

18. The independence of the High Courts in relation to the Executive Government being thus thoroughly established, and also fully recognized by the Government of India itself, we were scarcely prepared for the communication from the same quarter which, to our extreme surprise, we have received, and which has occasioned this discussion. For that such a communication at least purports to, and shows a disposition to, invade the Court's independence, is clear, even if it actually and legally does not, and cannot have that effect: and the Court is entitled to complain of, and to remonstrate against, such an attitude on the part of the Executive Government towards it, as relatively an independent institution.

19. The "regret" expressed by the Governor General in Council in the 4th paragraph of the letter referred to is really a judgment by His Excellency arrived at by his mind being judicially exercised, and after calling the High Court to his bar. Now the mere statement of such a view of the matter—a statement which, however apparently extravagant, is nevertheless, with reference to the scope of the paragraph, a perfectly correct one—is almost enough to show how untenable is the position taken by the Government of India towards the High Court. But this

false position (if I may without disrespect say so) on the part of the Government towards the Court will further appear from what actually occurred in the case of *Regina* v. *Fuller*, so far as the Court is concerned.

20. That case was first brought to the knowledge of the Court by a demi-official letter from the present Local Government of these Provinces to Mr. Tyrrell, the Court's Registrar, dated the 31st of March last, enclosing the record of the case, and begging that it might be laid before the Judges, and asking their opinion as to the adequacy of the sentence. This was the first time the case came before the Court at all, and it will be observed that, however judicially the Court may be supposed to have been consulted by the Local Government, the case did not come before the Court in the form of an appeal, or by way of revision, or by any method or proceeding which necessitated or involved any hearing *in foro*, with a judicial determination thereon. The Court's opinion was simply asked as a matter of courtesy, and in accordance with a practice on the part of the Local Government of consulting the Court simply by letter where any legal difficulty was experienced in its administration—a practice, however, which I have often felt was open to many objections. Of course the Court is not bound to answer such enquiries, but the disposition of the Judges is always, if possible, to assist the Government, although they generally keep in view the possibility of the matters so submitted to them being brought before them in their proper judicial capacity.

21. On this subject the observations in the Court's letter leave nothing material to be added, and they ought, I think, to be conclusive to the mind of any one of judicial experience in criminal cases in India as to the position in which the High Court was placed, not by any act of its own, but on the unanticipated invitation of the Local Government.

22. As stated in the Court's letter, any fault that could be imputed to Mr. Leeds was at most an error of judgment, and in a single instance, and to punish him in the manner intimated in the Government's letter appears to me to be not only unjust and unreasonable, but also contrary to law. For Mr. Leeds, however amenable in a general sense, personally and socially, to the Government of India and their subordinate Governments, was not in any way answerable to any Government authority for his *judicial* conduct. In that respect he is amenable only to the High Court, and it is not even usual to entertain complaints against subordinate judicial officers without communication and consultation with the High Court as the legally constituted superior authority.

23. Respecting Mr. Leeds' conduct, however, it does not appear to me that he was guilty of any serious error of judgment; and I humbly venture to think that, having regard to the principles of culpability recognized by the criminal law, Mr. Leeds' comparative immunity from error is shown by the manner in which the facts are referred to in the letter of the Government of India itself. It is there stated that Mr. Fuller struck the syce with his open hand on his head and face, and pulled him by the hair, so as to cause him to fall down. Mr. Fuller and his family drove on to church; the syce got up, went (it would have been more correct to have said ran) into an adjoining compound, and there died almost immediately. It would appear from the medical evidence that the spleen of the deceased was in such a diseased state that very slight violence, either from a blow or fall, would have been sufficient to have caused death. Indeed, it is plain that a mere accident to the man, such as his tripping while walking or running, might have had this fatal result; but that there is nothing in the case to show that such extreme and perilous sensibility of body was known to, or could have been reasonably suspected by Mr. Fuller; and his guilt or criminal responsibility would have been the same, and neither more nor less, if Katwaroo had not died. The letter of the Government of India goes on to state that "the death of Katwaroo was the direct result of the violence used towards him by Mr. Fuller," and His Excellency in Council observes that "the High Court assumes the connection between the two events as being clear," but adding "yet, on reading Mr. Leeds' judgment, he does not find that that gentleman ever considered the effect, or even the evidence of this connection." The portion of the Court's letter thus referred to is in these terms:

"The medical evidence shows that the spleen was in a diseased condition; that death was caused by the rupture of the spleen; that this injury might have been caused by moderate violence or by a fall; and that there were no external marks of injury on the body. Under these circumstances it appears that no great violence was used, and that the accused neither contemplated nor could have foreseen that severe hurt would have resulted from the degree of violence exerted by him, much less that it should have been followed by the lamentable result of death." It will be observed that Mr. Fuller's not very violent blow and Katwaroo's death are here stated as connected facts, but not in such a way as to show Mr. Fuller's culpability in regard to the death. In fact it is unnecessary to dwell on the mere fact of the connection between the two circumstances, the material and vital question being, not whether the death did in fact result from the blow, but whether Mr. Fuller had such a guilty knowledge of the probable consequences as to make him really responsible for the fatal occurrence. But there is nothing in the record to show any such guilty knowledge on his part, or that he intended to occasion a hurt which would ordinarily or probably cause death, and every circumstance ought to have been distinctly proved, and not left to any kind of inference or suspicion. With respect to Mr. Leeds' judgment, I must really venture to differ from His Excellency in Council, and suggest that that judgment proceeds on the evidence before the Magistrate; that it distinctly states the fact of the blow or assault, as it may be called, and also Katwaroo's ultimate death; but it does not state—and, with great respect and deference, I submit it very properly does not state— these as necessarily connected facts against Mr. Fuller in the way of measuring his

culpability. Mr. Leeds was trying the case under Sections 319 and 323, Indian Penal Code, and with the judgment now before me I cannot see that he omitted any material consideration in any way arising out of the evidence.

24. Mr. Leeds cannot be charged with any mistake or error of judgment in taking a faulty view of the case before him under Sections 319 and 323, and it is correctly stated in the Court's letter that he could not have committed Mr. Fuller for trial on a charge of culpable homicide or of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. But if, by any straining of any section of the Penal Code, Mr. Fuller had been committed for trial before the Sessions Court or the High Court, the result would in all probability have been, and I think must have been, the same; if, indeed, the fine might not have been even less, for the syce had violated his duty and disobeyed his master's orders, and had incurred at least a severe reprimand, under which he might have equally taken to his heels, as Native servants often do when they are scolded, and thus ruptured his diseased spleen; for, on the evidence, it is not at all improbable that the running into the contiguous compound, ending with the fall there, caused the injury to the spleen and the death; or at least materially contributed to these two results.

25. Stated, however, at its worst, Mr. Leeds was guilty of nothing except a mistake or error of judgment; and if such mental shortcoming is to be visited with not merely judicial correction, but with personal punishment to the erring officer, there is not, I will undertake to say, a single Magistrate of any grade, European or Native, in these Provinces—I might venture to say in all India—who could pass scatheless through such an ordeal. My experience indeed as a Judge of a High Court does not point to any particular tendency on the part of Magistrates to adopt a lenient view of cases on trial before them, whether the accused persons are Europeans or Natives, but quite the reverse; and I have been particularly struck with the severity which Native Magistrates sometimes evince in these cases. Nor can I for a moment believe that in his investigation of Mr. Fuller's case Mr. Leeds was in any degree actuated, either in favor of Mr. Fuller or against Katwaroo, by any feeling relating to their being of different races. There is not the slightest indication, either in his judgment or in the record of Mr. Fuller's case, to indicate the existence of such a feeling, and I cannot appreciate the reasonableness of visiting Mr. Leeds with penal consequences, simply because he performed his duty according to the light of his intelligence and with no improper or corrupt motive. He has always borne the highest character for industry and care, and no officer subordinate to the High Court has been held in higher esteem by the Judges. I find he has been in the Civil Service of India for about fifteen years, and that he has actually served for about twelve, and during the whole of that time no fault of temper or conduct has been entertained or recorded against him. I trust therefore that the re-consideration of this matter, as requested in the Court's letter, may have its intended effect, and that the penalty recommended to be inflicted on Mr. Leeds may be cancelled. Should this not be conceded, my fear is that the moral effect of such a state of things on the young magistracy of the country may be not such as the Government of India would desire. Already there have been indications of this, and I myself have recently had occasion to repress the undue zeal of some young Magistrates.

26. In a previous part of this Minute I have referred to the regret expressed by His Excellency in Council respecting the conduct of the High Court in this matter as being a judicial opinion which invaded the Court's independent authority; and it is, I think, scarcely too much to say that if the power to administer such a censure could be justified, there is not a prosecution, suit, appeal, or any other judicial proceeding of the High Court with which the Government of India could not similarly interfere, not even excepting cases in which the Government of India itself is a party, and it is frequently a litigant. The very case under consideration is that of *Regina* v. *Fuller*, and His Excellency in Council might have been reminded that he himself, and not the friends of the deceased man, was the real and legal prosecutor, and in that sense Mr. Fuller's litigious adversary.

27. The Court's letter expresses regret on the Court's part that no intimation was conveyed to it of the intention of His Excellency in Council to take action, and no opportunity afforded it for explanation or statement before the publication of His Excellency's letter in the *Gazette*; and the Court further states that Fuller's case was, it is believed, first brought to the notice of the Government of India by published extracts from the Vernacular Press, and that these published extracts were not furnished to the Court; and the course thus pursued towards the Court does not appear from the Government of India's letter itself to have been, nor has it been in any way, explained, and this I deeply regret.

28. In some European countries the judicial office is not held in the high esteem with which it is regarded by the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and by the English Parliament, but is made subordinate to a minister who may to a large extent control the action of the courts. But it is otherwise with regard to Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature, and Her Majesty's Judges holding their Commissions, as they do, direct from the Queen herself. These Courts and Judges can even entertain and decide questions relating to the impugned validity of acts and proceedings of the Crown itself; and in India the High Courts can call in question the validity, and, if necessary, declare to be invalid, all acts, proceedings and measures on the part of the Government which can be shown to be *ultra vires* of their province. And so commissioned, this High Court will go on in the discharge of its duties and responsibilities uninfluenced by any consideration other than the true exposition of the law and the sound administration of even-handed justice.

29. I have now, and only, in conclusion to assert, which I do most confidently, that no Court, body, or constituted authority could treat the natives of this country with greater con-

sideration on all suitable occasions than this Court invariably does, never allowing any opportunity to pass of rebuking any misconduct towards them.

No. 37, dated Simla, the 12th October 1876.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE have the honour to forward the correspondence noted in the margin with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and the High Court at Allahabad on the subject of the criminal trial of Mr. Fuller by the Joint Magistrate of Agra, Mr. Leeds, in November 1875.

Letter to the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 116, dated 20th January 1876.
Letter from the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 313 A, dated 18th May 1876, and enclosures.
Letter to the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 1098, dated 7th July 1876.
Letter from the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 610 A, dated 15th August 1876, and enclosure.
Letter from the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 647 A, dated 31st August 1876, and enclosure.

2. Briefly stated, these are the facts on which Mr. Fuller was tried: He had, on account of some slight unpunctuality on the part of his syce, assaulted the man by striking him on the head and face, and pulling him by the hair. Under this assault (which Mr. Fuller alleges to have been committed with the open hand and not with the fist) the man fell down; then rose, ran into an adjoining compound, and died almost immediately. A *post-mortem* examination proved that the man had died from rupture of the spleen; for which, in the diseased condition of that organ, the violence he had suffered was sufficient cause. For this assault Mr. Fuller was indicted by Mr. Leeds, under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code, on a charge of "causing hurt to his syce," tried on that charge, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30.

3. Certain notices in the Vernacular Press drew the attention of the Government of India to the case, and on the 20th of January last, we requested the North-Western Provinces Government to furnish us with information respecting the alleged inadequacy of the sentence passed on Mr. Fuller. This information was given by that Government in its letter No. 313A, dated 18th May, and it was fully reviewed in the letter of this Government, No. 1098, dated 7th July.

4. From these two papers, Your Lordship will perceive that the case had apparently passed without notice from the Local Government previous to its receipt of our communication. Thereupon, however, the Lieutenant-Governor called the attention of the High Court at Allahabad to the case, and obtained from them an intimation that, though the sentence awarded by the Joint Magistrate was, in the opinion of the High Court, perhaps inadequate, yet that it did not seem to the Court especially open to objection. The Lieutenant-Governor, in forwarding the Court's answer, stated that, in His Honour's own opinion, the case did not call for further action.

5. In that opinion we were unable to concur. It appears from Mr. Leeds' judgment that Mr. Fuller is a European British subject; and a Magistrate of the rank of Mr. Leeds cannot inflict on a European British subject any sentence heavier than that of a fine of Rs. 1,000 and 3 months' imprisonment: whereas the punishment allowed by law for the offence of simple hurt is a fine of Rs. 1,000 and 1 year's imprisonment, to say nothing of that which may be awarded for the graver offences suggested by an illegal act resulting in death. We also thought that the occasion more specially called for the notice of superior authority, because the case was not an isolated case, but one of several in which very insufficient sentences had been passed for similar offences. It seemed to us that the course adopted by the Joint Magistrate was open to two serious objections: We believed, in the first place, that Mr. Leeds had shown a grave want of discretion in dealing with the case himself, and that he might, and ought to, have remitted to a superior tribunal the questions both of the legal degree of guilt attaching to the acts of the accused, and of the proper degree of punishment applicable thereto. We considered, in the 2nd place, that, even supposing Mr. Leeds had acted rightly in dealing with the case himself, the penalty which he inflicted on the accused was scandalously inadequate, and in fact purely nominal.

6. We accordingly intimated our regret that the Government of the North-Western Provinces had allowed the case originally to pass without notice, and that the High Court had deemed their duties and responsibilities adequately discharged by such a mere expression of opinion as the case had called forth from them. We at the same time censured Mr. Leeds for his want of judgment and judicial capacity, and desired that he should not be employed in any higher office for at least a year.

7. We have since received, as will be seen, a letter from the High Court at Allahabad, and a Minute written by the Honourable the Chief Justice Sir Robert Stuart, which deal with our observations and orders, and raise certain objections of a legal or constitutional character, on which we will comment after dealing with some separate matters.

8. Apart from their legal objections, the Court observe that the case of *Regina* v. *Fuller* was never fully laid before them, and express regret that the Government of India, by challenging their view of the case before they had arrived at a matured and deliberate judgment on it, should have virtually censured the Court on an informal expression of opinion

which they had no opportunity to explain or re-consider. Inasmuch, therefore, as the Court themselves imply that some more satisfactory result might have followed further reference to them, it must be regretted that the formal and precise character of the reply given by the Court to the enquiry of the Local Government left us no reason to suppose that it did not express their deliberate and final opinion, and, in fact, that opinion now appears to stand unchanged in all material points.

9. In their 8th paragraph, the Court, while they admit the authority of the Executive to censure or punish misconduct on the part of an officer of a subordinate Court, express an opinion that this authority would ordinarily be more fairly exercised after reference to the Court to which that officer is subordinate. We do not dispute this position; on the contrary, we have usually, on such occasions, sought the assistance of High Courts, and gladly acknowledge the aid we have received from them. We may say, in fact, that such a reference is almost invariably our practice. Certainly, in the present case, we should have been very glad if the Court had seen their way to interpose by the exercise of either their judicial or their executive functions; that is, either by calling up the case, or by rebuking the Magistrate. If the Court had so acted, we should have been relieved from the duty of reproving the Magistrate ourselves. But, as before pointed out, we had every reason to believe that the Court, having had their attention called to the case, had declared an opinion which we were unable to accept.

10. In their 10th paragraph the Court express apprehension that our resolution may impair their authority. We, however, are anxious that they should exercise their authority in such cases; and we think that our expression of regret that they have not done so is calculated rather to strengthen than to weaken their hands whenever they put in action those functions of reproof and advice which are involved in their general duty of superintendence.

11. So far as their 15th paragraph is concerned, we concur in the general expediency of the course recommended by the Court, though there are some practical difficulties in the way of always adopting it. In the present instance it was quite within the competence of the Court to have required a more formal procedure. We are willing, however, that, as far as possible, the course which the Court indicate should be adopted in similar cases for the future, and will gladly avail ourselves of any suggestion from the Court for rendering that course more generally practicable.

12. By far the most important portion of the remonstrance addressed to us by the Court lies in paragraphs 2 to 10 of their letter; and inasmuch as we cannot resolve in the sense suggested and desired by the Court, the questions raised in this part of their letter, though we do not conceive that we have in any way encroached on their authority or independence, we refer them to Your Lordship in accordance with their wishes. Whilst so doing, we are glad to acknowledge the temperate and dispassionate manner in which the Court have stated their views concerning their relations to other parts of the Indian system of Government.

13. The arguments on which the Court and Chief Justice rely in claiming for the High Court's entire independence of the Executive may be briefly stated as follows:

In establishing the old Supreme Courts of Judicature in the Presidency Towns, the Crown, they say, delegated its inherent powers for the administration of justice to tribunals intended to be generally independent of the Executive in the discharge of their functions; and it was the intention of Parliament to invest the present High Courts with a similar independence. The Statutes under which these Courts were established declare that the Judges shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure, and only empower the Governor General in Council (or the Governor in Council as the case may be) to receive their resignation and make temporary appointments to vacancies on the Bench. The Courts were, by the Act, invested with such powers as the Crown might confer on them by Letters Patent; but subject to these Letters Patent, and to the legislative action of the Governor General in Council, they were to possess the same powers as those of the Supreme and Sudder Courts which the Act abolished, as well as a general superintendence over the Courts subordinate to their appellate jurisdiction, although the rules made for this and other similar purposes were to be subject to the sanction of the Governor General in Council. The Letters Patent, moreover, only declare that the Courts should obey the requisition of the Government for such records, returns, and statements as the Government may require.

14. On these grounds, the Court question the right of the Governor General in Council to approve or condemn their action in any matter within the jurisdiction of the Court. The Court's letter also suggests that, in giving to the High Courts power and authority to administer justice and exercise superintendence over the subordinate tribunals, it was the intention of Parliament to exclude the Executive Government altogether from any share in such functions.

15. The Chief Justice carries his conclusions further. He contends that the Supreme Courts, in the exercise of their official and judicial powers, were amenable to no authority but that of the King in Council, and to this only in respect of judgments, decrees and orders appealed from; that the power of the Supreme Courts, limited only by the Letters Patent, has descended intact to the High Courts; and that no authority anywhere exists competent to review the action of the High Courts except in those cases in which appeals are preferred to the Privy Council from their decrees. The Chief Justice also goes on to compare the relations existing in India and in England, respectively, between the Judiciary and the Executive.

16. We do not think it necessary to follow the learned Chief Justice into his comparison of Indian with English arrangements; nor to enquire how far the various ranks of the Magistracy in England may be subjected to comment or correction from Her Majesty's Executive Government, or from the Houses of Parliament which influence the Executive. We have simply to enquire whether, Indian arrangements being what they are, it is beyond the province of the Governor General in Council to reprimand or to punish an Indian Magistrate whom he considers to have erred in the discharge of his duty, or to remark on what he believes to be the shortcoming of a High Court.

17. For the same reason we do not enter upon any enquiry how far the High Courts stand in the position of the Supreme Courts, and how far in that of the Sudder Courts, nor stop to point out the extremely limited jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts. The High Courts Act established machinery compounded of various pre-existing elements and some new ones, but forming a new and different whole, and the question what part it plays in our system should, we conceive, be decided on other grounds than those of inheritance or tradition.

18. By Act of Parliament the Governor General in Council is charged with the "superintendence, direction and control of the whole Civil and Military Government" of British India, subject in turn to the control of the Secretary of State in Council. The Governor General in Council is, therefore, the only authority in British India invested with the entire responsibility of every department and function of Government. There can be no question that the administration of justice is one of the most important functions of Government. Misbehaviour in the charge of judicial functions, from whatever cause proceeding, brings the administration of justice into contempt, and nothing is more calculated to derange the social order which it is the especial duty of the Government to preserve.

19. Each of the High Courts in India is invested with some important executive functions within its own province. The High Courts Act gives to them the superintendence over all subordinate Courts; with power to call for returns, and, subject to the control of Government, to make rules for practice, besides performing other acts of supervision. They have also been invested by Acts of Indian Legislature with divers controlling powers; and, in the case of some minor Civil Judges, with powers of punishment. They are, therefore, an important portion of the executive administration of the country.

20. We are quite unable to find in the High Courts Act, or in any Charter, an intention to substitute the High Court for the Government of India in that portion of the administration which consists of reviewing or controlling the acts of the Magistracy. There is no power there given to them of appointing, promoting, removing, suspending, or in any way punishing (except that reproof may follow upon superintendence) any subordinate Magistrate whatever. It can hardly be supposed that the Legislature meant to leave the whole power of reward and punishment in the hands of one authority, and the whole power of commendation, reproof, and advice in the hands of another.

21. We are equally unable to see how, in the Acts or Charters relating to the High Courts, anything can be found to show that their executive action enjoys immunity from comment, whether by the Governor General in Council, as contended by the Court, or by all other authorities, as contended by the Chief Justice. If it were so, there might be any degree of supineness on the part of a High Court, or refusal to use the powers committed to them, and yet not a word could be said, according to one view, by the authority responsible for the whole Civil Government of India, and, according to the other view, by any authority at all. With regard to the language of the High Courts Act respecting the appointment of Judges, on which the Court seem disposed to lay stress, we should rather say that if it has any bearing at all on the present question, it would, when read by the light of the history of the English judicature, lead to a conclusion very different from that drawn by the High Court.

22. Unless, therefore, we are otherwise instructed by Your Lordship in Council, we shall continue to act on the principle that it is our duty, in the ultimate resort and in adequate cases, to censure and to punish flagrant miscarriages of justice; and to comment, when necessary, on the course of the administration of justice in India. We are sensible of the delicacy of this power, and we feel assured that the Government of India will never use it wantonly or indiscreetly.

23. We have dealt with the subject in its broadest aspect, because we think that the question is distinctly so raised by the letter and minute under review. But the Court, as distinguished from the Chief Justice, do not press to its full extent the principle on which they rely. Seeing that the power of reward and punishment resides with the Executive alone, they draw a distinction between the present case and other cases which they do not specify; and they suggest (in their paragraph 8) that, though the Government of India may interfere sometimes, it is not right for anybody but themselves "to instruct the subordinate Courts touching the conduct of their judicial duties," and that the Government of India should avoid any declaration "as to the law which should have been administered, or procedure which should have been adopted, in a particular instance"

24. Upon that distinction we have to observe that, in the present instance, we have carefully guarded ourselves from expressing any opinion on the substantive law of the case; that is to say, we have expressed no opinion as to what was the legal nature of the offence of which Mr. Fuller should have been found guilty upon the evidence ultimately received by the Court. The learned Judges have bestowed some attention on that question, but we do not consider it relevant to the discussion.

25 The overt and undisputed facts of the case are that Mr. Fuller committed an act of illegal violence, and that it caused death. Between those two facts is comprehended a whole

series of offences ranging from simple hurt to wilful murder. Such an act with such a result may amount to either of those crimes, or to culpable homicide, grievous hurt, or rashness causing death. The degree of criminality depends on the intention.

26. Now there may be cases of offences triable either by a Magistrate or the Court of Sessions, according to the magnitude of the crime involved, in which the intention is so clear, and the lighter character of the offence so palpable, that a Magistrate may properly take them as established on preliminary enquiry and deal with the case himself. But in cases of homicide this is rarely proper. The question of intention is usually one of nicety and not so plain as to be decided on a preliminary enquiry.

In the present case, there was some evidence given at the trial which if believed (the Joint Magistrate did not believe it, and we have assumed that he was right), would have given to Mr. Fuller's offence a much graver complexion than Mr. Leeds considered it to possess; and we think that both the evidence and the legal definition of the offence ought to have been left to the judgment of the higher Court. Moreover, the act of illegal violence committed by Mr. Fuller belonged to a class of offences which ought, for obvious political reasons, to receive the fullest, the most public, and the most authoritative examination, whenever they occur, by a tribunal competent to inflict upon any offender, whatever his nationality, such sentence as may be found to be appropriate.

27. We therefore censured Mr. Leeds, not for an error in law, but for an error in conduct. We consider that the Joint Magistrate, having, for the trial of this case, an option between two tribunals, evinced a culpable want of discretion in selecting that one before which evidence either of the graver class of crime, or of an aggravated instance of the lighter class would be useless for want of jurisdiction. We consider further that this primary error was seriously augmented by the passing of a sentence which, if regarded only in reference to the evidence received and the indictment framed by the Joint Magistrate, was still so inadequate as to constitute a mockery of justice.

28. If we are right Mr. Leeds has been justly censured, and we are not to be debarred from censuring him because his faultly act was a judicial act. The position taken by the Court would shut us out from noticing all judicial acts, however corrupt, however arbitrary, however perverse, however calculated to bring obloquy on our administration. Such a position cannot, as we conceive, be maintained.

29. It is true that the Court seem to suggest in their 17th and 18th paragraphs that the circumstances of the case were such as under the 196th Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure left no discretion whatever to the Magistrate, and that he was bound to try the case himself on the lightest charge consistent with the undisputed facts. We have, however, much difficulty in ascertaining the precise meaning of the Court, for in their paragraph 18 they apply the reasoning of paragraph 17 to the facts actually disclosed by credible evidence; whereas the question is, what facts appeared on preliminary enquiry, and what facts should have been taken, when such grave results had happened, as fairly likely to be disclosed before a competent tribunal. To the principles expressed in paragraph 17 we take no exception. The action of the Magistrate is to depend, according to those principles, on his being satisfied, and on his own opinion. But a man may be satisfied on reasonable or unreasonable grounds, and may form his opinion with or without care and judgment. A certain degree of irrationality or carelessness is visitable with censure, and we think that such a case occurred here.

30. If indeed we thought that the law compelled a Magistrate, on preliminary enquiry, to ascertain precisely the legal character of the offence, we should at once propose to alter the rule of procedure; for the result would be to confine to the lower and least experienced Court the decision on all delicate questions of law and evidence, and to refer to the superior and more experienced Court, which moreover alone has the assistance of a jury or assessors, only those cases in which there could be little or no possible question either of law or of fact, and every such case would thus be twice fully investigated—once by the Magistrate and once by the Judge. We feel assured that the intention of the framers of the Code of Criminal Procedure was very different from that involved in this view, and that the clause in question is calculated merely to assist the discretion of the Magistrate, and to indicate the point to which he is bound to carry his investigation before relegating a case to the Sessions Court for complete trial.

31. With reference to the case mentioned by the High Court in paragraph 9 of their letter, and again by the Chief Justice, we have only to remark that this case had nothing to do with the misconduct of a Judge, and has no bearing on the present question.

32. Your Lordship will observe that both the High Court, the Chief Justice, and the Lieutenant-Governor unite in recommending that our order suspending Mr. Leeds from the exercise of his Magisterial functions may now be withdrawn in consideration of that officer's general character for ability and diligence. We are glad to receive testimony so favourable to Mr. Leeds. But our order was not passed on any consideration of his general character. It was passed with exclusive reference to what we considered to have been a flagrant miscarriage of justice in this particular case. The facts on which that opinion was founded remain unchanged. If the order we passed upon them was at any time a just one, its justice cannot now be impugned; and we are of opinion that the revocation or reversa of it would destroy the good it was intended to effect.

33. In conclusion, we observe that the High Court seem somewhat out of order in addressing their letter (though it was forwarded to us through the Government of the North-Western Provinces) direct to the Government of India instead of to the Local Government. But the subject-matter of the correspondence is so important that we do not consider it right to delay the transmission of it to Your Lordship in Council for the rectification of a mere error in form.

No. 5 (Judicial), dated India Office, London, the 22nd March 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I HAVE received and considered in Council your letter of the 12th October 1876, No. 37, together with the letter of the Registrar of the High Court of the North-West Provinces, and of the Chief Justice of that Court, enclosed therein.

2. These papers record the circumstances under which it seemed proper to Your Excellency in Council to censure Mr. Leeds, Joint Magistrate of Agra, for his proceedings in the case of Mr. Fuller, who was accused before him of an assault upon his servant, resulting in the death of the latter.

3. Your orders in this case have been commented upon at much length, both by the Court of the North-West Provinces collectively, and by the Chief Justice of that Court separately. Exception is taken in these criticisms both to the justice of the sentence passed upon Mr. Leeds, and to the propriety of any interference on the part of Your Excellency's Government with the proceedings of the High Court, or of the tribunals subject to its jurisdiction. On the present occasion I will consider the first point only, reserving for another despatch the grave constitutional questions raised by the protest of the High Court.

4. Two points in Mr. Leeds' conduct of this case are, in your judgment, open to censure. It was open to him to deal with the case himself, or to refer it to a higher Court. He decided to deal with it himself. When he had come to this decision, and had formed his judgment as to the precise legal character of the offence, it was open to him to inflict the full penalty within the scope of his powers, or to inflict a mitigated penalty. He decided to inflict a penalty so mitigated that, as you observe, it was merely nominal.

5. There can, I think, be no doubt that, upon these two points, Mr. Leeds possessed entire discretion to act according to his judgment, and for the mode in which that discretion was exercised, he is, of course, responsible.

6. The fact that Mr. Fuller's violence resulted in the death of his servant, should, in your judgment, have led Mr. Leeds to remit the matter to a higher Court for trial, both because such a Court would have been more competent to sift the evidence on which the character of the offence depended, and also because, even if no graver offence had there been brought home to Mr. Fuller than that of which he was actually convicted, the higher Court would have possessed a far larger latitude of punishment. The same consideration should also, in your view, have induced Mr. Leeds, after he had decided to deal with the case himself, to have inflicted a severer penalty.

7. The High Court, on the other hand, dwells on the well known departure of the Indian law from its English model in determining the effect of fatal consequences upon the criminal character of the illegal act.

"The law of India relating to offences against the person differs materially from the law "of England. Under the law of England, a man who commits an unlawful act, and in the "commission of such act involuntarily causes death, is guilty of murder, if the unlawful act "be a felony, or what is known to the law as a *malum in se;* and he is guilty of manslaughter, "if death ensues from any other wrongful act committed without justification or excuse.

"The framers of the Indian Penal Code denounced these principles of the law of England "as unworthy of enlightened legislation. Speaking generally (for there are exceptions), they "proceeded on the principle that a man should be held criminally responsible only for such "results of his act as he intended or knew to be probable."

And the Court develops this consideration at some length.

8. I infer from the pains which the Court have taken to expound the Indian law upon this point, that in their view your Government has censured Mr. Leeds for not taking the fatal issue into consideration in deciding on the quality of Mr. Fuller's offence. If you had done so, your orders, certainly, could not have been upheld. But I do not see how any such construction can be put upon your words. You confine yourself to those parts of the Magistrate's duty which were undoubtedly matter of discretion—his resolution to decide summarily, and the nominal amount of his sentence. Upon these points, I agree with you in thinking that Mr. Leeds, having a discretion, was bound so to exercise it as to discourage the employment of violence to servants, and to uphold in the public mind the sacredness of human life. He exercised it in a manner likely to bring about exactly opposite results, and in so doing became justly obnoxious to your censure.

9. The indiscretion of disposing by summary hearing of an offence which had caused a sacrifice of life was enhanced by the fact that the evidence upon the question of intention was certainly conflicting; while upon the intention depended the question whether the offence was trivial, and falling within the cognizance of the Magistrate, or a much graver offence, reserved for the superior tribunal. Three witnesses swore that, in addition to the blow with his hand, Mr. Fuller kicked his servant in the stomach. One witness "made no mention" of this circumstance, and the accused denied it. If the three witnesses were correct, there can be

little doubt that Mr. Fuller was guilty of a more serious offence, which Mr. Leeds had no authority to dispose of summarily. Mr. Leeds believed the accused, supported by the silence of one witness, and disbelieved the three who testified against him. Some of the reasons he gives for this view are certainly open to serious criticism; yet it is quite possible he may have been right as to the facts. But this conflict of evidence very much adds to Mr. Leeds' responsibility in deciding, as he practically did, that the superior Court could not have convicted Mr. Fuller of the graver crime.

10. The fatal consequence of Mr. Fuller's violence did not, according to Indian law, increase its criminal character; but it did increase most materially the importance of ascertaining the exact nature of the crime committed, not only accurately, but in such a manner that the accuracy of the decision should be generally recognized. When death has been caused, it is of the utmost importance to satisfy the community that impartial justice has been done, and this necessity is specially urgent where the deceased is dependent and helpless, and the person causing death belongs to a superior class of society. In Western countries, public feeling has been dangerously moved in such instances by the suspicion that an undue leniency was likely to be exercised on account of the difference in position between the deceased and the accused. Perhaps no such danger is to be apprehended in India; but the duty is not less imperious of guarding against a misconstruction which would be dishonouring to the law and would diminish the security of life.

11. It was doubtless not without pain that Your Excellency inflicted a censure upon an officer to whose general conduct so many high authorities have borne favourable testimony. I do not doubt that you gave, and will continue to give, full weight to such important recommendations. But I am of opinion that the inadequate condemnation of misconduct such as that of which Mr. Fuller was guilty is likely, especially in India, to be attended with great public mischief, and therefore I think that you were fully justified in severely noticing Mr. Leeds' treatment of the case.

12. In conclusion, I must express my conviction that, in your course throughout this difficult case, Your Excellency has been guided by an anxious care for the more helpless classes under your rule, and have to assure you of the warm sympathy of Her Majesty's Government with the feelings by which your conduct has been inspired.

No. 6 (Judicial), dated India Office, London, the 22nd March 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I HAVE made some observations in Despatch No. 5, of this day's date, upon Your Excellency's orders in regard to Mr. Leeds, so far as they concerned the conduct of that Magistrate.

2. Before any notice of it was taken by your Government, your predecessor had directed the attention of the Government of the North-West Provinces to the case. Under the Indian Law, the High Courts possess the power of their own motion of calling up and re-hearing criminal causes disposed of by the subordinate Courts, and, if need be, of revising their sentences. Having regard to this power, the Government of the North-West passed on the inquiry of your predecessor to the High Court, and received from them a reply, stating that "the sentence though perhaps lighter than the High Court would have been disposed to inflict under the circumstances, did not appear to be specially open to objection." In reference to this reply, Your Excellency observes—"The Governor General in Council cannot but regret that the High Court should have considered that its duties and responsibilities in this matter were adequately fulfilled by the expression of such an opinion."

3. The High Court conceived that in this passage of your Secretary's letter, as well as in the censure passed upon Mr. Leeds, Your Excellency had exceeded your province, and dealt with matters which were not within your competence. The Court, in expressing this opinion, further requested that, in case you should feel yourself unable to accede to their view, the points raised by them should be referred for my consideration and orders.

4. I have carefully considered in Council the matters so referred to me, and have now to make the following observations upon them. The Judges of the High Court, in discussing the action of the Executive Government, rely partly upon the language of the Act and Letters Patent by which the High Court has been established, partly upon the independence of the Executive, which, according to the general intention of English legislation, is accorded to Courts of Justice. The Chief Justice, in a separate Minute, holds similar, though stronger, language.

5. The material question raised is, whether Your Excellency, in the measures you have taken, has exceeded the province which, either by law or by practice, has been assigned to the Executive Government. In considering this point, it is material to bear in mind that some of the functions exercised by the High Courts in India are, according to the practice of this country, strictly executive functions. The supervision of the subordinate Courts, so far as any means exist of exercising it at all, is here confided to officers who form a portion of the Executive Government, and, in respect to the tenure of their office, possess no judicial

independence. Unpaid Magistrates who misconduct themselves are reproved, or, if need be, removed by the Lord Chancellor. In the case of Stipendiary Magistrates, a similar duty devolves upon the Home Secretary. The review of the decisions of subordinate tribunals belongs, of course, to superior Courts; but the action by which they are submitted to the consideration of a superior Court, so far as it is exercised by any public authority at all, is initiated by the Attorney General or at the instance of an Executive Department.

6. In this case, therefore, it appears to me that the question of the relations between the Judicial and Executive authorities is not in reality raised. In censuring Mr. Leeds, and in expressing your regret that the authority responsible for doing so did not bring his proceedings under judicial review, Your Excellency was dealing with purely executive functions, which it is your special province to control. The fact that these functions are, by an exceptional arrangement, partially committed to the High Court does not, in my judgment, alter their executive character, or withdraw them from the superintendence of the Executive Government.

7. The peculiar character of the duties, however, in respect to which your opinion was expressed, has escaped the notice of the Judges of the High Court, and they have conceived themselves bound to raise the much wider question whether, and how far, the mode in which their judicial duties is performed is a proper subject for the animadversion of the Government of India. The question is not in my view raised by these papers. It is, therefore, now, and I trust will long remain, purely speculative. If, therefore, the Judges had not distinctly requested my opinion on the point, I should have preferred to reserve the consideration of it till the necessity for a decision practically arose.

8. The question the Judges of the High Court have, however, formally submitted for my decision, is whether "they are subject to the executive authority of Your Excellency in Council, further than is declared by the Letters Patent, and whether it is in the province of Your Excellency in Council, in a published Resolution, to approve or condemn the action of the Court in any matter which falls clearly within the functions committed to that Court." The Chief Justice, in the Minute appended by him to the letter of the High Court, lays down, in support of this view, "that the Indian High Courts enjoy the independent authority and prestige of the English Courts."

9. It seems to me that in this contention the vital difference between the tenure of English and Indian Judges is overlooked. Until the Act of Settlement all English Judges held their office, as Indian Judges do now, during Her Majesty's pleasure. When Parliament desired to assure their independence and to withdraw them from the authority of the Executive, it enacted that their Commissions should be made "during good behaviour." But when Parliament set up the existing High Courts of India in the year 1861, it did not think fit to adopt towards them the same policy which had been adopted and maintained towards the Courts in England. On the contrary, it was specially enacted that the Judges in all the Courts established under the Act of 1861 should "hold their offices during Her Majesty's pleasure."

10. It appears to Her Majesty's Government impossible to treat this difference, deliberately established between the Indian and the English Courts, as accidental or inoperative. In withholding from the Indian Judges the independence of the Executive, which had been on a solemn occasion formally conferred upon the English Judges, Parliament must be taken to have fully intended the consequences of the important distinction which it was sanctioning.

11. The right to dismiss any person holding an office, carries necessarily with it a right to indicate the conduct which may, if persisted in, incur dismissal. In other words, it involves the right to approve or condemn the action of the officer who is so liable to be dismissed.

12. I gather from some phrases used by the Court, and in his Minute by the Chief Justice, that a distinction is drawn in their minds between the powers vested in Her Majesty and those vested in Your Excellency. This distinction may be sustained when applied to any act of a formal character. A Judge might obviously decline to accept his dismissal from Your Excellency alone, and might ask to be assured that Her Majesty's pleasure had been taken; but in any case it could be only through you that such an intimation could be conveyed. The expression of approval or disapproval on Her Majesty's behalf to Her servants who hold office at Her pleasure, is one of the most important functions with which you are charged. You fulfil it in conformity with your instructions and subject to your responsibility to the Crown. But it does not appear to me that any person holding Her Majesty's Commission can claim to be informed of Her pleasure in any more direct or authoritative way than by a communication from the Viceroy.

13. This appears to me to be in strict right the relation subsisting between your Government and the Judges in India. But it is not necessary for me to state to you that, as a matter of policy, any executive action trenching on the independence of Judges in the exercise of their purely judicial functions, could only be justified by reasons of extreme necessity. Your Excellency is as deeply impressed as Her Majesty's Government with the importance of maintaining intact that confidence in the impartiality of the law Courts which any interference of the Executive, except under pressure of such reasons, would destroy.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial), —No. 690A., dated 30th April 1877.

READ again—

A despatch addressed to the Secretary of State, No. 37, dated the 12th October last, and its enclosures.

Read—

A despatch from the Secretary of State No. 5, dated 22nd March; also a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 6, dated 22nd March.

RESOLUTION.—THE High Court at Allahabad in their Registrar's letter No. 2431, dated 5th August 1876, and the Honourable the Chief Justice in his Minute, dated 18th August 1876, took certain objections to the action of the Government of India in publishing the letter in this Department, dated 7th July 1876, which commented on the orders passed by Mr. Leeds, Joint Magistrate of Agra, and by the High Court itself in the case of Mr. Fuller, who was charged with causing the death of his syce by illegal violence.

2. As the Governor General in Council was unable to accept the views adopted by the learned Judges, His Excellency determined, at the High Court's request, that the entire correspondence should be submitted for the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. This was done in the despatch of the Government of India, No. 37, dated the 12th October last; and the Secretary of State has now replied in two separate despatches, Nos. 5 and 6, dated the 22nd of March last.

3. These despatches deal with constitutional questions of high importance; and in view of the general interest of the subject, His Excellency in Council considers that they should be forwarded for the information of the Judges of the High Court, and should be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and of the papers mentioned in the preamble be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for information and communication to the Honourable the Judges of the High Court; and that the entire correspondence be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

From ARTHUR HOWELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—No. 691, dated Simla, the 30th April 1877.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, and for communication to the Judges of the High Court at Allahabad, two despatches from the Secretary of State, Nos. 5 and 6, dated the 22nd March 1877, together with a copy of the despatch from this Government, No. 37, dated the 12th October last, to which they reply.

2. This correspondence deals with the action of the Governor General in Council in regard to the case of Mr. Fuller of Agra, who was tried before Mr. Leeds, Joint Magistrate, for causing the death of his syce.

3. You will perceive that the Governor General in Council, finding himself unable to acquiesce in the view of this case and of the important questions raised in connection with it, which the learned Judges of the High Court adopted, resolved, as requested by them, to submit the entire correspondence to the Secretary of State for India.

4. These despatches convey the Secretary of State's decision both as to the constitutional questions involved and as to the conduct of Mr. Leeds. Considering the great importance and general interest of this correspondence, the Governor General in Council has directed its publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

5. You will receive a separate letter in respect to Mr. Leeds.

From ARTHUR HOWELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—No. 692, dated Simla, the 30th April 1877.

From the Secretary of State, to the Government of India, Nos. 5 and 6, dated 22nd March 1877.

MY letter of this day's date, No. 691, forwards to you the two despatches noted on the margin,—one of which deals with the conduct of Mr. Leeds, and the other with the important constitutional questions raised by the High Court of Allahabad in reference to the orders of the Governor General in Council in the case of Regina *versus* Fuller.

2. I am to say in reference to the former despatch that the Governor General in Council considered necessary at the time to mark with severity his sense of the serious errors into which Mr. Leeds was betrayed in his judgment on that case.

3. His Excellency in Council did so however with regret, for he was fully aware of the general high character for zeal and ability borne by Mr. Leeds.

4. The orders of the Secretary of State now received so entirely vindicate the interests of public justice that His Excellency in Council is of opinion that it is no longer necessary to continue the punishment under which Mr. Leeds is suffering.

5. In accordance therefore with the recommendation of the High Court, supported by the Lieutenant-Governor in your predecessor's letter No. 610 A, dated 15th August last, I am directed to say that the Governor General in Council is pleased to remove the restriction placed on Mr. Leeds' promotion, and you are at liberty to place him in charge of a district as soon as a suitable opportunity offers.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 1940, *dated* 26*th April* 1877.

Read relief report for the week ending 14th April 1877, from the Collector of Kistna district, dated 17th April 1877, and from the Collector of Kurnool, dated 19th and 21st April 1877.

THE Board submit to Government the detailed relief reports for the Kistna and Kurnool districts for the week ending 14th April, in continuation of Board's Proceedings, 20th April 1877, No. 1817.

2. In Kistna prices are lower, rice having fallen in three, and cholum and ragi each in four taluks. The only case of rise of price is that of cumboo in Guntoor; other prices are stationary. Ragi has fallen very considerably in Guntoor and Bandar. Rain was registered at four stations, the fall at Vissanapett being 3 inches and at Vinukonda 1·93 inches.

3. In Kurnool rice has fallen at one station, Nandial, and is unchanged elsewhere. Cholum has risen at Nandikotkur, Pattikonda and Nandial, but fallen at Cumbum; ragi is stationary except at Nandial where it has risen. These changes of price, however, are nowhere very great. Six-tenths of an inch of rain fell at Nandial, and showers in two other taluks.

4. The only work in progress in Kistna is the Commaneer Canal extension which employed 2,423 labourers, and on which Rs. 47,259 have been expended from famine funds.

5. The numbers in the different taluks in Kurnool are compared below with those for the previous week :—

	7th April.	14th April.	
Ramalkota ...	40,301	32,995	— 7,306
Nandikotkur ...	12,330	12,232	— 98
Nandial ...	31,103	28,044	— 3,059
Sirwell ...	16,449	16,630	+ 181
Koilkuntla ...	32,679	32,381	— 298
Pattikonda ...	26,289	22,010	— 4,279
Cumbum ...	46,346	46,737	+ 391
Markapur ...	11,178	13,475	+ 2,297
Total ...	216,765	204,504	—12,261

The decrease in Ramalkota was due to drafts to the East Coast Canal. That in Pattikonda is stated to be nominal only, some coolies having been under transfer from one work to another; and that in Nandial is ascribed to concentration of labour. There is increase in the Cumbum division, ascribed to the opening of new works in Markapur. A new road, item No. 10, with 1,900 coolies, seems to have been started, and the Collector is requested to report on the necessity for this measure which seems to the Board undesirable. Those wanting employment might get it at the existing works or at the East Coast Canal. Of the coolies employed in the district, 190,690, or 93 per cent., were on 41 works having more than 1,500 coolies, and the average number on these works was 4,651.

6. Wages appear to be unchanged except in the Cumbum division. The new scale of money-wages has been introduced into Markapur, and is based on the price of rice 7½ seers. In Cumbum, money-wages to grain at 6 seers are paid in part, and there is an entirely new scale of purely grain wages, *viz.*, 60 tolas, 50 tolas and 30 tolas, also in force. This, it is presumed, has some connection with the recent orders of Government directing that the grain locally purchased should be used in payment of wages; but apparently it was not intended that the wages should be entirely in grain, but rather that the portion of the wage representing grain value should alone be given in kind. Orders are requested on the point.

G. O., 10th April 1877, No 1391.

7. In Kistna 2,998 persons, of whom 2,712 were in camps and relief houses, were in receipt of gratuitous relief.

The corresponding numbers in Kurnool, including in the former class the children on receipt of 3 pies a day, were 53,111 and 39,317. Children largely preponderate, as shown below, under both kinds of relief. :—

	In camps.	Village.	Total.
Men ...	2,057	2,496	4,553
Women ...	2,830	3,893	6,723
Children ...	34,430	7,405	41,835
	39,317	13,794	53,111

The comparison by taluks is as follows :—

	7th April.	14th April.	
Ramalkota	16,060	13,726	— 2,334
Nandikotkur	2,205	3,286	+ 1,081
Nandial	5,750	7,185	+ 1,435
Sirwell	2,776	3,151	+ 375
Koilkuntla	5,409	10,000	+ 4,591
Pattikonda	10,652	4,460	— 6,192
Cumbum	3,172	6,453	+ 3,281
Markapur	817	4,850	+ 4,033
Total. ...	46,841	53,111	+ 6,270

The decrease in Pattikonda is nominal and is due to imperfect return, so that the true increase is larger than that shewn. The increase is very great in Koilkuntla and in the Cumbum division. The report states that it is feared that the village reddies are abusing their relief powers, but that prompt measures are being adopted to check this.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 14th April 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 14th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women	Children	Total.	Men	Women.	Children	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kistna	Bapatla	..	65,000	2,171	38,927	39,247 8,332	1,226	111	1,448	941	34	2,423	396	739	618	1,753
	Bezwada	..	30,655	344	14.992	14,992 6,433	656	76	Not reported		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repalli	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	425	58	..	..	..	..	458	261	461	1,180
	Palnad	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nandigama	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nuzvid	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	8	15
	Sattenapalli	...	...	...	...	..	3	3	..	..	..	...	26	21	3	50
	Total	..	90,000	3,515	53,919	69,004	2,416	249	1,448	941	34	2,423	887	1,021	1,090	2,998
Kurnool	Ramalkota	..	..	18,468	9,73,815	9,73,815	10,149	3,595	10,068	16,902	6,025	32,995	576	995	12,155	13,726
	Nandikotkur	..	..	6,868	1,54,323	1,54,323	10,006	1,420	3,943	6,009	2,280	12,232	385	695	2,206	3,286
	Nundial	..	..	18,654	4,75,872	4,75,872	8,018	1,910	9,136	13,828	5,080	28,044	643	943	5,599	7,185
	Sirwell	..	..	9,390	2,49,373	2,49,373	2,484	379	5,232	8,853	2.545	16,630	102	174	2,875	3,151
	Koilkuntla	..	..	17,368	4,70,564	4,70,564	8,411	3,162	10,209	16,115	6,057	32,381	751	1,188	8,061	10,000
	Pattikonda	..	..	13,586	2,73,466	2.73,466	3,887	800	7,470	11,497	3,043	22 010	271	300	3,889	4,460
	Cumbum	..	..	31,634	5,62,492	5,62,492	7,656	2,314	20,366	21,120	5,251	46,737	644	843	4,966	6,453
	Markapur	..	..	12,257	1,63,427	1,63,427	5,548	1,165	5,612	5,467	2,396	13,475	1,181	1,585	2,084	4,850
	Total	..	37,21,000	..	1,28,220	33,23,332	33,23,332	56,159	14,745	72,036	99,791	32,677	2,04,504	4,553	6,723	41,835	53,111

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 26th April 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Scarcity in Western and Southern India.

No. 27, dated India Office, London, 29th March 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 16th of February, No. 11 of 1877, forwarding a summary of the principal matters which have engaged your attention in connection with the famine in Madras and Bombay since the 9th February, has been considered by me in Council.

2. Among the enclosures to the despatch are Minutes by Sir Richard Temple on the condition of Chingleput and North Arcot. In Chingleput the redeeming feature is that, in consequence of the presence of three railways in the district, the markets are well supplied with grain, but I regret to observe that the death-rate is very high in the relief camps, and that a heavy mortality among the cattle is expected, unless showers fall within the next six weeks. As this is the third bad season in the district, it cannot be regarded as matter for surprise that the Collector does not anticipate that more than half the land revenue will be realized.

3. In North Arcot, which Sir Richard Temple has now visited for the second time, he found the condition of the district less favourable than he had hoped it would prove when making his first enquiries. I trust that the Government of Madras has disposed of the departmental difficulties which have delayed the commencement of certain relief works, by appointing a superior officer, as suggested by Sir Richard Temple, for the general direction and control of all relief operations in the district.

4. I am glad to understand that Sir Richard Temple considers the relief arrangements in Mysore to be "carefully and economically conducted," and that, in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, "the condition of the people is fair and good, and the private trade in grain extraordinarily active."

5. I concur in the opinion expressed by Your Excellency in Council and by the Government of Bombay as to the mischief of yielding to a strike on relief works attributable to combination.

6. The question of granting remissions of land revenue in Madras has been very properly left to the discretion of the Government of that Presidency.

7. It is satisfactory that the returns again show a decrease in the number of persons on the relief works in Madras, the aggregate number being, for the week under report, 876,000, as against 908,410 in the previous week. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is also reduced by more than 7,000, the figures being for the present week 53,287, and for the previous week 60,402.

No. 29 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 6th April 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council dated 23rd February, No. 12 of 1877, forwarding further Minutes and Memoranda by Sir R. Temple relative to the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The information contained in this despatch and its enclosures has been for the most part anticipated by telegrams from Your Excellency in Council. The Minutes of Sir R. Temple are full of interest, and I have only to record that the intelligence to be gathered from the despatch and its enclosures is on the whole more re-assuring than could have been anticipated.

3. I fully concur in the praise bestowed by Your Lordship in Council on the punctuality, care and ability with which the taluka returns of the Bombay Presidency have been prepared, and I join with your Government in congratulating the Government of Bombay "on the manner in which the substancial safety of some five millions of people is being secured under circumstances of great danger."

No. 217, dated Bombay, the 28th April 1877.

From—C. E. BUCKLAND, Esq., C.S., *Private Secy. to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
To—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., *Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

I AM directed by Sir Richard Temple to submit the papers named in the margin on the subject of the imports of grain into the Presidency of Madras and its transport by the Madras Railway.

1. Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated Bombay, 28th April 1877.
2. Memorandum by Captain Bisset, R.E., of the imports of grain into the Presidency of Madras by sea and land.
3. Memorandum by Captain Bisset, R.E., on the movements of grain by the Madras Railway from August 1876 to March 1877.

2. In consideration of the interest attaching to the subject, the statistical tables contained in these memoranda have been placed at the disposal of the press for the information of the mercantile world.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bombay, the 28th April* 1877.

LATER information makes it desirable to state finally the statistics of the imports of food grains into the Presidency of Madras since the commencement of the scarcity of 1876-77. Copies of certain notes and memoranda by Captain Bisset are forwarded.

2. It was assumed originally on the published data of the Madras Board of Revenue that the imports before the month of November were altogether inconsiderable. The despatches of grain by rail from Madras were however during the months of August, September and October so much in excess of the total imports thus shown that it was doubted whether the Board's statements were complete. And on further inquiry it was ascertained that the 5,637 tons shown as imported during August, September and October from beyond the Presidency were supplemented by an import amounting to 38,000 tons from ports known by the Madras Board of Revenue as "subordinate ports."

3. Thus before November, the month previously recognised by me as the beginning of heavy imports, there were delivered into Madras a total of 44,000 tons of food grains. Some corrections have been made in the returns for the period from November onwards, the estimated imports for March having been very much exceeded by the actuals both at Madras and at the minor ports on the East and West Coasts, and the whole supply taken by the Presidency has to be stated at 535,000 tons.

4. The following is the abstract of importations in the Presidency of Madras :—

	Tons.
By sea from Bengal, Burma, Orissa and Ganjam to Madras and other East Coast ports	356,000
To Beypore	118,000
By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway	61,000
Grand Total ...	535,000

5. The following is an abstract of the quantities of grain which were carried away by rail from Madras into the interior :—

	Tons.
To Chingleput district	514
„ North Arcot	22,316
„ Mysore territory	45,542
„ Salem district	5,486
„ Coimbatore and Malabar	1,878
„ Cuddapah district	33,045
„ Bellary and Kurnool	37,335
Total ...	146,454

6. The despatches of grain from Madras from 3,000 tons in August rose to over 10,000 tons in October, and to more than 13,000 tons in November, from which time the despatches have been limited only by the carrying powers of the Madras Railway.

7. Hence it is apparent that there was a very great activity in the grain trade of Madras during the autumn,—a fact very material to the estimate which was formed of the conjuncture arising at that period.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum by CAPTAIN W. S. S. BISSET, R. E., *on special duty, dated Bombay, the 28th April* 1877.

THE following notes are based upon returns which have just been obtained from Madras. The very extensive importation into Madras of grain from the subordinate ports during the months of August, September and October 1876 had escaped my notice, and I have to express my thanks to Captain Coaker, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer, and to Mr. H. E. Church, Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, for having called attention to the matter and for having assisted me in obtaining the additional statistics now presented.

For the months of August, September and October 1876, the published statements of the Madras Board of Revenue show the import of food grains into the port of Madras at a total of 5,637 tons. During the same period the Madras Railway alone carried out of Madras 20,446 tons of grains, and the question arose where this supply came from.

The figures thus published are found to be the imports from non-subordinate ports only, the imports of food grains from the ports subordinate to the Madras Presidency during these months having actually amounted to 38,000 tons in addition to the 5,637 tons above mentioned.

During November and December 1876, 55,466 tons were delivered in Madras from beyond the Presidency, and 30,000 tons from the subordinate ports; while during the first three months of 1877 the imports of food grains into the port of Madras amounted to 165,852 tons from ports beyond, and 36,000 tons from other ports within the jurisdiction of the Local Government. The imports into the port of Madras commencing in August with a total of 15,000 tons steadily rose up to January 1877 when the total imports from all sources into Madras alone exceeded 80,000 tons.

The total food supply made available in Madras from August 1876 to the end of March was therefore—

	Tons.
From subordinate ports	104,000
From non-subordinate ports	227,000
Total ...	331,000

Of this vast supply, the Madras Railway forwarded from Madras over 146,000 tons, its maximum despatches having amounted to 35,000 tons during the month of March.

Up to the end of March the minor East Coast ports of Negapatam, Tuticorin and others imported 25,000 tons of grain, and this supply enabled Southern India to send to the more distressed districts served by the Madras Railway over 15,000 tons of food grain; Mysore taking over 8,000 tons of this amount.

During the same period, Beypore and Calicut received approximately 63,000 tons of food grains. Of this over 35,000 tons was sent up by rail, nearly all to Coimbatore, Salem and Mysore. The Malabar district probably received much of this by land, for it sent away by rail 5,000 tons of grain more than it received.

The total up to the end of March has been assumed at 55,000 tons.

The other ports on the West Coast are said to have received 52,750* tons up to the end of February, and this large supply has all been distributed by cart.

If the period from August to October 1876 be included, the total imports into the Madras Presidency will be seen to be as follows:—

Import of food grains into the Presidency of Madras.

MADRAS RECEIVED IN	From ports beyond the Presidency or non-subordinate ports.	From subordinate ports.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
August 1876	1,769		
September „	875	38,000	43,637
October „	2,993		
November „	26,792	30,000	85,466
December „	28,674		
January 1877	72,985		
February „	57,421	36,000	201,852
March „	35,446		
Total .	226,955	104,000	330,955
Other East Coast ports received from all sources			25,000
Grand Total Madras and East Coast ...			355,955
Beypore and Calicut received from all sources			63 000
Other West Coast ports ditto ditto			55,000
Grand Total of West Coast ports ..			118,000

	Tons.
The Northern districts received by rail from Great Indian Peninsula Railway	61,000

The above figures abstracted show the total imports as follows:—

By sea from Bengal, Burma, Orissa and Ganjam to Madras, Tuticorin, &c.	356,000
By sea into Beypore and other West Coast ports ...	118,000
By Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Northern and Central India into the Madras Presidency	61,000
Grand Total ...	535,000

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R. E.,*
On special duty

Memorandum by CAPTAIN W. S. S. BISSET, R. E., *on special duty, dated Dhond, the 25th April* 1877.

THE three accompanying statements abstracted from returns furnished, at Sir Richard Temple's request, by the officers of the Madras Railway Company, contain statistics of considerable interest to the mercantile world.

The first exhibits the movements of food grains on the Madras Railway for March 1877; the second shews month by month the quantity of food grain delivered by rail into each district; and the third exhibits the total quantities received in each district from the 1st August to the 31st March, as well as the source from which the supplies have been drawn. In Statement No. II the last column professes to shew the total delivery of each month by the Madras Railway; but it is necessary to explain that a considerable portion of the grain invoiced from Northern India in December 1876 and January 1877 was not actually delivered in the Madras Presidency till the month of February.

The best month's work out of Madras has been that of March, when nearly 35,000 tons of grain were despatched; the best month's work from Beypore that of January, when over 10,000 tons of grain were carried; and the best month's work from the northern end that of February, when the actual quantity of grain sent southwards from Raichore was approximately 18,000 tons.

Up to the end of March there was no effective increase to the engine power, for although the additional engines were in the hands of the Madras Railway Company, the drivers for these engines had not reached their posts till the first week of April.

With the increased demand which is just beginning to be felt in the Ceded Districts of Madras, and which, in my humble opinion, is likely to grow daily till the rains fall, the additional engine power will be fully engaged; and it may be worthy of notice that, while the despatches of grain from Madras cannot be largely increased without suspension of the ordinary traffic, there is even now train-room for many more grain wagons from the north.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R. E.,*
On special duty.

No. I.

Madras Railway.

Movement of Food Grains for month ending 31st March 1877.

Forwarded from	Received at											
	Madras District.	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Codoor and Wontimettah.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputri.	Bellary.	Adoni.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	29	4,677	12,958	2,358	465	...	407	7,426	2,955	2,955	517	34,747
Beypore	...	293	1,679	2,308	3,017	372	...	...	...	...	...	7,669
South Indian Railway	2	26	499	636	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,209
G. I. P. Railway	30	1	64	16	...	...	...	338	343	4,441	3,293	8,226
North Arcot	15	47	97	70	...	...	6	28	...	4	...	267
Salem	...	4	87	189	10	...	...	4	...	...	...	294
Coimbatore	...	8	100	209	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	391
Total ...	76	5,056	15,484	5,786	3,612	372	413	7,796	3,298	7,100	3,810	52,803
							8,209					

Traffic Manager's Office,
Madras;
The 24th April 1877.

H. E. CHURCH,
Traffic Manager.

No. II.

Madras Railway.

Statement exhibiting month by month the total amount of food grain received from all sources in the following Districts per Madras Railway from 1st August 1876 to 31st March 1877.

	Received in								
	Madras or Chingleput District.	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Cuddapah District.	Bellary and Kurnool Districts.	Total delivery of the month.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1876.									
August	429	653	3,049	642	1,667	2,169	782	3,359	12,750
September	328	1,949	6,173	1,264	1,238	615	762	5,040	17,369
October	234	1,863	14,485	1,643	925	839	2,641	8,466	31,096
November	368	1,879	10,194	2,183	1,962	1,324	4,760	15,189	37,859
December	107	6,755	11,515	4,475	3,451	868	10,091	21,729	59,011
1877.									
January	201	5,034	12,072	4,908	3,567	966	8,856	20,455	56,059
February	143	4,165	9,220	4,037	3,826	525	9,389	13,614	44,919
March	76	5,056	15,484	5,786	3,612	372	8,209	14,208	52,803
Total ...	1,886	27,354	82,192	23,610	20,248	7,678	45,490	102,161	310,957

W. S. S. BISSET.

No. III.

Madras Railway

Statement exhibiting the total quantities of food grain forwarded from and received at the following places per Madras Railway from 1st August 1876 to 31st March 1877.

Forwarded from	Received at								
	Madras or Chingleput District.	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Cuddapah District.	Bellary and Kurnool Districts.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	514	22,316	45,542	5,486	1,869	9	33,045	37,335	146,454
Beypore	67	2,501	11,858	7,184	10,773	1,856	523	678	35,430
G. I. P. Railway	329	297	2,208	148	10	.....	4,138	53,553	60,683
S. I. Railway	78	514	8,197	3,170	1,617	824	585	362	15,347
N. Arcot District	761	701	3,561	769	795	283	3,160	640	10,670
Salem District	84	381	4,025	1,540	453	78	467	271	7,299
Coimbatore District	17	410	3,337	3,747	1,177	225	647	250	9,810
Malabar District	16	130	2,559	1,467	3,548	4,399	44	4	12,167
Mysore Territory	9	43	883	89	1	4	.....	25	1,054
Cuddapah District	11	28	.....	1	.....	.....	1,296	1,236	2,572
Bellary and Kurnool Districts	.....	53	22	9	5	.....	1,585	7,807	9,481
Total ...	1,886	27,374	82,192	23,610	20,248	7,678	45,490	102,161	310,957

W. S. S. BISSET.

Weekly Condition Report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 11.)

Condition report for week ending 21*st April* 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets fairly supplied. Prices slightly fluctuating. There was no rain in any of the taluks during the week, and the prospects of the season, therefore, continue to be very unfavourable. Irrigated ragi, sugarcane and other garden produce were sown in some places. The standing crops generally are in tolerably good condition. Public health has not improved; cholera and small-pox being still prevalent, more or less, throughout the district. Cattle suffer from want of forage and also, in some parts, from murrain.

Kolar District.—Markets sufficiently supplied, and, except in four taluks, where there were slight fluctuations, the prices were stationary. No rain fell in any of the taluks. The state of the crops continues to be the same as in last week. The prospects have not improved as the expected rains have held off. Cholera, small-pox, and fevers prevail. Cattle suffer generally from want of good fodder.

Túmkúr District.—Markets fairly supplied. Prices steady, except in the Chiknayakanhalli, Honnavalli and Kunigal taluks where they have fallen slightly. Rain is reported to have fallen in the taluks of Maddagiri, Chiknayakanhalli, Kunigal and Kadaba, three tanks in the last-named taluk receiving from 20 days' to 2 months' supply of water. There has been no change since the last report in agricultural prospects. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent.

Mysore District.—Markets sufficiently supplied. Prices were stationary, except in the Chamrajnagar and Yedatore taluks where there was a slight rise. Rain is reported to have fallen in all the taluks except Yedatore; the fall registered at Mysore being 70 cents, and from 8 cents to 1·80 inches in other taluks. The tanks in the Mysore, Chamrajnagar and Perivapatna taluks have received a small supply of water. Drinking water, however, is still scarce in parts of the Mysore, Talkad and Mandya taluks. The crops below river channels are progressing favourably. Javari generally is doing well. Fresh sowings of javari and oil-seeds are being made in several villages, and more rain is anxiously looked for. Cholera and small-pox still prevail. Cattle in parts of the Chamrajnagar, Ashtagram, Mandya, Malvalli and Yedatore taluks suffer from murrain

Hassan District.—Markets sufficiently supplied. Prices slightly fluctuating. Rain fell in all the taluks, and a small supply of water has been stored in some tanks. The rainfall registered in the taluks varied from 44 cents to 1·35 inches. The paddy crop in the Manjarabad taluk has benefited by the recent rains, and in the Malnad tracts of Arkalgúd, it is doing well. Maize was sown afresh in parts of the Hassan taluk. This and other cereals in the Attikuppa and Channaraypatna taluks, as well as under channels in the Narsipur taluk, are also doing well. Ploughing has been commenced in all the taluks, and the prospects of the season are thought to be hopeful. Cholera, small-pox and fever prevail.

Shimoga District.—Markets sufficiently supplied, except in some places in the Channagiri, Honnali, and Shikarpur taluks, where cholera has checked importation. Rain has fallen during the week in all the taluks except Channagiri, and some of the tanks received from 15 to 60 days' supply of water. The rainfall registered at Shimoga amounted to 35 cents, and in the other taluks it varied from 70 cents to 1 inch and 60 cents. The Vaisak paddy crop in the Ságar taluk is doing well; while in Nagar the want of sufficient rain is felt. The paddy crop under the Sulekere tank in Channagiri taluk is being harvested. The sugarcane crop, which had been sown to a small extent in the Sorab taluk, has not been doing well, but it is hoped that the recent showers will have proved beneficial. The recent rains have brightened prospects in this district. Cholera still prevails in five taluks, and small-pox at Shimoga. Cattle suffer generally from want of fodder, and also in the Nagar and Honnali taluks from murrain.

Kadur District.—Markets fairly supplied, and prices slightly fluctuating in some taluks. Rain fell in all the taluks: the quantity registered at Koppa being 2 inches. The javari and sugarcane crops in the Banavar and Lakvalli taluks are doing well. There are no standing crops in the other taluks. The prospects of the season are reported to be indifferent, and the public health bad owing to prevalence of cholera and small-pox.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets fairly supplied except in some villages of the Pavagada and Hosdurga taluks. Prices slightly fluctuating. With the exception of Pavagada and Hiriyur, rain fell in all the taluks, and a small supply of water was stored in some tanks. The prospects of the season remain unaltered. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the rainfall has not been sufficient, and that the water-supply at Chitaldroog has not been improved. Javari and navane (millet), which had germinated under wells in the Chitaldroog and under nallas in the Pavagada taluk, are reported to be fading, and so are the paddy crops in the Dodéri and Hosdurga taluks. The public health is, on the whole, not very bad, but cholera still prevails in some isolated villages of each taluk, except Kankuppa which is free from the epidemic. Fever and small-pox also prevail in some portions of the Hiriyur and Budihal taluks. Cattle suffer from want of forage.

General Remarks.

The present report is for the week ending 21st April. No improvement has taken place in the condition of the country, and, on the contrary, there are indications that the pressure from famine is becoming very critical in those districts chiefly affected. Though there have been showers of rain in parts of the Province, these have not been sufficiently heavy or continuous to effect agricultural prospects to any material extent.

2. The markets throughout the country continue to be adequately supplied, and there is no reason to apprehend any difficulties arising on this score. As has been remarked by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, "the scarcity has stimulated a number of the ryots who have carts and a little capital to form partnerships and to combine to import grain." He adds that "a marked characteristic of the present scarcity is the extent to which all the available cattle in the country has been diverted into the grain trade."

3. In the Nundydroog Division about 27,438 acres of land have been brought under well irrigation, and the potato crop in the Chikballapur and Devanhalli taluks is reported to have been finer than was almost ever known.

4. In the Ashtragram Division ploughing and sowing are progressing favourably. The Mysore District has, on the whole, been most favoured with the Mungar or early rains, and the agricultural prospects are reported to be good.

5. In the Nagar Division there has not been any great improvement, and the general cry is for more rain.

6. Cholera and small-pox have abated to some extent. The number of deaths from the former during the week ending 19th April was 1,678 as shown below, or 945 less than in the previous week :—

Bangalore District	...	179	Shimoga District	...	137
Kolar "	...	149	Kadur "	...	146
Túmkúr "	...	288	Chitaldroog "	...	226
Mysore "	...	274			
Hassan "	...	279	Total	...	1,678

7. Mortality amongst cattle is still on the increase. Between the 10th of March and 7th April there were no less than 25,005 deaths in the three districts of the Nundydroog Division. Colonel Pearse reports that there are still good draught cattle all over the country, but the herds, which used to be driven out in hundreds and thousands to graze on the pasture lands, are fast disappearing.

8. In the Ashtagram Division, out of the large numbers that had taken refuge in the hill tracts south of the Mysore District, a considerable proportion has been withdrawn, in expectation, no doubt, of their services being needed for agricultural operations. The extent of the losses in plough cattle that have been sustained by the ryots during the present famine is described by Colonel Hay, in reporting the result of enquiries made in a single hobli or taluk sub-division in the Harnhalli taluk of the Hassan District, in the following extract: "At the close of last year, it seems, as far as can be ascertained, that the average number of plough bullocks owned by the ryots of Gandesi was two pairs per house, the maximum being six pairs, with a proportion of mixed stock kept for breeding, for milk and for their manure. Out of 1,055 ryots, 455 have lost all their plough cattle, 358 are left with single bullocks, and only 242 have one or more pairs" It is satisfactory to learn, however, that, in other parts of the Ashtagram Division, the showers that have fallen have done much to improve the supply of food for cattle, and that young grass is springing up along the water-courses and in the low-lying lands. It would appear that the profits made by the ryots of the channel taluks and of the Malnad by the sale of straw have been very great, and that it has been exported even to Dharwar from Hassan and Manjarabad.

9. In the Nagar Division the cattle gathered in the forest tracts along the western taluks have suffered severely from diseases incidental no doubt to the pasturage obtainable there.

10. Compared with the return of the previous week there is a decrease of 178 in the number of works in progress under Revenue Officers, and of 1,473 in the daily average number of persons employed thereon.

11. The task or piece work system, which has been introduced at the rate of from 16 to 12 cubic yards of excavation per rupee, appears to have been working satisfactorily in the Ashtagram Division. The people, it is reported, form themselves into parties of 2 men and 4 women or boys, and finish a given portion of the work, earning on an average 1 anna 4 pies per head per diem. The difficulty of providing for single individuals and for surplus females who are not attached to any working party, must be met by assigning to them a lighter task and paying full wages.

12. The labour return of the Public Works Department shews the same figures as those entered last week, as no fresh accounts have been received since the submission of the last report. In accordance, however, with the instructions of Government conveyed in the telegram of 20th April, arrangements have been made to obtain weekly returns, which, it is hoped, will be furnished regularly from the 5th instant.

13. The number gratuitously relieved at kitchens is steadily increasing. During the week under report it rose from 68,641 to 82,501; the increase was chiefly in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts. The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division apprehends, no doubt

correctly, that the endurance of those whose stocks were at no time large is giving way under the continued pressure from want and high prices. It is said that many, who have hitherto held bravely on to their homes and shewed no outward signs of severe destitution, could maintain appearances no longer. It is evident that many, who were hitherto deterred by caste prejudices from having recourse to public kitchens, have been at last compelled to avail themselves of the bounty of Government. The Commissioner of Ashtagram Division reports that a large portion of the persons fed at kitchens were half starved and sickly emigrants from other places.

14. The reports received from the Amildars of taluks lying near the frontier of the Madras districts shew that there are about 640 persons belonging to Her Majesty's territory who are receiving gratuitous relief at the Government kitchens. Steps have been taken to obtain precise statistics on this point. The Chief Commissioner has refrained from issuing any orders for the rejection of such persons, but should their numbers largely increase, it will become necessary to urge upon the Madras authorities the removal of such persons to their own taluks.

15. As the result of the arrangements made to register the number of persons passing into the Wynaad and other coffee districts from the Mysore District, it appears that, since the 1st April 1877, the number migrated westward is 5,158, while the returning coolies amount to 9,088. Colonel Hay remarks that endeavours have been made to prevent actual paupers and persons physically unfit for work from migrating, but it is considered inadvisable to interfere to any great extent and to prevent persons from joining their friends and relatives employed in the coffee plantations who are prepared to assist them. This course is in accordance with the instructions issued by the Chief Commissioner.

16. The importation of grain, which during last week shewed a decline, has begun to rise again. The quantity received during the week was :—

	Tons.
at the Bangalore station	3,360
at Kolar Road „	196
Total ...	3,556

or 649 more than in the previous week. The daily average receipts amounted to 508 tons, of which 31 tons were imported from Beypore and 14 tons from Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

17. About 1,929 tons of grain were exported from Bangalore into the interior of the Province as shewn below :—

	Tons.
To Túmkúr District	762
„ Chitaldroog and Bellary	290
„ Ossoor in the Salem District	220
„ Mysore District	216
„ the taluks around Bangalore	441
Total ...	1,929

18. The Superintendent of Coorg reports that there is a sufficiency of grain for the ordinary resident population of that district, until the next harvest, which will be reaped in December or January next. The requirements of the rest of the population, consisting chiefly of coolies on coffee estates, must be met by importation, and though the West Coast will be closed against the importations of sea-borne grain after June, the local traders are stated to be storing grain on the coast to meet this contingency and anticipate no difficulty in supplying all demands, provided that the road approaches to Coorg are kept in a fit condition for traffic during the monsoon.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PROVINCE

(No. 11.) *Condition Statement for*

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Number and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog.															
Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	63	130	268	461	464	7,705	4,709	7,711	7,711	2,39,347	1,34,272
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	42	153	62	257	415	4,040	4,451	4,084	4,084	1,68,288	1,19,073
Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	50	223	53	326	340	5,773	3,781	2,690	2,690	1,94,029	1,46,696
Ashtagram.															
Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	2	6	1	9	7	145	341	6,215	6,215	59,720	52,346
Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	7	11	8	26	18	1,111	1,046	3,755	3,755	78,174	68,658
Nagar.															
Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	11	14	56	81	120	779	731	2,856	2,856	74,012	55,172
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	11	36	117	164	140	1,860	2,637	1,108	1,108	48,165	30,429
Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	15	41	198	254	251	7,426	9,424	2,123	2,123	1,68,160	1,01,425
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	....	...	...	2	59	61	62	320	566	...	...	21,652	17,201
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	201	616	822	1,639	1,817	29,159	27,686	30,542	30,542	10,51,547	7,25,272

NOTE—1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions,
2. The figures entered in columns 14, 17 and 18 are the same as those of last week, as no accounts
3. The increase in the number of persons gratuitously relieved has been chiefly in the Bangalore

OF MYSORE.

the week ending 21*st April* 1877.

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief. Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps. During last week.	During present week.	Grants for gratuitous relief. Amount of private subscriptions up to date	Amount of Government grant	Total.	Total expenditure up to date.	Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee. Average in ordinary years. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	During last week. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	During present week. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 14th April 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
19,11,634	14,96,760	24,969	36,174	1,227	63,823	65,050	64,855	26	60	16	18	16	18	35·	18·38	...	
		7,561	9,126	6,086	19,566	25,652	22,402	32	80	15	17	15	18	25·4	16·9	...	
		13,204	12,956	849	44,755	45,604	43,818	28	106	14	17	14	18	27·4	17·58	...	
		2,811	2,372	2,181	2,130	4,311	3,414	24	70	12	18	12	18	24·3	22·99	·70	
		2,158	2,786	46	3,400	3,446	2,799	32	76	13	16	13	16	34·4	15 85	...	
		1,134	1,307	2,158	1,214	3,372	2,586	30	76	12	15	10	14	38·4	18 3	·35	
		1,140	1,084	2,258	2,571	4,829	2,979	30	64	13	14	13	14	35·7	22·19	·75	
		5,519	6,040	4,275	6,044	10,319	5,787	24	88	13	15	13	15	23·5	10·8	...	
...	...	6,909	7,691	18,109	24,464	42,573	45,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3,236	2,965	11,046	9,825	20,871	13,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,11,634	14,96,760	68,641	82,501	48,235	1,77,792	2,26,027	2,07,923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
have been received since from the Public Works Department.
and Kolar Districts. Explanation has been called for.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents.										Remarks for 1877.
		Average of 1871, 1872 & 1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		
1st	Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th		...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	65	
12th		...	...	...	...	...	86	...	7	...	...	
13th	April	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	47	...	...	
14th		...	41	...	...	...	31	...	...	2	20	
15th		...	20	...	14	...	...	...	47	...	...	
16th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	Week ending 1st April 1877.
17th		...	2	...	45	...	15	...	...			
18th	May	1	86	...	13	...	...	1	37			
19th		...	19	6	20	...	85	1	93			
20th		...	24	1	12	2	39	...	34			
21st		...	36	8	88	...	35	...	93			
22nd		1	9	4	28	...	48	...	3			
23rd	June	...	39	...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th		...	10	...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th		...	88	...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th		1	15	...	30	...	14	...	67			
27th	July	...	14	...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th		1	11	...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th		...	71	3	41	...	39	...	2			
30th		...	19	2	42	...	19	...	23			
31st		1	8	...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd	August	2	42	2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd		1	98	1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th		1	97	1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th		...	54	1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th	Sept.	2	30	4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th		3	24	4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		1	5	3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th		1	56	2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th		3	12	2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st	Oct.	1	11	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd		1	76	1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd		...	48	2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th		...	5	1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th	Nov.	...	33	...	82	...	26	...	52			
46th		...	47	...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th		...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th		...	49	...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th	Dec.	...	42	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th		...	8	...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		34	66	56	54	22	6	17	34			

Mean Meteorological Results from the Bangalore Observatory Register.	For the week ending 7th April 1877.	For the week ending 14th April 1877.	For the week ending 21st April 1877.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	26·970	26·933	26·956
Mean temperature of air	77·5	82·9	81·8
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	153·4	162·	162·5
Maximum in shade	89·9	93·7	93·9
Minimum in shade	67·3	71·9	71·40
Depth of rain in inches	2·20	...	...

T. C.

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.

STATEMENT No. XXV. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 4th May 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' Reports by telegram, dated 1st and 2nd May 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of Staple Grain. During the past week.	Prices of Staple Grain. During the present week.	Average rainfall, *i.e.*, the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
										Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Slight showers of rain in 5 Talukas. Small-pox prevalent.	Roads ... Tanks .. Miscellaneous*	2,779	2,767	·25	2,46,733	1,60,835	Jowari ... 56 Bajri .. 54	31 28½	31 28½	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	10 cents of rain in Kalwan. 4 deaths from cholera in Yeola Taluka.	Ditto ...	17,900	18,859	2·58	4,84,101	2,31,087	Jowari ... 54 Bajri ... 47	31 25	31 25	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	Grain imports enough. 48 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	26,086	26,442	3·41	14,75,634	4,10,650	Jowari ... 76 Bajri ... 66	25½ 24	25½ 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	12 cents of rain in the Purandhar Taluka Grain supply abundant. Slight cholera in the District.	Ditto ...	35,100	36,700	4·04	10,54,911	6,85,858	Jowari ... 65 Bajri ... 51	20¾ 21¾	20¾ 21¾	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Rain storms continue. Grain supply fair. Emigrants returning. 5 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	48,908	48,145	6·7	15,47,738	11,11,743	Jowari ... 66 Bajri ... 60	19 ...	19 ...	[illegible]	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	94 cents of rain at Tasgaon, and 25 at Walwa. Grain supply sufficient. 226 deaths from cholera. 10 on Pingli, and 7 on Nehr Tank.	Ditto ...	31,620	33,760	3·17	5,87,582	4,31,500	Jowari ... 39 Bajri ... 35	17 17	17 17	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	From 14 to 50 cents of rain in 5 Talukas. Grain supply sufficient in all Talukas, except Mudibihal. 250 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	42,813	47,557	5·82	10,44,392	5,40,162	Jowari ... 56 Bajri ... 76	14¾ 15	14¼ 14¼	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	1 inch and 35 cents of rain in Chikodi, and light showers in Bidi and Parasgad. Grain supply plentiful. Great scarcity of water in Athni. 136 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	29,000	32,000	3·4	6,96,626	4,08,009	Jowari ... 43 Bajri ... 54	16 16	15 16	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	An average of half an inch of rain in eight of the eleven Talukas. Grain importation slightly increased. 365 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	44,494	43,545	4·4	11,90,662	4,76,072	Jowari ... 43	14¾	15	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992			2,78,700	2,89,775	3·63	83,28,379	44,55,916					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

There has been rain during the week in some of the Talukas of every Collectorate, except Ahmednagar, and the fall has been considerable in parts of Satara, Kaladgi, Belgaum, and Dharwar.

2. Grain is slightly dearer in Kaladgi and Belgaum, and slightly cheaper in Dharwar. Jowari averages 21 lbs. the rupee throughout the famine area. The trade continues active, especially by the ports on the Coast, but the season during which vessels can ply to the Southern Mahratta ports is now drawing to a close.

3 The number of people upon Relief Works in the nine affected districts is 289,775 against 278,700 last week, and there are also 6,319 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The increase is chiefly in Kaladgi and Belgaum, and is due partly to the return of emigrants, and partly to the return to Relief Works of people who left them during the recent heavy rainfall. The number in the present week, however, only exceeds the number of the week before last by 2,015.

It seems probable that, unless more heavy rain falls, the numbers will now continue to increase until the monsoon bursts, when Government hope that the greater proportion of those on Relief Works will resume their agricultural operations.

4. There has been a decided decrease in the number of deaths from cholera during the week under review as compared with former weeks.

5. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that, during the week ending 28th April, the number of people upon Civil Works was 29,861, the number upon works under Public Works Department Agency being 264,564. It appears, therefore, that the proportion of people on the former as compared with the latter is not materially different from that shewn in the last Summary, *i. e.*, about 10 per cent.

No reports have been received shewing that the wage on Civil Agency works is generally insufficient for the sustenance of the people receiving it, but several reports treating of particular instances and places have reached Government, to the effect that the wage in these instances and places is sufficient. All labour gangs are carefully watched, and special allowances are granted, and special remedies applied whenever special necessity is held to have arisen. The orders of Government are very stringent on this point, and as the worst period of the distress is now probably present, village inspection will continue to be enforced, and vigilance will not in any respect be relaxed. It is probable that, when rain falls abundantly, many now on large public works will have to be provided for nearer their homes on Civil Agency wages; the maintenance of rates not in excess of absolute necessity is therefore an object of increased financial importance.

6. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 21st April, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works. Comparing it with the table which accompanied the last Summary, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 15,109 to 16,065, while the number of children under 7 years of age remains almost stationary. The increase of the number on charitable relief is less than was anticipated, but the number will probably continue to rise in a larger proportion when the advance of the season tends to close some of the larger Relief Works:—

Districts.	Collector's discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	154	67	1,173	689	66	1,099
Nasik	3	1	207	7,031	967	8,580
Ahmednagar	1,782	479	9,144	10,267	1,070	7,318
Poona	4,057	1,610	18,697	13,303	1,457	23,555
Sholapur	1,932	2,158	23,048	14,190	1,479	13,988
Satara	791	285	6,340	10,928	1,304	10,360
Kaladgi	1,183	1,016	4,817	6,830	688	4,760
Belgaum	3,385	1,539	7,260	4,486	521	3,462
Dharwar	2,676	1,621	8,546	7,982	869	4,970
Kanara	102	106	194	294	78	350
Ratnagiri	*	*	*	88	14	32
TOTAL ..	16,065	8,882	79,426	76,088	8,513	78,474

* No expenditure has been incurred by the Collector.

7. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works employing 1,000 labourers, or more. It will be seen that 237,166, or nearly five-sixths of the labourers, are now employed upon the 53 works enumerated. Most of these works are very useful, and it is satisfactory that so much of the relief labour is concentrated upon them :—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	REMARKS.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,326	1,326	
Nasik ...	Sinnar-Ghoti Road ...	5,919	17,814	
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road ...	5,712		
	Road from Yeola to Nizam's Frontier.	3,419		
	Bawarbari-Sattana Road ...	1,510		
	Niphar-Deopur Road ...	1,254		
Ahmednagar ...	Oojhar Canal ...	2,589	24,040	
	Shahpur Tank ...	1,060		
	Dhond-Munmad Railway ..	17,936		
	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	2,455		
Poona ...	Nira Canal ...	7,368	32,487	
	Mutha Canal ...	11,448		
	Matoba Tank ...	5,997		
	Shirsophal Tank ...	4,818		
	Patas Tank ...	1,444		
	Poona to Paud-Pimpri Ghaut Road	1,412		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank ...	13,132	37,141	
	Pangaon Tank ...	1,244		
	Motibagh Tank ...	3,164		
	Sholapur-Barsi Road ...	4,739		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road ...	4,522		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road to British Frontier.	3,045		
	Pandharpur-Wangi Road ...	2,635		
	Sholapur-Takli Road ...	1,035		
	Poona-Hyderabad Road ...	2,286		
	Aljapur Road ...	1,339		
Satara ...	Mhaswad Tank ...	9,857	32,440	
	Pingli Tank ...	7,774		
	Nehr Tank ...	8,729		
	Islampur Tank ...	3,896		
	Karad-Nagaz Road ...	2,184		
Kaladgi ...	Begum Tank ...	3,502	35,327	
	Sholapur-Hubli Road ...	11,254		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	8,405		
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	6,010		
	Indi-Bijapur Road ...	6,156		
Belgaum ...	Gokak Canal ...	3,356	28,074	
	Gaddikeri Tank ...	1,196		
	Belgaum-Lingamutt Road ...	1,164		
	Belgaum-Panchgaum Road ...	14,219		
	Athni-Belauky Road ...	2,193		
	Arbhavi-Nargund Road ...	1,439		
	Athni-Gokak Road ...	1,511		
	Belauky-Kanamadi Road ...	1,548		
	Metalling the Mail Road ..	1,448		
Dharwar ...	Kulgutgi Tank ...	1,001	28,517	
	Ron-Nawalgund Road ...	6,839		
	Hubli-Kaladgi Road ...	4,521		
	Gadag-Dambal Road ...	3,074		
	Hubli to Sungutticope Road ...	4,882		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road ...	4,656		
	Haliyal-Annigeri Road ...	2,015		
	Karwar-Bellary Road ...	1,529		
	GRAND TOTAL ...		237,166	

8. Maps are not sent with this summary, as they would merely repeat the information already given.

9. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

10. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 7,435 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 30th April, (this is 3,001 tons in excess of the exports of last week to the Southern Mahratta ports), and during the same week 3,041 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 10,476 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October until the end of April to the Southern Mahratta ports and the Railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the end of April was 256,351 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March 1877.	In April 1877.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports.	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	16,798	21,399	111,946
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur.	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,477	13,760	12,856	121,759
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal.	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	3,234	2,346	22,646
TOTAL ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,174	33,792	36,601	256,351

11. On the whole, the grain supply continues sufficient, and the continuance of rain in Belgaum and Dharwar will probably enable the people in parts of these districts to grow some inferior, but quick-growing crops. Ploughing has already commenced in some parts of the districts. The condition of the people is generally good, and they are suffering less from epidemic diseases. Some anxiety is still felt as regards the condition of the cattle, but it is anticipated that, though many may perish, a sufficient number will be preserved for agricultural purposes.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General*, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.
										Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Grain dearer. Cholera continues, and out of 917 cases. 517 proved fatal during the week.	Roads .. Tanks .. Miscellaneous* ..	19,148	20,013	1 45	4,68,364	3,28,187	Jowari ... 51 Bajri ... 44	17⅓ 17½	16⅓ 16¾
Akalkot	498	373	78,222	58,000	A few showers of rain. Grain dearer, otherwise no change.	Ditto ...	2,703	2,568	3·28	50,603	37,659	Jowari ... 61	19½	18⅞
Jath	884	879	64,000	63,628	Grain dearer. Cholera prevalent	Ditto ...	2,194	2,261	3 54	32,811	26,071	Jowari ... 63	16¼	14 9/10
Phaltan	397	397	59,124	59,124	Report not received ..	Ditto ...				17,400	8 440	Jowari ... 54	†	†
Pant Pratinidhi ...	213	138	68,335	44,594	Prices rising	Ditto ...	807	727	1 06	18,479	9,061	Jowari ... 58½	16	15
Sawant Wari	904	...	1,90,814	...	Grain worth Rs 1,500 imported. but prices rising. Exportations none. Cholera continues. Two cases of small-pox.	Ditto ..	125	78	·04	1,475	905	Nachani ... 55	26¼	25⅞
Savanur	70	18	15,757	2,020	Two inches and 10 cents of rain have fallen. Prices rising. Cholera continues. 20 deaths.	Ditto ...	214	110	·69	10,000	1,214	Jowari ... 61½	18½	18
TOTAL ...	8,374	4,804	18,50,190	8,47,848						5,99,132	4,11.537			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

A

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relief

(Accompaniment to

Districts.	For the week ending 20th January 1877.		For the week ending 27th January 1877.		For the week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the week ending 10th February 1877.		For the week ending 17th February 1877.		For the week ending 24th February 1877.		For the week ending 3rd March 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012	322	3,932	222	4,262	70	2,233
Nasik ...	...	16,309	...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022	...	16,891	...	10,986
Ahmednagar	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912	10,861
Poona ...	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,787
Sholapur ...	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451	12,116	36,304
Satara ...	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424	316	24,396	377	20,272
Kaladgi ...	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361
Belgaum ...	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876	3,454	15,468
Dharwar ...	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143
Total ...	1,30,645	2,02,612	1,00,661	1,79,347	79,577	1,84,051	63,659	1,83,045	47,613	1,76,549	39,680	1,84,318	37,060	1,74,415
Grand Total	3,33,257		2,80,008		2,63,628		2,46,704		2,24,162		2,23,998		2,11,475	
Ratnagiri ...	1,869	1,590	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323	668	1,416	150	503
Kanara ...	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194	1,280	196	1,126	85
	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,276	588
Total ...	6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924		3,560		1,864	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	3,39,439		2,86,849		2,69,773		2,48,695		2,27,086		2,27,558		2,13,339	

* Collector's Return for 28th April not received

works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

Statement No. XXV.)

For the week ending 10th March 1877.		For the week ending 17th March 1877.		For the week ending 24th March 1877.		For the week ending 31st March 1877.		For the week ending 7th April 1877.		For the week ending 14th April 1877.		For the week ending 21st April 1877.		For the week ending 28th April 1877.	
Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
90	3,128	33	3,331	26	3,289	14	2,930	33	4,204	36	4,346	15	2,207	...	2,757
...	11,597	...	14,015	...	15,574	...	15,759	...	17,648	...	17,178	...	17,905	...	18,759
686	16,443	411	17,495	698	19,213	984	21,493	1,128	24,066	1,418	24,901	1,179	24,111	1,770	24,580
7,638	23,801	3,393	23,914	4,981	25,811	4,876	27,702	4,979	30,111	4,768	30,977	4,517	31,491	4,338	34,132
8,973	40,262	3,589	38,864	4,020	42,532	4,293	42,926	4,521	43,405	5,103	45,554	6,165	42,867	6,804	41,344
297	27,086	79	27,047	474	28,727	514	29,566	570	31,131	653	33,191	417	30,897	*417	33,269
6,242	22,582	5,280	21,615	6,754	22,994	7,672	24,513	6,208	32,945	7,868	36,201	8,063	34,179	*8,063	39,897
3,272	21,221	4,257	17,426	4,305	21,865	5,279	22,316	5,416	24,227	6,080	25 924	5,603	23,641	5,361	28,889
2,328	26,215	2,064	29,546	2,860	30,921	2,737	35,768	3,198	33,282	2,599	40,785	3,108	40,992	*3,108	40,937
29,526	1,92,335	19,106	1,93,223	21,118	2,10,926	26,369	2,22,973	26,053	2,41,019	28,525	2,59,057	29,007	2,48 296	29,861	2,64,564
2,21,861		2,12,329		2,35,044		2,49,342		2;67,072		2,87,582		2,77,297		2,94,425	
465	1,260	457	1,164	593	1,407	828	882	765	1,202	1,01	1,495	999	2,169	1,664	1,166
1,100	181	1,074	127	1,017	127	1,042	131	1,554	103	2,09	128	1,974	72	1,239	2,250
1,567	1,441	1,53	1,291	1,610	1,534	1,870	1,013	2,319	1,305	3,111	1,623	2,973	2,241	2,903	3,416
3,006		2,822		3,144		2,883		3,624		4,734		5,214		6,319	
2,24,867		2,15,151		2,38,188		2,52,175		2,70,696		2,92,316		2,82,511		3,00,744	

*Last week's figures have been entered.

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.
(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXV.)

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
20th January	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	1,30,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	2,02,612	21,51,052	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,342	3,33,257
27th January	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	1,00,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,354	1,79,347	23,20,955	1,16,032	1,20,724	43,252	2,80,008
3rd February	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	74,536	80,093	29,422	1,84,051	24,81,077	1,07,509	1,15,120	41,072	2,63,628
10th February	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704
17th February	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549	28,82 416	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162
24th February	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	1,84,318	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998
3rd March	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	1,74,415	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	2,11,475
10th March	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	21,51,479	76,987	85,094	30,254	1,92,335	33,09,939	89,058	98,402	34,401	2,21,861
17th March	11,77,975	6,456	5,317	2,053	19,106	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,369	1,93,223	34,41,482	85,226	90,401	31,422	2,12,329
24th March	11,95,669	10,299	10,373	3,446	24,118	23,93,652	83,667	94,393	32,866	2,10,926	35,89,321	93,966	1,04,766	36,312	2,35,044
31st March	12,23,844	10,776	11,769	3,824	26,369	25,47,352	88,086	1,00,604	34,283	2,22,973	37,71,196	98,862	1,12,373	38,107	2,49,342
7th April	12,45,953	10,242	11,985	3,826	26,053	27,13,353	94,049	1,09,892	37,078	2,41,019	39,59,306	1,04,291	1,21,877	40,904	2,67,072
14th April	12,63,483	10,445	13,170	4,910	28,525	28,57,147	1,01,859	1,18,447	38,751	2,59,057	41,20,630	1,12,304	1,31,617	43,661	2,87,582
21st April	12,66,232	11,065	13,332	4,610	29,007	30,08,633	97,938	1,12,782	37,570	2,48,290	42,74,865	1,09,003	1,26,114	42,180	2,77,297
28th April	12,76,562	11,357	13,509	4,995	29,861	31,79,354	1,03,803	1,20,333	40,428	2,64,564	44,55,916	1,15,160	1,33,842	45,423	2,94,425

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women, and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10TH MAY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras showers (which have been generally light except in parts of Tinnevelly) are reported from Salem, Malabar, Tinnevelly, Bellary, and parts of Kistna and Kurnool; general prospects are not improved; the reported number on relief works is 670,851, but the Nellore returns are again largely deficient, and the total probably really exceeds instead of falling short (by about 30,000) of that of last week; besides Nellore, decreases appear in Kurnool (nearly 7,000) and Salem (3,800): increases in Bellary (9,100), Malabar (3,500), Coimbatore (2,400), Cuddapah (2,100), North Arcot (2,100) and Madura 1,200; numbers on gratuitous relief are 319,839, giving an increase of 44,391; but the Nellore returns are defective under this head also; the increase is general except in South Arcot. In Mysore a trifling shower is reported; there is no improvement in prospects: the numbers relieved are 63,253 on works and 87,693 gratuitously, showing an increase on last week of about 5,000 under each head. In Bombay good rain appears to have fallen in Dharwar and Khandesh; showers are reported from Kaládgi and Násik: there has also been rain in Sind and parts of Guzerat. In the Central Provinces rain is reported from 15 out of 18 districts, causing some damage to the gathered crops and delay in threshing. No rain has fallen in Berar, where threshing is still going on. In Central India and Rajputana there have been storms and in places hail with some damage to the crops now being harvested. In Bengal rain has fallen with benefit to the crops in almost all districts; the harvest of the spring rice is being reaped with an excellent outturn and the sowings of the autumn rice are nearly complete. In Assam there has been favourable rain, and prospects are good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been general light rain, which has retarded the harvest and done some injury to the crops. Rain and hail are reported from all districts of the Punjab, but in quantity only from Hissar and Ráwalpindi; damage to the crops, which are now being reaped, is complained of.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (May 8th)	·10 with hail at Bezwada; *nil* elsewhere.	Crops lately sown in places require rain; prices almost stationary; seers of Rs. 80 weight, rice 8·67, *cholum* 11·15, *raggi* 14·01, *cumboo* 10·91; imports by sea, rice 32·65 tons, boiled rice 161·01, broken rice 11·00; by land from Godavery at Guntur and Bezwada, rice 16·93, *raggi* 6·25; 1,752 people on relief works, 364 fed gratuitously by Government, 1,597 by people; cholera, seizures 58, deaths 23; small-pox and cattle disease continue.
Nellore („ „)	*Nil*	Average prices second sort rice 8·04 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·77, *raggi* 12·36, *cumboo* 9·89; imports by sea on behalf of Government none, on behalf of merchants, rice 2,477 tons, *raggi* 18 tons; imports by merchants into the town of Nellore by road, rice 46 tons, *cholum* 3 tons, *raggi* 15 tons; number on district relief works alone 28,648, this is exclusive of the numbers at Venkatagiri and on the canal which have not been reported; number fed gratuitously 17,431, exclusive of Venkatagiri, the increase is due to more general payment of the 3 pies allowance to children and to increased distress; 35 deaths from cholera reported, small-pox, fever, dysentery and diarrhœa prevalent among the coolies coming from the west; water supply insufficient over the greater part of the district, so much so as to cause great anxiety in Polar, and anxiety in Venkatagiri; prospects of cattle same as last week.
Cuddapah („ „)	*Nil*	Average prices seers per rupee, second sort rice 7·7, *cholum* 9·32, *raggi* 10, *cumboo* 9·15; people on relief works 54,784, gratuitously fed 25,447; deaths from cholera 320; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 299.
Bellary („ „)	·3 in Hospett; ·25 in Kudlighi; slight in Hadgalli; ·3 in Harpanhally; ·3 in Adoni; ·25 in Raidrug; ·7 in Anantapur.	Average prices second sort rice 7·56, boiled rice 7·56, boiled rice at Bellary 8·91, *cholum* or great millet 8·09, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 9·53, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·45, *cumboo* 7·95 seers of 80 tolas; import, 3,826 tons; accounts from three railway stations only; 233,798 persons on relief works, increase as compared with return for previous week 9,122, this is owing to the increasing pressure of the famine and to new works having been opened, 107,426 gratuitously fed, increase as compared with return for previous week 6,939, this is chiefly due to the payment of 3 pies to the children of coolies employed on relief works, but also to the opening of relief houses in several villages; 4,751 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera decreasing but still in all taluks; small-pox and fever prevalent, but the former decreasing; cattle still perishing in some places from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing except where rain has fallen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*concluded.*		
Kurnool (May 8th)	·9 in Ramalkota; *nil* elsewhere.	Fresh continues in Tumbudra; town water supply good; paddy in Nandial taluk being harvested; *raggi*, *cholum* and *sajja* pretty fair under wells and spring channels; cholera, small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle reported to be dying from want of fodder; cholera, seizures 118, deaths 64; second sort rice per rupee in imperial seers 7·18, *cholum* 8·30, *raggi* 9·77, *cumboo* 9·47; slight increase in prices owing to dull importation; number on relief works 204,972; gratuitously relieved 64,817, including 43,916 children under 7 years and 14,037 people fed by village heads; imports, Government grain, 21 tons, private 5 tons in Kurnool town, other returns not received; the decrease in number of coolies is 6,917, the net result of 6,946 increase in 4 taluks and 13,863 decrease in 4 taluks: increase attributed chiefly to employment of fresh coolies; decrease partly to emigration to Nellore canal, partly to defective returns from Nandial, decreased village relief owing to improved checks; physique of coolies indifferent.
North Arcot („ „)	*Nil*	Average prices in Government seers, second sort rice per rupee 8·2, *cholum* 9·3, *raggi* 10·2, *cumboo* 8·6; relief works coolies 44,001, persons gratuitously fed 12,842; cholera still prevalent, fever and small-pox in some places, pasture scarce; cattle still dying of starvation in some parts.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Prices, rice second sort 8·97, *raggi* 11·22, *cholum* 10·40, *cumboo* 10·78; imports, rice 169·25 tons, *raggi* 33·75; cholera prevalent more or less in all taluks, small-pox and fever in some, dysentery and fever in others; condition of cattle poor; pasturage *nil*; water failing; dry fodder very scarce and expensive; on relief works 5,468; gratuitous relief 9,318.
South Arcot („ 9th)	*Nil*	Average prices, rice second sort 9¼ seers, *cumboo* 12⅜, *raggi* 12, *cholum* 11, little dearer than last telegraphed prices, due to absence of rain and little importation by sea; number employed last day of week 546, gratuitously fed last day at Chengam 476, in villages 1,572; children paid 3 pies per diem 70; people generally healthy; cholera deaths reported 270 out of 388 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture deficient.
Tanjore („ 8th)	*Nil*	Prices, rice 8 13/16 seers, *raggi* 10 1/16, *cumboo* 10 1/16, *cholum* 12¾; imports by sea, rice 1,761 tons, dry grains tons 24; relief works none; deaths from cholera 115; cattle disease in Tanjore, Combaconum and Mayavaram taluks with some loss of life; fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ „)	*Nil*	Second sort rice 8¼ seers, *cholum* 16⅘, *raggi* 10⅔, *cumboo* 11 1/10; import of grains for week ending Saturday, 111 tons; no relief works; gratuitously fed on the 5th instant by public subscription 1,895; deaths from cholera 235, from small-pox 41; pasture and health of cattle unchanged; water in the Cauvery a little increased; scarcity in dry parts of district.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Second sort rice 8¼, *cholum* 9⅔, *raggi* 10⅔, *cumboo* 10½; import, rice 2,758 tons, other grains 25; number on relief works 12,832; number fed gratis 7,676; condition of public health and of cattle unaltered; deaths from cholera 196.
Tinnevelly („ „)	Slight showers; nearly 3·0 in Tenkari and fair quantities in Sankarninarcovil and Strevilliputur.	Several tanks received partial supplies; standing crops in good condition; no material abatement of cholera, 715 attacks, 595 deaths of which more than half in Tenkari taluk alone; cattle disease in three taluks; water supply and pasture satisfactory; prices stationary; average prices per rupee, second sort rice 9 seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 11¼, *cumboo* 10¾ and *raggi* 11¼; import of grain, rice 1,936 tons; number on relief works 971; number gratuitously fed 568.
Coimbatore („ „)	·75 at Collegal on 29th April; ·05 at Oodoomulpetta.	Prices nearly stationary, rice no change, second sort 8·01, *cholum* (slight rise) 9·05, *raggi* (slight rise) 9·49, *cumboo* (slight rise) 9·36; imports estimated rice 632 tons, other grains 390; cholera everywhere except in Caroor taluk, attacks 1,158, deaths 851; small-pox in Erode; fever in Erode and Collegal; cultivation to a very small extent in Coimbatore, Sattiamangalum, and Bhowany; standing crops on wells and *punjah* lands in Palladum withering from want of rain; cattle poor, losses in Sattiamangalum, Collegal, Bhowany and Caroor; fodder and water scarce; on relief works 24,425; no deterioration in physique of work people reported; gratuitously fed 12,632.
Salem („ „)	·18	Prices of grain, seers of 80 tolas, rice 7 11/16, *raggi* 8 15/16, *cumboo* 8 3/16, *cholum* 8 15/16; import of all grains 1,000 tons; number on relief works 53,000; number gratuitously fed 59,200; number gratuitously fed by private subscription 650; cholera in all taluks; the large increase under gratuitous relief is due to extensive villagewar relief in Darampury and Oossoor.
Malabar („ „)	·80 (average of 7 taluks.)	Markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 3,691 tons, *raggi* 18, *cholum* 543; exports, rice 1,603, *raggi* 651 and *cholum* 49 tons; prices of rice slightly fallen in Ponany, risen in Calicut, Ernad and Palghaut, and stationary elsewhere, highest 7⅓ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 11⅛ in Ponany, average 9⅞ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 10⅛ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 13⅓; small-pox in 8 taluks, cholera in all except Cochin, deaths from latter 321; cattle healthy; pasture good in Cochin, and improving everywhere; 5,654 coolies in Kolathur roads.
		General Remarks.—General prospects not improved; exports by rail from Madras during week ending 5th May, 7,588 tons of grain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (May 10th)		
Sind—(May 9th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Total rainfall since 1st January, 2·16 in Kurrachee, 1·38 in Kotri, 3·31 in Tatta, 1·65 in Mirpur Batoro; four fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee.
Shikárpur ...	...	Wheat harvesting general; *kharif* preparations commenced.
Hyderabad ...	...	Rain in eight talukas; *rabi* produce damaged thereby in taluka Kandiáro; fever and small-pox continue.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather warm; reaping of *rabi* crops continues.
Guzerat—(May 9th)		
Ahmedabad ...	·84	Weather good.
Kaira ...	·89	Weather cloudy and stormy.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	Slight drizzling at Ankleswar and Hansot; small-pox and fever abating.
Khandesh and Násik—(May 9th)		
Khandesh ...	...	More or less rain fell in different talukas, improving the water supply small-pox, fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Násik ...	·06 in Sinnar	Two deaths from cholera in Yeola.
Konkan—(May 9th)		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera in 4 and small-pox in 7 talukas.
Deccan—(May 9th)		
Poona ...	...	Few cholera cases everywhere except in Indápur; cattle disease in Sirur.
Ahmednagar* ...	...	Cholera in 4 talukas, cases 194, deaths 31.
Sholapur ...	...	7 deaths from cholera.
Satara ...	...	28 deaths from cholera on Islámpur, 2 on Pingli and 8 on Nahr tanks; total deaths in the district 356.
Southern Mahratta Country—(May 9th)		
Belgaum* ...	...	Deaths from cholera 83.
Dharwar ...	2·77 in 5 talukas.	Cholera prevalent, deaths 319; cattle disease in Navalgund, Gadag and Bankápur.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevalent, deaths 30.
Kaládgi ..	·28 in Indi; ·37 in Sindgi; ·08 in Bágewári; ·20 in Bijapur; ·28 in Bagalkot.	575 cases of cholera, deaths 296.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—(May 9th)		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; general health good.
Wadhwan ...	·17	Weather rather stormy.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Slight showers in Guzerat, parts of Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; cholera decreasing in Dharwar, Kanara and Belgaum, but spreading in Kaládgi, Satara, Poona, Tanna and Ahmednagar; small-pox continues in Sind.
Bengal— (May 10th)		
Chittagong ...	·27	
Noakholly ...	1·13	Cholera still prevails at Dalal Bazar.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	·12	
Hill Tipperah ...	1·12	Cholera continues in Agartala.
Backergunge ...	3·57	Much sporadic sickness still continues among the inhabitants; the cattle are reported healthy everywhere.
Furreedpore ...	1·25; 1·45 in Madareepore; ·33 in Goalundo.	Health good.
Dacca ...	·15	Cholera less prevalent.
Tipperah ...	·37	
Mymensingh ...	·37	
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·34	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	3·58	
Nuddea ...	·73	

* At page 1277 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 5th instant, opposite Ahmednagar for "cases 1,701" read "170", and opposite Belgaum for "deaths from cholera 236" read "136".

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Moorshedabad ...	·08	Cholera prevails in parts.
Pubna ...	1·38	
Rajshahye ...	·74	
Bogra ...	·20	
Maldah ...	·39	190 deaths from cholera.
Dinagepore ...	·72; ·21 in Roygunge; ·78 in previous week.	Cholera still bad in all directions, principally in the south.
Rungpore ...	·89; 2·55 in Kurigram; 1·33 in Bagdogra.	Small-pox in Gaibanda and Kurigram sub divisions; measles and fever in the latter.
Cooch Behar ...	·58; ·76 in Dinhúta; ·14 in Mátabhánga.	Public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	2·37	
Darjeeling ...	1·01	
Midnapore ...	1·32	
Howrah ...	·80	
Hooghly ...	1·46	Cholera and cattle disease still prevailing.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*; Culna ·37; Jehanabad ·45; Boodbood ·61.	Fever prevalent.
Bankoora ...	·04	
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Southal Pergunnahs ...	·44; Rajmehal 1·9.	Health fair.
Bhágalpur ...	Return not received.	Cholera and small-pox increasing in Banká and still prevalent in Sudder sub-division; elsewhere health good.
Monghyr ...	·3; ·02 at Begoo Serai.	Slight cholera.
Purneah ...	1·07; ·85 at Arrareah; ·88 at Kissengunge.	Cholera increasing all along the Málda and Dinagepore side of the district and in thána Dhundaha.
Durbhunga ...	·41	
Mozufferpore ...	·63	Small-pox still prevalent in Shiuhar and Belsund; a slight outbreak of cholera in Hajeepore.
Sarun ...	·33	General health good.
Chumparun ...	·91	Cholera and small-pox in the interior.
Patna ...	·82	Cholera and small-pox prevailing more or less in all parts.
Gya ...	·16	
Shahabad ...	1·08	Hail and storm; cholera still prevailing.
Hazáribágh ...	·05	A few cases of small-pox reported from different parts.
Lohardugga ...	1·81; in Palamow ·85.	General health good, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox in Palamow.
Manbhoom ...	·18	
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	District healthy.
Balasore ...	·52	Mortality from cholera diminished.
Cuttack .	1·38	
Pooree ..	·19	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall of the week has been generally beneficial; the harvesting of spring rice continues, and the outturn is excellent; the sowings of autumn rice are complete in most places, some they are still going on.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (May 9th)	...	Weather cool and cloudy.
Allahabad („ 10th)	...	
Jhansi („ „)	·8 on 7th.	High wind with slight rain throughout week.
Agra („ 9th)	·1 to ·3	Sugarcane watered in four parganas; weather unseasonable.
Meerut („ „)	...	Rain and cloudy weather; damage being caused to corn on threshing floors.
Bareilly („ „)	Slight rain throughout the district.	
Almora („ 7th)	...	Raining every day more or less to the injury of the coming harvest and to the future crops.
Lucknow („ 9th)	Slight rain on 6th.	
Sitapur („ „)	·7 at head-quarters.	Harvesting delayed by rain which is also injuring the grain.
Fyzabad („ „)	Some rain	Nothing of importance.
		General Remarks.—Rain general throughout the provinces; harvest operations thereby retarded and considerable injury done to the grain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab— (May 9th)		
Delhi ...	·4	Health good.
Hissar ...	2·2	Threshing and housing of corn retarded by continuous showers; health generally good.
Umballa ...	·2	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	·3	Crops suffering from the unusual rains; fever appearing.
Ráwalpindi ...	1·0	Hail-storm on 2nd; crops damaged by rain; health good.
Mooltan ...	...	Considerable damage to crops by hail and rain; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·2	Health and harvest good.
Peshâwar ...	·2	Reaping in progress; health good.
Lahore (May 10th)	·3	Health good; crops have sustained slight injury from heavy falls of rain and hail.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good; unless the weather becomes more settled, there must be considerable damage before the cut corn can be threshed and stored.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (May 5th)	·43	Small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	·10	Ploughing continues; slight cholera; prices easy.
Biláspur ...	·65	Cloudy and stormy; ploughing continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	·53	Threshing delayed in consequence of continuous rain; cholera continues; prices rising.
Bálaghát ...	1·10	Cloudy and stormy; threshing continues; fever and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	·96	Much damage done to grain on threshing floors by continuous rain; health good; prices rising.
Chánda (May 6th)	·45	Cloudy; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices rising.
Betúl („ 7th)	...	Cloudy; threshing *rabi* delayed by recent rains; cattle disease continues; prices rising.
Bhandára („ 8th)	·86	Cloudy and close; outturn of *rabi* unfavourable; *kharif* ploughing progressing; cholera and small-pox continue; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 9th)	...	Cloudy and stormy; *rabi* threshing completed; *kharif* ploughing continues; health good; prices rising.
Wardha ...	·53	Slight small-pox; prices steady.
Nimár ...	...	Hot and stormy; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy and stormy; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Slight damage to crops from hail-storms; measles prevalent; prices risen.
Jubbulpore (May 9th)	·78	Threshing delayed by unsettled weather; health good; prices rising.
Saugor ...	·02	Threshing and winnowing retarded.
Seoni ...	·20	Threshing and winnowing continue; prices rising.
Mandla ...	1·66	Crops injured by hail and rain; threshing progressing slowly; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	·95	Threshing impeded owing to continuous rain; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in 15 districts, with some damage to gathered crops; threshing delayed in some districts owing to continuous rain; prices rising.
British Burma— (May 10th)		
Arrakan Division ...	...	Twenty-four deaths from cholera in Akyab town; cholera in Naaf township, also in Myohoung and Menbya; cattle disease in Myohoung and Menbya; otherwise public health good.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Health good; slight small-pox in Pegu.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	...	One death from cholera in town, 10 in district; otherwise healthy.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good; slight cattle disease in Mengyee township.
Prome ...	...	Three deaths from cholera in Prome, 1 in Mahathaman; otherwise healthy.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Eleven deaths from cholera at Thayetmyo and Kama.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Cholera in Moulmein and Shwegyeen; small-pox at Tounghoo; otherwise public health fair.
Assam—		
Gauháti (May 10th)	3·02	Weather unsettled, heavy rain storms alternating with periods of hot sunshine; *asu* and *bao* cultivation and manufacture of tea progressing; public health improved, a few cases only of diarrhœa reported.
Sylhet („ „)	3·38	Reaping of *bura* crops still unfinished, cultivation of *aus* and *aman* progressing; price of rice little changed from last week; some fever, small-pox and cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (May 10th)	·20	Prospects unimproved; prices indicate tendency to rise; ordinary rice selling in Bangalore at 14 lbs. per rupee; deaths from cholera in Mysore Province 1,077 and in Coorg 33; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved is in—
Coorg („ „)	*Nil*	
		Bangalore district including town ... 5,322 and 47,471
		Kolar ... ... 6,629 „ 9,923
		Túmkúr ... ... 4,048 „ 12,587
		Mysore ... ... 217 „ 4,576
		Hassan ... ... 1,560 „ 3,350
		Shimoga ... ... 1,078 „ 1,057
		Kadur ... ... 1,682 „ 1,122
		Chitaldroog ... ... 9,534 „ 7,605
		Total ... 30,070 „ 87,693
		excluding those employed by the Professional Department, daily average of which is 33,183.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (May 10th)	...	Ploughing operations progressing; small-pox in most parts of province, cholera slightly increasing.
Central India—		
Indore (May 9th)	...	Health good.
Gwalior („ „)	·10	
Neemuch („ „)	...	
Rutlam („ „)	1·23	
Sutna („ „)	·08	
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (May 10th)	...	High winds, rains and thunder; some injury done to grain on threshing floors.
Jeypore ...	·8	Weather becoming more seasonable; *bajra* sowings active; small-pox decreasing.
Bhurtpore ...	·05	Health and prospects good.
Ulwar (May 9th)	1·27	Severe thunderstorms; weather clearing up now.
Abu („ 10th)	...	Hail and thunderstorm on 4th, with heavy rain; light showers and heavy wind during week, now quite clear.
Marwar („ 5th)	...	Daily storms during week from south-west, health good.
Meywar („ 4th)	Light showers.	Thunderstorms; crops good, but some damage by rain; small-pox decreasing.
Harowtee („ 5th)		
Deoli ...	0·2	Health prospects good; weather rainy, unseasonable.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General. *(Nothing for publication).*

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22. *(Nothing for publication.)*

SUPPLEMENT No. 20.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th May 1877.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will hold a Levée at Peterhoff at 11 A. M. on Saturday, 2nd June 1877, the day appointed for the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday.

All Civil and Military Officers are invited to attend.

Other gentlemen purposing to attend the Levée are requested to send their cards to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting on or before Wednesday the 30th May 1877. Those gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James, or at Government House, Calcutta or Simla, are requested in sending their cards to give their addresses, and to add the names of the gentlemen who will present them.

All officers and gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two cards with their names legibly written on them, one to be delivered on entering Peterhoff, and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

The Levée will be closed by the presentation to His Excellency the Viceroy of the Native Officers of the detachment of the 4th Goorkhas by their Commanding Officer.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in evening dress.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CORRIGENDA.—In the Code of Civil Procedure (published in the *Gazette of India*, Part IV, of 31st March, 7th and 14th April 1877), section 322, in the parenthesis, *for* "section 303" *read* "section 304"; section 332, last paragraph, *for* "section 330" *read* "section 331"; section 441, line four, *for* "section 451" *read* "section 449".

Simla, the 16th May 1877.

No. 21.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 17, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Wednesday the 30th instant at noon, as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Simla, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 15th May 1877.

No. 424.—The Hon'ble C. Pontifex, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, reported his departure from India per steamer *Nepaul*, which was left by the Pilot at sea on the 5th ultimo.

No. 426.—The Hon'ble F. B Kemp, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, reported his departure from India per steamer *Mira*, which was left by the Pilot at sea on the 15th ultimo.

The 17th May 1877.

No. 430.—The following promotions of Extra Assistant Commissioners in Assam are sanctioned:—

From 4th to 3rd grade.

Babu Purnananda Barna,—from 1st April 1877.
Mr. W. G. Black, ditto.

From 5th to 4th grade.

Babu Haranath Ghosh,—from 1st April 1877.
" Harish Chandra Chaki, ditto.
" Rajmohon De, ditto.
Mr. H. M. Hinde,—from the date on which Babu Gunganath Sarma Barna may retire from service.

From 6th to 5th grade.

Babu Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee,—from 1st April 1877.

No. 431.—The following officers are confirmed in the 5th grade of Extra Assistant Commissioners in Assam, with effect from the date specified against their names:—

Babu Shambhu Narain Singh,—from 1st April 1877.
Babu Guruprasad Dass,—from 1st April 1877.
Babu Holiram Barnah,—from the date on which Babu Gunganath Sarmah Barna may retire from service.

No. 432.—APPOINTMENTS.—Babu Ram Gopal Khan, B.L., to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade in Assam, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Moulvie Nujmul Hossein Ahmed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr. G. J. Pogose to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr. Kasinath Barna to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 18th May 1877.

No. 441.—Mr. F. G. Millett is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

MEDICAL.

The 14th May 1877.

No. 332.—The services of 3rd grade Assistant Surgeon Kedar Nath Bose are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

SANITARY.

The 18th May 1877.

No. 96.—The services of Surgeon-Major G. S. Sutherland, M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.—COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 18th May 1877.

No. 6 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIAN OCEAN, SEYCHELLES, MAHÉ ISLAND.

Exhibition of fixed red lights at Port Victoria.

Information has been received from Her Britannic Majesty's Chief Commissioner of the Seychelle Islands that, on the 1st March 1877, a *fixed red* light was exhibited from a lighthouse recently constructed on the north-west edge of the Southern reef at the entrance to Port Victoria.

The light is exhibited at an elevation of 37 feet above the level of high water, visible through an arc of 142°; or, from S. 1° E. through south and west, to N. 39° W., except where obscured by the outlying islands, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 9 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is *catoptric* or by reflectors.

The building is of granite, 42 feet from base to vane, and painted white. Position as given, latitude 4° 36′ 48″ S., longitude 55° 31′ E.

The same authority has also notified that a *fixed red* light is shown towards the anchorage in the Inner harbour at Port Victoria.

Directions.—A vessel entering St. Anne's road at night when about 3 cables distant from the north-west point of St. Anne's island, should steer S. W., observing to keep the lighthouse between the bearings of S. W. by W. and S. W. by W. ½ W., until the south point of St. Anne's island bears E. S. E.; thence a S. W. ½ S. course to the anchorage, with the light bearing from W. by S. ¾ S. to W. by S. At this position, the channel into the Inner harbour will be open, but at night should never be attempted by strangers without the aid of a Pilot.

At the entrance to the Port, moorings are laid, N. 55° E. 3½ cables from the lighthouse, for the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes, with an iron buoy, painted *red*, to support the bridles. Caution therefore is necessary in anchoring near the vicinity of this buoy, which should have a berth of half a cable to avoid fouling the moorings, the anchors of which are placed nearly East and West.

[*All Bearings are Magnetic. Variation* 4°40′ *W.*]

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 14*th May* 1877.

JOHN HENRY ELLIS, *Staff Comdr.*, R. N.,
Deputy Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

By Order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Seychelles, Port Victoria, Mahé Island No. 722; Seychelle group, &c., No. 721; and Indian Ocean Sheet 2, No. 748 *b*; also Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, &c., 1877, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 541.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 14*th May* 1877.

No. 1175*G.*—Mr. J. C. Edwards, Officiating Political Assistant 1st Class and 2nd Assistant to the Resident, Persian Gulf, is granted leave on private affairs for 6 months, with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1176*G.*—Lieutenant T. Hope, Officiating Political Assistant 2nd Class, to officiate as Political Assistant 1st Class, with effect from the date on which Mr. Edwards proceeded on furlough.

No. 1177*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Captain E. A. Fraser, Political Assistant 3rd class, substantive *pro tem*, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant 2nd class, and is posted to the Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. Edwards on leave.

The 15*th May* 1877.

No. 1207*G.*—The following Brigade Orders, dated 12th April 1877, issued by the Commandant of the Central India Horse, are confirmed, with effect from the 2nd April 1877.

1st Regiment.

Captain A. H. S. Neill, Adjutant, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain R. J. H. Wyllie appointed permanently to the Commissariat Department, but to continue to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander during Major H. M. Buller's absence on furlough.

Lieutenant H. A. Vincent, 1st Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain A. H. S. Neill.

Lieutenant G. E. Money, 2nd Squadron Officer, to be 1st Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant H. A. Vincent.

Lieutenant A. G. A. Durand to be 2nd Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Money.

No. 1208*G.*—The following extracts from Force Orders issued by the Commandant Deolie Irregular Force on the 2nd and 5th April 1877, are confirmed:—

Captain P. W. Smith, officiating 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his other duties, pending the arrival of Lieutenant F. Rundall, or until further orders.

Lieutenant C. Herbert, 45th Foot, having arrived on duty as Officiating Adjutant, to take over charge of the Adjutant's Office from Captain P. W. Smith.

No. 1212*G.*—The subsidiary leave from 1st to 28th February 1877 granted by the Bombay Government under Notification dated 17th January 1877, to Mr. J. Jardine, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, is converted into joining time, in consequence of the appointment of that officer to be Secretary to the Delegates commissioned to discuss the terms of a Commercial Treaty with the Portuguese Government, with effect from 1st March 1877.

The 18*th May* 1877.

No. 1243*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Major C. Martin, 2nd in Command, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, to be Commandant of the Central India Horse and Political Agent in Western Malwa, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel J. Watson appointed Resident of 2nd class.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNT AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 18th May 1877.

No. 706.—Mr. F. J. Atkinson, Officiating Assistant to the Comptroller General, is confirmed in this appointment with effect from the 1st May 1877.

No. 733.—Mr. C. E. Crawley is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 18th May 1877.

No. 765.

READ the Report of the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, received on the 21st April 1877.—(NOTE.—This Report will be published in Calcutta.)

OBSERVATIONS.—The average amount of notes issued by the Paper Currency Department outstanding in circulation during the year was Rs. 11,35,26,621, being more by Rs. 68,22,550 than the average of 1874-75 (Rs. 10,67,04,071), but less by Rs. 13,69,460 than the average of the five years 1871-76 (Rs. 11,48,96,081).

2. The average circulation in 1875-76 may be considered to be a fair normal amount undisturbed by any special circumstances. The total money reserves in the Government Treasuries and in the Presidency Banks during the year were moderate, and no special circumstances are known to have occurred which were calculated to inflate the circulation beyond the actual immediate requirements of the Country.

3. As remarked last year, the Paper Currency system of British India is believed to be based on sound principles, the convertibility of the notes at the places of issue being absolutely secured. Facilities are, indeed, given for the encashment of the notes elsewhere than at the place of issue, (1) by the law, which requires that every note, wherever issued, shall be payable at the Presidency town of the Presidency within the limits of which, as defined under the Paper Currency Act, it is issued; and (2) by executive orders under which (*a*) all notes, wherever issued, are received everywhere as legal tender against the Government and at all Railway stations, and (*b*) silver is given for notes at most Government Treasuries.

4. The circulation of the Paper Currency of India may, therefore, be held to be self-regulating, and its amount to depend, not upon any State interference, but solely upon the requirements of the people; in this aspect, the steadiness of the circulation during recent years is remarkable, the lowest point reached since 1870 even under the influence of the great and rapid outflow of the Government reserves in the operations against the Bengal Famine being Rs. 9,20,06,685 (March 15th, 1874). The maximum circulation during the same period was Rs. 13,66,08,720 (15th May 1872); but this was during a time of inflation, which lasted from January 1872 to January 1873, and which was due to the investment, in January 1872, of 2¾ crores of rupees of the Currency Reserves on the occasion of the discharge of the Five per cent. Loan of 1856-57.

5. The maximum circulation in 1875-76 was Rs. 12,16,12,235 (on the 22nd September 1875), the minimum Rs. 10,66,86,280 (on the 7th May 1875). The maximum in the preceding year was Rs. 11,32,76,075 (on the 7th February 1875), the minimum Rs. 9,22,14,380 (on the 7th April 1874); but the circulation was, at that time, still under the abnormal influence of the rapid depletion of the Government balances for the operations against the Bengal Famine. Comparing the calendar years 1875 and 1876, the latter year shows a slightly lower minimum, *viz.*, Rs. 10,53,22,945 against Rs. 10,66,86,280 in 1875. Both these calendar years may, however, be considered normal years, and the difference, in each, between the maximum and the minimum circulation of each year, Rs. 1,74,13,135 in 1876, and Rs. 1,49,25,955 in 1875, may be regarded as a fair measure of the ebb and flow of the metallic reserves of the Country out of and into the Treasury of the Currency Department according as coin is required for the purchase of produce in the interior, or is redeposited after fulfilling that duty.

6. Only 132 lakhs of rupees of notes were issued against silver bullion during the year, against 455 lakhs in 1874-75. The measure adopted for the relief of the Treasury in consequence of which all bullion intended for the Mint now passes through the Currency Department, was not introduced till November 1876; its effects will be reviewed next year.

7. Under the peculiar requirements of the law to which reference has been already made, Allahabad and Lahore notes were cashed in Calcutta to the amount of Rs. 2,74,58,850, being Rs. 16,17,845 more than last year. The extent to which the

law thus throws upon the State the cost of remittances from Upper India to Calcutta is not fully shown by these figures, as the authorities are sometimes driven to make arrangements with remitters, the result of which does not appear in the transactions over the counters of the Currency Department. Whenever the exchange between Calcutta and Bombay makes, as it often does, the remittance of coin from Bombay to Calcutta expedient, remitters have it in their power, by presenting their coin brought from Bombay, to the Currency Department at Allahabad, to compel the State to pay the cost of its transport from Allahabad to Calcutta. And it is frequently convenient to do this at once, without insisting upon the immediate form, and so save trouble both to the Currency Department and the remitters. It may be questioned whether the operation of this provision of the law is reasonable or convenient.

8. The transactions with the public in Home Circle notes were rather smaller in 1875-76 than in 1874-75, thus—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	Less in 1875-76.
Notes issued	68,25,78,760	62,69,70,815	5,56,07,945
Notes discharged	63,66,57,570	62,17,81,655	1,48,75,915

The decrease of issues appears to have been almost entirely in the notes for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000. All the smaller denominations except the Rs. 100 notes show increases.

9. The number of notes cancelled and not re-issued increased from 3,094,083 to 3,500,318, or from 65 per cent. to 66·43 per cent. of the whole.

The Governor General in Council hopes that the departmental authorities are careful not to cancel notes needlessly, especially in Calcutta, where more than half of the whole cancellations took place. Some explanation should be given of the rapid increase in the number of notes cancelled in Calcutta as follows: it may probably be connected with remittance transactions:—

Daily average number of notes cancelled in Calcutta.

1872-73 ...	... 3,773	1874-75 ...	... 6,478
1873-74 ...	... 4,853	1875-76 ...	... 8,303

The average daily number of notes cashed in Calcutta has increased from 8,686 in 1872-73 to 11,659 in 1875-76, or by only 34¼ per cent.; the average daily number cancelled from 3,773 to 8,303 or by 120 per cent. The Governor General in Council especially desires to know why it was necessary to cancel 913 of the 996 notes for Rs. 10,000 received in Calcutta: the wear and tear from circulation of these notes must be very slight.

10. The daily average turnover of notes continues to be much larger in Calcutta than at Bombay, or, of course, elsewhere, thus—

	Cashed.	Issued.
Calcutta, daily average ...	11,659	11,306
Bombay, ditto ...	4,107	4,136

This is understood to be due to the practice of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta of re-issuing no notes that it receives, but paying all into the Currency Department.

11. Explanation is required of how it happened that, on the 31st March 1875, no notes for Rs. 10,000 of the Calcutta Circle were in circulation. The Statement No. II shows that these notes, which, for many purposes, must have a special convenience, are much more used in Bombay (issue 4,601 notes). than in Calcutta (issue 935 notes). The Head Commissioner should ascertain and report the cause of this.

12. It has been noticed that, under the requirements of the law, notes for Rs. 2,74,58,850 issued at Allahabad and Lahore were cashed in CALCUTTA. In the same way, notes for Rs. 62,76,540 issued at Calicut and Cocanada, were cashed at MADRAS, and notes for Rs. 73,91,815 issued at Nagpur, Akola and Kurrachee, were cashed at BOMBAY. Besides this, notes for Rs 1,85,36,715 were cashed at offices other than the place of issue, in excess of the requirements of the law. Thus Rs. 5,96,63,920 was remitted from one centre of issue to another through the Currency Department as compared with Rs. 6,16,82,885 last year.

13. Moreover, notes were cashed for all comers throughout the year, at 105 treasuries and usually at 47 treasuries more; at only 27 treasuries was this accommodation seldom available; notes for Rs. 4,74,74,715 were thus issued at the Government treasuries in exchange for silver, and notes for Rs. 3,52,80,715 were cashed at such treasuries. These transactions are much larger than the corresponding figures of 1874-75, in which year notes for Rs. 4,15,59,890 were issued and notes for Rs. 2,89,17,665 cashed.

14. Altogether, it is evident that the Government Currency notes, though they are not, strictly speaking, intended for the purpose, do largely fulfil the functions of an instrument of internal remittance.

15. It is interesting to observe that, though Rs. 1,11,970 were paid under bonds of indemnity, for lost notes during the year, not a single claim has yet been made good against the Department for lost notes thus paid. In his future Reports the Head Commissioner will be good enough to state the total number and amount of lost notes paid from the beginning of the system to the end of the year of report, and the total number and amount of claims preferred for the payment of notes thus discharged, as well as of such claims (if any) made good.

16. The continued absence of forgery is satisfactory.

17. Small silver to the value of Rs. 28,37,979 was supplied to the public during the year through the Currency Department, being more by Rs. 9,71,721 than the amount thus disseminated last year.

18. No additional Currency Agencies were opened during the year; the transactions at the 21 Agencies opened previously amounted to Rs. 59,52,400 against Rs. 45,05,300 in 1874-75 and Rs. 49,61,500 in 1873-74.

19. The net profits of the Department amounted to Rs. 20,32,190 as compared with Rs. 19,80,151 in 1874-75 and Rs. 19,15,608 in 1873-74.

20. Mr. E. F. Harrison directed the operations of the Department, as Head Commissioner, throughout the year, to the entire satisfaction of the Government of India, which has always reposed complete confidence in Mr. Harrison's management of the Department, and never found this confidence misplaced.

ORDERED, that these Observations be communicated to the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, and published in the *Gazette of India*.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 18th May 1877.

No. 761.—In supersession of Notification No. 555, dated 11th May 1877, published at page 247 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 12th idem, the Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 3 under Section 3 of Supplement C to the Civil Pension Code:—

A Chaplain belonging to the Bengal Establishment, who wishes to obtain pension from the authorities in India, must submit his application to the Government of India in the Home Department, through the Venerable the Archdeacon or the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. A Chaplain belonging to the Madras or Bombay Establishment must submit his application to the Government of Madras or the Government of Bombay, as the case may be, through the Venerable the Archdeacon or the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of his Diocese.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th May 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 449.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Temporary.

Captain W. R. Bunbury, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.
Captain R. J. H. Wyllie, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.
} From 5th April 1877, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Montagu, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on furlough.

No. 450.—

RANK AND NAMES.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Permanent.			
Officiating Sub-Conductor Charles Harris.	Sub-Conductor.	9th January 1877.	Sub-Conductor F. W. Muller, deceased.
Temporary			
Sergeant Henry Pike *(on furlough.)*	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Do.	Officiating Sub-Conductor C. Harris, confirmed in that grade.
Sub-Conductor Thomas Donlea	Officiating Conductor.	4th March 1877.	Conductor W. A. Armstrong, on furlough.
Sergeant Alexander Paterson.	Officiating Sub-Conductor.		
Sergeant Andrew Lyttle	Do.	11th March 1877.	Officiating Sub-Conductor H. Pike, on furlough.

No. 451.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from

the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant William Octavius Harris, 1st Battalion, 17th Foot, Wing Officer, 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—2nd May 1876.

No. 452.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Cavalry.

Major W. C. Anderson, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, *vice* Major A. Vivian appointed to officiate as Commandant, 4th Cavalry.

Captain J. D. Macpherson, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as Squadron Commander, *vice* Major Anderson.

Lieutenant C. C. Egerton, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain R. B. Lockwood appointed temporarily to the Quartermaster-General's Department.

Lieutenant F. Mardall, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his other duties, *vice* Captain Macpherson.

No. 453.—NATIVE ARMY—

6th Bengal Cavalry.

Duffadar Ahmed Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Kurreem Oodeen, dismissed,—1st May 1877

38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Gyana to be Jemadar, *vice* Boota Sing, promoted by transfer,—21st April 1877.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 454.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major Charles Henry Luard, Royal Engineers, temporary Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, Officiating Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow,—private affairs, for nine months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain George Brehon, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for one year and one month, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) Arthur Haldimand Prinsep, late 4th European Light Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers,—private affairs, for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Lewis Dening, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—medical certificate, for 18 months, under Rule IX, Note 1, of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Cathcart Dempster, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 455.—Surgeon Charles Albert Harvey, Madras Medical Department, in medical charge 11th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own presidency.

No. 456.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Major J. F. N. Mackenzie, Bengal Staff Corps,—Bombay, 27th January 1877.

Lieutenant G. F. Wilson, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 18th April 1877.

No. 457.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Colonel H. Drummond, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 279 of 1877,—*Nepaul*, 5th April 1877, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. W. Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 191 of 1877,—*Nepaul*, 5th April 1877, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. H. Paterson, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 148 of 1877,—*Yorkshire*, 22nd March 1877, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Montagu, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 167 of 1877,—*Nepaul*, 5th April 1877, from Calcutta.

Surgeon-Major C. E. W. Bensley, M. D., G. G. O. No. 306 of 1877,—*Eldorado*, 27th April 1877, from Calcutta.

Surgeon-Major R. Bird, M. D., G. G. O. No. 1212 of 1876,—*Bokhara*, 26th January 1877, from Calcutta.

Surgeon-Major P. S. Turnbull, M. D., G. G. O. No. 95 of 1877,—9th April 1877, from Bombay.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) F. M. Birch, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 306 of 1877,—*Assyria*, 15th April 1877, from Bombay.

Major O. R. Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 75 of 1877,—*Nepaul*, 5th April 1877, from Calcutta.

Major G. S. Hills, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 306 of 1877,—*Nepaul*, 5th April 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain J. Dundas, V.C., Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 120 of 1877,—*Persia*, 9th February 1877, from Bombay.

Captain L. Blathwayt, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 279 of 1877,—*Poonah*, 20th March 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain E. H. H. Collen, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 216 of 1877,—*Assam*, 7th May 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon J. J. Monteath, M. D., G. G. O. No. 410 of 1877,—*Dorunda*, 4th May 1877, from Calcutta.

Conductor B. Morley, Ordnance Commissariat Department, G. G. O. No. 259 of 1877,—*Jumna*, 18th March 1877, from Bombay.

Conductor R. F. Castellari, Ordnance Commissariat Department, G. G. O. No. 336 of 1877,—*Serapis*, 27th March 1877, from Bombay.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 458.—PAY CODE—

The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume I, "British Troops":—

Article 441, clause *c*, page 102. Expunge the fifth line, *viz.*:—

Rs. A. P.

"Ditto ditto in the field (Bengal) 42 0 0"

Article 1162. The first portion of this article is reconstructed as follows:—

G. L. No. 426—29c. of 15th September 1875.

"The milcage rate of allowance being generally granted in consideration of duty involving protracted absence with frequent travelling and its attendant expenses, an officer, who, when travelling on duty connected with his office, is entitled to that rate, cannot draw it when he is removed to another station or charge, or when he proceeds on duty of an ordinary nature."

Article 2452, page 444. After the word "pension" *insert* "provided such decision did not reach India (army head-quarters) till after the soldier's demise."

G. O. No. 371 of 1869.

Article 2003. In the margin, *for* "G. O. No. 24 of 1870," *substitute* "G. O. No. 211 of 1870."

Insert the following article:—

Practice—*Vide* Bengal Controller's No. 5498 of 22nd August 1876.

2006 *a*. A soldier is entitled to free conveyance when proceeding, for the first time, to join an appointment in a military office.

B. A. R.—2293, G. L. Nos. 324 of 16th August and 271—4 of 6th December 1876.

Article 1215. *Add*—"Demurrage will under no circumstances be paid on account of carriage for private baggage."

Article 2009, page 372. After the word "granted" in the last line *add* the words "but see article 1634*a*."

In the margin of article 2012 *insert* "G. O. C. C. of 23rd March 1864, G. O. No. 169 of 1867, G. O. No. 347 of 1874."

G. L. Nos. 64—6 of 2nd November 1876, 1391 of 24th March 1877, and 508 of 2nd May 1877, to Bombay.

Article 652, clause *a*. Expunge the words "captains of troops and companies of British regiments," and *substitute* "the command allowances of batteries of Royal artillery or of troops and companies of British regiments."

In the margin of article 1078 *for* "1847" *substitute* "1874." In the margin of article 1079, enter "G. L. Nos. 1415—16 of 26th June 1874."

G. L. Nos. 201—3C of 6th April 1877.

Article 2070, clause (*b*). *Add*—"When the aggregate pay of a non-commissioned officer or soldier acting in the warrant grade exceeds a monthly rate of Rs. 100, he shall be permitted to draw this amount, *viz.*, Rs. 100, *plus* the subsistence allowance, or the higher rate of pay without the subsistence allowance, whichever may be most advantageous to him."

Article 2086. To read as follows:—

"The wife and family of a trained schoolmaster, also a trained schoolmistress whether the wife of a trained schoolmaster or of a soldier serving in India or not," &c., &c.

Article 1478, page 277. Immediately above "Conductor" *insert* "Senior Apothecary £40-0-0."

In the margin of article 312 enter "G. L. Nos. 126—9 of 3rd September 1870."

Cochrane, 2nd Edition, page 361, G. L. Nos. 1062—3 of 23rd December 1868.

Article 370, clause *a*. *Add*—"If on leave at the time—from the date of the general order notifying the arrangement."

Article 359, clause *c*. Expunge the words "following that" in the third line, and in the margin, substitute "G. G. O. No. 895 of 1874" *for* "G. O. No. 113."

Article 212. In the margin, *substitute* "November" for "March."

Article 1595, page 299. Opposite "Assistant Instructor of Army Telegraphy" quote as authority in the margin, "G. L. No. 1288, dated 23rd March 1877, to Bombay."

Insert the following article:—

G. L. Nos. 386—9 S of 30th April 1877.

"1839 *a*. A non-commissioned officer of the British service, serving with a corps of sappers and miners, is eligible for furlough under the provisions of articles 1627—1629 and 1839, so long as the sappers and miners remain a body for local service."

Article 1473. In the margin enter "G. G. O. No. 225 of 1877, para. 7."

G. G. O. No. 225 of 1876.

Article 1881. Expunge the words "and gratuities" in the second line, the words "and soldiers" in the third line, also the heading "Gratuities" and the entries subordinate thereto.

Article 1882. Expunge the words "and men" in the fifth line, the words "and drummers" in the sixth line. Expunge the seventh line entirely, also the "Note" to this article.

Insert the following article:—

G. G. O. No. 225 of 1877.

"1890*a*. The classes eligible to receive the medal and gratuity for long service and good conduct are as follows:—

European non-commissioned officers and soldiers serving in the ordnance, commissariat, barrack branch of the department public works, stud, telegraph and clothing departments.

Military staff clerks serving in the offices of the adjutant general in India (including the offices of the deputy adjutant general, Royal artillery in India, and the assistant adjutant general for musketry, army head-quarters), quarter master general in India, military secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, judge advocate general, surgeon-general, British forces.

Embarkation, transport and bazar sergeants, drill instructors of volunteer corps, non-commissioned staff of hill depôts and of garrisons and forts.

Provost sergeants of garrison cells and of station and military prisons.

Non-commissioned officers and men of the Viceroy's band.

European non-commissioned officers of Native regiments, including drummers, fifers, and buglers of European parentage.

Royal engineers and other European non-commissioned officers and men serving with the corps of sappers and miners.

Non-commissioned officers and men of the European invalid battalion present with their corps.

Staff sergeants of gymnasia.

Note.—Men whose fathers and maternal grandfathers or whose mothers and paternal grandfathers were of pure European origin, are considered to be of European parentage, and a certificate to the effect that the individual recommended fulfils these conditions, is to be inserted at the foot of the rolls of drum, fife or bugle majors, and of drummers, fifers and buglers, of Native corps."

Article 1890. *For* the words "in articles 1881-1882" *substitute* "in article 1890*a*."
G. G. O. No. 225 of 1877.

Article 1898. *Substitute* the words "a soldier" *for* "the discharged soldier."
G. G. O. No. 225 of 1877.

Article 1906. In the margin, *for* "G. G. O. No. 32 of 1874" *substitute* "G. G. O. No. 354 of 1877."

Article 1909. In the first line, after the word "discharged" *insert* the words "either free, by purchase, or."
G. G. O. Nos. 778 of 1874 and 354 of 1877.

Article 1910. After the word "sergeant" *insert* "which term includes sergeants-major and all other grades of sergeants."
G. G. O. No. 354 of 1877.

Article 1915. In the fifth line, *for* the word "of" *substitute* "or."
G. G. O. No. 354 of 1877.

Article 61, clause *a*, page 24. Expunge the words "and Madras" in the tenth item.

	Rs.
For "Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Head-Quarters	500"
Substitute "Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Head-Quarters, Bengal ...	400
Ditto—special extra allowance to the officer actually performing the duties, whether permanently or officiating ...	100"

G. G. O. No. 372 of 1877.

Article 61, clause *b*, page 25. Immediately under "Deputy Judge Advocate of Division" *insert* "Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (District), Bengal ... 400"
G. G. O. No. 372 of 1877.

Article 81, page 33. After "Assistant Adjutant General of Division" insert "Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (District)."
G. G. O. No. 372 of 1877.

Article 93. Immediately under "Assistant Adjutant General of Division," &c., *enter* "Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (District)."
G. G. O. Nos. 336 of 1873 and 372 of 1877.

Articles 100 and 123, clause *d*. To the words "Brigade Major" affix an asterisk (*) and enter the ollowing at foot of page:—
G. G. O. No. 272 of 1877.

* "Designation changed, in Bengal, to deputy assistant adjutant general (District).
G. G. O. No. 372 of 1877.

Make a similar alteration in article 124, page 43, first item only; also in articles 221 and 222.

Insert the following article:—

"2363*a*. If the report of a marriage or of the birth of a child be not made within one month of the occurrence, the donation payable in each case will be increased 2½ per cent., and interest thereon charged from the date of marriage or birth of the child. After six months' delay, donation will be increased 5 per cent. and interest charged in the usual manner."
G. G. O. No. 361 of 1877.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 459.—Captain James Bruce, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, resigns his commission at his own request, but is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of his regiment on his retirement.

No. 460.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Madub Chunder Banerjee, admitted by G. G. O. No. 632 of 1869, is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 461.—Surgeon-Major Isaac Newton is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £220 per annum, from the 6th July 1877.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 462.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel P. Wheeler, Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 463.—The services of 1st Class Apothecary J. Slane, Civil Tura, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 464.—The services of 1st Class Apothecary W. Wade, late of the Presidency General Hospital, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 30th March 1877.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 14th May 1877.

No. 216.—Mr. C. D. Hawes, Accountant 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Rajpootana to the Western Rajpootana State Railway.

No. 217.—Lieutenant G. F. Wilson, R. E., Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is, on return from furlough, granted subsidiary leave from the 18th to 24th April 1877.

No. 218.—Kanta Pershad is appointed an Accountant 4th Grade on probation, and posted to British Burmah.

No. 219.—The undermentioned Accountants are transferred to British Burmah:—

Mr. S. Kiddle, Accountant 3rd Grade, Rajpootana State Railway.
Baboo Kader Nath Chatterjee, Accountant 3rd Grade, Punjab.
Pundit Kanhai Lall, Accountant 4th Grade, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.

No. 220.—Lieutenant M. C. Brackenbury, R. E., Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, temporarily attached to the Public Works Department Secretariat, is promoted to Executive Engineer 4th Grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 19th March 1877.

No. 221.—Major J. G. Forbes, R. E., Superintending Engineer 1st Grade (temporary rank), is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer 3rd class and Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, during the absence of Colonel Haig, R. E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 15th May 1877.

No. 222.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 194 and 202, dated respectively the 27th April and 4th May 1877, regarding Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, for "Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade" read "Assistant Engineer 1st Grade (temporary rank)."

The 16th May 1877.

No. 223.—The transfer of Lieutenant C. Hoskyns, R. E., Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, from the Punjab Provincial Establishment to the Military Works Branch (Public Works Department Notification No. 59 of 5th February 1876), is cancelled.

No. 224.—Baboo Trilok Nath Mukhopadhia, a passed student of the Thomason College, Roorkee, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Engineer Apprentice, and posted to the Punjab Provincial Establishment.

No. 225.—The services of Mr. W. P. Lynam, Executive Engineer 4th Grade, Coorg, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment as Officiating Principal of the School of Engineering and Natural Science, Bangalore.

The 17th May 1877.

No. 227.—Lieutenant J. B. Sharpe, R. E., attached to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, Roorkee, has passed the examination in the Native languages according to the departmental standard.

No. 229.—Mr. C. S. Warwick, Storekeeper 1st Grade, is promoted to be Chief Storekeeper, Indus Valley State Railway, with retrospective effect from 1st January 1875.

No. 230.—Baboo Ramessur Nath, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, is transferred from the Military Works Branch to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

The 18th May 1877.

No. 231.—Public Works Department Notification No. 522 of 17th December 1875, removing Mr. J. F. Victor, Supervisor 1st Grade on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways from the Department, is cancelled.

No. 232.—Mr. P. M. Flannery is appointed to the Department as an Accountant 4th Grade on probation, and posted to British Burmah.

No. 233.—Captain F. Firebrace, R. E., is appointed to Class I of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and is confirmed in the appointment of Manager, Rajputana State Railway, with effect from 9th April 1877, *vice* Captain K. C. Pye, R. E., deceased.

No. 234.—During the absence on furlough of Colonel H. Drummond, R. E., or until further orders, Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. S. Williams, R. E., Director of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, from 7th March 1877, and in addition to his own duties until relieved of them.

No. 235.—With reference to Public Works Department Resolution No. 91—93 E. R., dated 28th February 1877, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following provisional appointments and postings in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. S. Williams, R. E., Director of State Railways, is posted to the Central System.

Mr. W. C. Furnivall, M. Inst. C. E., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, is appointed to officiate as a Director of State Railways, with the rank of Chief Engineer III Class, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. S. Williams, R. E., and is posted to the Central System.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel F. W. Peile, R. E., Assoc. Inst. C. E. (on furlough), is appointed a Director of State Railways, with the rank of Chief Engineer II Class, and is posted to the Western System.

Mr. A. Grant, M. Inst. C. E., is appointed a Director of State Railways, with the rank of Chief Engineer III Class, and is posted to the North-Eastern System, but will officiate in the Western System, with the rank of Chief Engineer II Class, until the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel F. W. Peile, R. E., or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Stanton, R. E., Assoc. Inst. C. E., is appointed to officiate as a Director of State Railways, with the rank of Chief Engineer III Class, and is posted to the North-Eastern System.

Mr. William Harvey, Assoc. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer 4th Grade, is appointed to be an Assistant Director of State Railways, and is posted to the Central System.

Lieutenant G. F. Wilson, R. E., Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is appointed to be an Assistant Director of State Railways, and is posted to the North-Eastern System.

Major R. C. B. Pemberton, R. E., Assoc. Inst. C. E., Superintending Engineer 1st Grade, is appointed Director of State Railway Stores.

Major I. P. Westmorland, R. E., Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Western System of State Railways, with the direct charge of the Punjab Northern Railway.

Mr. R. B. Duncan, Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana and Sindia State Railways, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Central System of State Railways, with the direct charge of the Rajputana and Sindia Railways.

Captain E. A. Trevor, R. E., Examiner of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, North-Eastern System of State Railways, with direct charge of the Northern Bengal Railway.

Mr. C. C. Harold is appointed Deputy Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores.

No. 236.—Major A. LeMessurier, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Sindh, is appointed to

officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, during the absence of Mr. Furnivall, or until further orders.

No. 237.—With reference to Financial Department Notification No. 195, dated 27th April 1877, and to Public Works Department Notification No. 235 of this date, Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Stanton, R. E., Assoc. Inst. C. E., Officiating Director of State Railways, North-Eastern System, will also officiate as Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department for State Railways under that Government.

No. 238.—ADDENDUM.—To Public Works Department Notification No. 427, dated 19th October 1876, appointing Major J. P. Steel, R. E., to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, add "with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer 3rd Grade."

No. 239.—Captain H. W. Clarke, R.E., Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Sindh, is transferred in the same capacity to Calcutta.

Captain R. A. Sargeaunt, R. E., Examiner 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, and Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, and is posted to Calcutta.

Captain H. Doveton, R. E., Executive Engineer 3rd Grade (temporary 2nd Grade), North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Establishment, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, and is posted to Sindh.

No. 240.—Baboo Ram Gotty Mookerjee, Manager of the Calcutta and South-Eastern and the Nulhattie State Railways, is brought on the strength of the State Railway Revenue Establishment in Class IV.

No. 241.—Major E. Swetenham, S. C., Executive Engineer 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Agent Governor General for Central India during the absence of Colonel Cadell, R. E., on privilege leave, or until further orders. Major Swetenham assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 7th May 1877.

TELEGRAPH.

The 16th May 1877.

No. 226.—Mr. H. F. Melhuish officiated as Superintendent of the 3rd Grade from the 2nd to the 19th February, both days inclusive.

The 17th May 1877.

No. 228.—Mr. R. F. Dallas, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, and Mr. W. Williamson, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, are appointed to officiate as Superintendents of the 2nd and 3rd Grade respectively, with effect from 4th April 1877, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Brookes, or until further orders.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1877. Register No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st March 1877.

From the 14th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 7th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th May 1877.

No. 244.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s.* 9*d.* per rupee. Schedule 13 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 17th May 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Saturday, the 2nd June, in celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th May 1877.

No. 15.—Mr. William Sinclair, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, availed himself on the forenoon of the 19th April 1877 of the furlough for one year granted to him in Notification No. 11, dated 16th March last.

The 15th May 1877.

No. 16.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. Percival Edwin Heberlett, Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, for one month, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted in Notification No. 12, dated 2nd ultimo.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 9th May 1877.

No. 580.—Colonel H. Forbes, Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 13th instant.

By Order,
F. H. MAITLAND,
2nd Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 10th May 1877.

No. $\frac{1320}{968}$ *G.*—ADDENDUM.—After 1st May 1877, in this Office Notification No. $\frac{1073}{798}$G, dated 17th April 1877, add the words "or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same."

By Order,
H. M. DURAND,
1st Asstt., Agent to the Govr. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 12th May 1877.

No. 28.—Colonel A. Cadell, R.E., Chief Engineer, Central India, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 7th instant, of the three months' privilege leave granted in Notification No. 27, dated 30th April 1877.

No. 29.—Major E. Swetenham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, returned on the afternoon of the 5th instant from three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 16, dated 22nd March 1877.

The unexpired portion of Major Swetenham's leave, *viz.*, one month and twenty-seven days, is cancelled.

No. 30.—Baboo Umbica Churn Chowdry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade), has passed the higher standard examination in Hindoostani.

E. SWETENHAM, *Major, S.C.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 7th May 1877.

No. 19.—Major J. G. Bell, Judicial Commissioner, officiated as Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from the 1st to the 26th April 1877, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th May 1877.

No. 57.—Captain J. E. Toller, R.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Sirhind Division to the Meerut Division of Superintendence, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Lahore Division.

Lahore, the 3rd May 1877.

No. 13.—Captain A. Hill, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, having rejoined on the afternoon of 10th April 1877 from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 11 of 9th idem, the remainder of that leave, *viz.*, seventeen days, is hereby cancelled.

The 8th May 1877.

No. 14.—Lieutenant J. Cargin, Barrack Master, posted to this Division of Superintendence in Inspector General's Notification No. 43 of 3rd April 1877, is posted to the Mooltan Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 2nd May 1877.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Lahore Divn., Mily. Works.

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 8th May 1877.

No. 23.—Mr. W. Phillips, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Bareilly to the Ranikhet Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

No. 24.—Mr. G. F. Lamb, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Meerut to the Agra Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 27th April 1877.

No. 25.—Sergeant W. Heywood, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Morar to the Bareilly Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 27th April 1877.

No. 26.—With reference to Inspector General, Military Works' Notification No. 47 of 7th April 1877, Lieutenant N. Arnott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Chakrata Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 28th idem.

No. 27.—Mr. G. Reid, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Agra to the Morar Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 26th April 1877.

No. 28.—Mr. J. Calvert, Overseer, 1st Grade, joined the Agra Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 18th April 1877.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Supdce., Mily. Works.

Oudh Division of Superintendence.

Lucknow, the 16th May 1877.

No. 38.—Privilege leave of absence for a period of 30 days is granted to Lieutenant F. B. Grant D'Aguilar, R.E., Assistant Engineer, attached to Allahabad Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Divn., Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th May 1877.

No. 86.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 209 of 10th May 1877, Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Indus Valley Railway.

The 14th May 1877.

No. 87.—Mr. J. C. Porter, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Sindia Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley Railway.

No. 88.—With reference to Director's Notification No. 14 of the 29th January 1877, and Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 214 of the 11th May 1877, Captain W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., resumed charge of the office and duties of Manager, Open Line, Holkar and Neemuch Railways, from Mr. F. N. Gutersloh on the afternoon of the 7th idem.

No. 89.—Mr. J. E. N. Boydell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate with the usual subsidiary leave.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th May 1877.

No. 514.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 444, dated 28th April 1877, in which Lieutenant Constable, R.E., was granted leave to study Native Languages, this leave has been cancelled at his own request.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 11th May 1877.

No. 39.—Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Principal Store-keeper's Office, Kooshtea, is granted one month's privilege leave from the forenoon of 2nd May 1877.

No. 40.—With reference to Director's Notification No. 38 of 1877, granting furlough to Mr. R. Reynolds, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, that officer reported his departure from this Railway on the afternoon of the 20th April 1877.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 9th May 1877.

No. 86.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 48 of 6th March 1877, Mr. W. H. Parker, Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Lower Scinde District, availed himself of the six months' furlough on the afternoon of 4th May 1877, making over charge of the current duties of the office to Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 11th May 1877.

No. 87.—Mr. F. S. Homfray, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Humdee Depôt to the Ooch Depôt.

No. 88.—The following transfers have been made by Superintending Engineers :—

Mr. V. E. DeBroe, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Sehwan to the Mehur Division.

Mr. A. Brereton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Office of Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, to the Khanpur Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 11th May 1877.

No. 28.—Pundit Girdharee Lall, Accountant, 4th Grade, of the late Nerbudda Division, is granted privilege leave for thirty-five days from 1st June 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawul Pindi, the 12th May 1877.

No. 59.—Baboo Keshub Chunder Chatterjee, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, late Chenab Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th May 1877.

No. 60.—Lieutenant J. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Ravi Division, which division he joined on the forenoon of 4th May 1877.

No. 61.—Lieutenant B. Scott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Soan to the Indus Division, which division he joined on the 9th February 1877.

This cancels Notification No. 54, dated 21st April 1877.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th May 1877.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans			5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.			10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 30th April 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	30,48,600	1,55,92,000	1,10,12,200	1,66,64,800	39,80,100	2,97,000	3,00,91,500	82,800	4,34,70,700	26,23,000	33,14,000	13,17,12,325
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th May 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	10,500	33,500	...	4,500	...	5,000	...	...	54,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th May 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	51,000	4,000	...	...	9,500	...	26,500	...	...	92,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th May 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	3,000	91,200	7,700	22,600	...	...	29,300	...	26,700	...	...	1,80,500
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	30,51,600	1,56,74,200	1,10,71,900	1,67,01,900	40,13,600	2,97,000	3,01,34,800	82,800	4,35,28,900	26,23,000	33,14,000	13,20,39,325
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	2,600	1,03,200	8,000	1,16,900	...	...	2,500	...	10,500	4,53,000	20,000	7,16,700
Balance on 15th May 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	30,49,000	1,55,71,000	1,10,63,900	1,65,85,000	40,13,600	2,97,000	3,01,32,300	82,800	4,35,18,400	21,70,000	32,94,000	13,13,22,625

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Mar. 1877, enfaced from India, 2,433 lacs; re-transferred from London, 2,474 lacs.
" 16th Mar. 1877 to 31st " " " 12 " " " 3 "
" 1st April " to 15th April " " 13 " " " 5 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " 8 " " " ...
" 1st May " to 15th May " " 3 " " " 7 "
2,469 lacs. 2,489 lacs.
2,469 "
Balance against London ... 20 lacs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17th May 1877.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th May 1877.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		16,70,904	2	5
	Rs. A. P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	92,94,394 0 7	2,21,34,252	15	0
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,28,39,858 14 5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		1,68,50,906	4	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.		2,92,060	8	1
Sundries		11,50,200	15	1
TOTAL ...		6,20,98,324	12	8

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...		95,07,564	4	9
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		52,79,677	10	5
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		68,30,352	11	10
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches		2,04,97,643	8	11
Balances with other Banks ...		4,03,672	3	5
Bullion		8,36,828	13	6
Dead Stock		10,20,105	1	3
Stamps		9,904	5	11
Sundries		1,57,567	1	5
		4,45,43,315	13	5
	Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office...	80,67,735 15 5	1,75,55,008	15	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	94,87,272 15 10			
TOTAL ...		6,20,98,324	12	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 17th May 1877.*

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
18	B 40—21908		5	A. Ruthna Moodelly, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Rs.	
21	B 49—52973		10	T. Hoochapa, Hoovinahadagaly.
22	B 50—88815		100	Mankum Appoodoo Chetty, Palacode.
23	B 43—92148		50	Kandy Iyyanna, Ellore.
	„ —92149		50	
24	B 39—79420		5	Mr. J. R. Jeffreys, Madras.
	„ —81360		5	
	B 35—78956		20	
26	B 50—55017		100	Soorjee Prayjee Sett, Calicut.
11	B 40—29113	wrongly joined.	5	M. Pattabiramiah, Madras.
	„ —29114			
	B 49—75234	ditto	10	
	„ —75235			
12	B 40—25612	ditto	5	H. E. Church, Esq., Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, Madras.
	„ —25614			

FORT ST. GEORGE, Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 7th May 1877.*

G. W. CLINE, LL.D., *Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

Nagpur Circle.

MUTILATED NOTES.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
3	F 10—47714		100	Cassiram, Goldsmith.
	„ —59138		100	

HALF NOTES.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Rs.	
1	F 9—39283		50	Major Doveton, Conservator of Forests, C.P.
11	F 9—60203		50	Colonel Montgomery Hunter, Staff Corps, Commanding at Delhi.
8½	F 8—35746		20	Mr. Kesho Rao Putwardhan, Supervisor, P. W. D., Nagpur.
28	F 13—24479		5	Mr. J. H. Wilson, Executive Engineer, Kamptee.

MIS-MATCHED NOTE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Rs.	
20	F 13—05400		5	Jumna Das & Co., Silk Merchant, Bhutai Imly, Benares.
	„ —02954			

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The 10th May 1877.*

H. KEENE, *Asstt. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.*

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
6	D 5—41975	20	Abdool Razac, Ghazipur.
7	D 9—59582	1,000	Ram Dial Singh, Dehra.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
15	D 4—71482	50	Revd. F. Kennedy, Toondla.
16	D 11—48471	10	Mr. A. Allan, Bombay.
17	L 47—26632	20	The District Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs.
18	D 10—85449	5	Colonel L. Russell, R.E., U. S. Club, Calcutta.
	„ —85450	5	
19	D 5—40942	20	G. O. Man, Esq., Jounpur.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 10th May 1877.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
28	E 2—27945	500	Baboo Ramjus, Pensioner, Educational Department, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
50	E 7—34535	5	Moola, Peon, Lahore.
51	E 10—45329	10	Captain H. Decoetlogon, Murree.
52	E 10—39907	10	Kareemud Deen, Lahore.
53	E 7—52363	5	Colonel L. Russell, Calcutta.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 12th May 1877.

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
70	L 81—69124	50	Babu Poorno Chandra Bose.
71	L 91—00872	20	Babu Doorga Das Banerjee.
72	L 83—82862	100	Rasallumoollah Hossein.
	„ —79567	100	
	„ —96959	100	
	„ —51592	100	
	„ —37250	100	
	„ —78960	100	
	„ —92143	100	
	„ —97179	100	
	„ —99396	100	
	L 51—96216	100	
73	L 52—94042	500	Babu Gopaul Chandra Paul.
	„ —95276	500	
76	L 82—86006	100	Babu Kally Nath Ghose.
	L 81—10595	50	
	„ —62913	50	
	L 89—02198	20	
	„ —74099	20	
	L 90—01297	20	
	L 45—16795	20	
	L 80—46638	20	
	L 89—64338	20	
	L 90—53982	20	
	L 78—43997	20	
	L 76—32659	10	
	L 96—55742	10	
	L 88—48902	10	
	L 74—46506	10	
	L 97—38217	10	
	„ —45679	10	
	„ —56549	10	
	L 95—03331	10	
	L 58—73784	10	
	L 75—40279	10	
	L 24—03664	5	
	L 25—85556	5	
	L 27—03983	5	
	L 26—85824	5	
	„ —63433	5	
	L 25—55805	5	

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
30	... L 4—16767	... 10	... Sadee Ram Radha Kissen.
	„ 3—95958		
36	... L 88—70199	... 10	... Mr. J. W. Milne.
	„ —70194		
37	... L 58—51464	... 10	... Babu Protab Chandra Dey.
	„ 33—23428		
	L 11—96581	... 5	...
	„ —96588		
	„ —59266	... 5	...
	„ —59263		
	„ —63764	... 5	...
	„ —63765		
38	... L 23—57019	... 5	... Hajee Tar Mohamed Sallay Mohamed.
	„ —57020		
	„ —16432	... 5	...
	„ —16435		
61	... L 89—36447	... 20	... Babu Gris Chandra Sarcar.
62	... L 73—84622	... 10	... Babu Moti Lal Set.
	„ —84619	... 10	...
63	... L 66—79382	... 50	... Babu Nophur Chandra Bose.
64	... L 71—15219	... 10	... Khawja Ahmad Hossein.
65	... L 95—97640	... 10	... Babu Nobin Chandra Bose.
66	... L 88—63179	... 10	... Babu Baney Madhub Ghose.
67	... L 50—61070	... 100	... Babu Ram Churn Ghose.
68	... L 82—63754	... 100	... Shaik Sadoollah.
	L 83—12971	... 100	...
69	... L 23—10263	... 5	... Babu Mohanundo Roy.
	„ —10265	... 5	...

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 18th May 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 17th May 1877 ... Rs. 9,57,605-8-11

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
18th May 1877.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for Rupees. On General Treasury.	Certificates issued for Rupees. On Currency Department.	Balance of Bullion. Under Assay.	Balance of Bullion. Assayed.	Balance of Bullion. Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
May 7	...	...	1,90,496	3,90,380	66,02,992	1,97,746
„ 8	...	...	1,92,118	1,90,650	65,53,811	3,97,176
„ 9	...	...	1,83,132	548	64,73,717	5,87,278
„ 10	...	...		548	63,82,051	5,87,278
„ 11	...	3,83,004	562	...	66,81,089	1,90,650
„ 12	...	...	...	...	65,81,165	1,90,650

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 14th May 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th May 1877.

In consequence of Mauritius having joined the General Postal Union the following rates of postage are chargeable on correspondence for Mauritius, Seychelles, or Réunion whether by mail or by private vessels :—

		As.	P.
Letters per ½ oz. ...	...	4	0
Newspapers per 4 oz.	...	1	0
Printed papers, &c., and Patterns } 2 oz.	...	1	6
Registration Fee ...	...	4	0

Prepayment of postage is compulsory by private vessels only. Registered covers cannot be forwarded by private vessels.

The 18th May 1877.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Japan* and *Argyll*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 19th May 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Mecca*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 20th May 1877, at 7 P. M. Mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be sent by this opportunity.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 20th May 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 21st May 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Khandalla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 23rd May 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 23rd May 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 25th May 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 25th May 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 24th May 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

After Sunday, the 20th May 1877, mails for British Burmah will, until further notice, be closed at the General Post Office on every Friday.

The first Friday mail will be on the 25th May 1877.

The fortnightly mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo and Sandoway, will also, after Sunday, the 13th May 1877, until further notice, be closed at the General Post Office on Friday.

The first Friday mail will be on 25th May 1877.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 18th May 1877.

Adley, Mrs. Ellen.
Alexander, Geo.
Allan, W. H.
Allen, W. G.
Anderson, Miss A.
Barclay, Mrs. L.
Barker, Fred. A.
Bartlett, W. H.
Bearcy, J.
Burland, Mrs. H. H.
Carleton, W. G.
Caslon & Co., Messrs.
Chesterman, Mrs.
Chistolm, Mrs.
Clark, J. W. S.
Clarke, Mrs. J. M.
Clements, T. O. F.
Colley & Co., Messrs.
Cornelius, Mrs. J. A.
Cox, W. H.
Crow, C.
Cruevant, Mrs.
Davied, J.
Dawson, Colonel.
Debren, Miss.
Desgratoulet, L. E.
Douglas, Mr.
Dyer, W.
Edmonds, Mr. & Mrs.
Emmer, Mrs. L. J.
Falmon, B.
Fan, Mrs. E. M.
Fernandez, M. M. D.
Flynn, D.
Fox, Mrs. F.
Gayon, J.
Gonsalves, Mrs. M.
Gordon, James.
Graham & Co., Messrs.
Granger, John H.
Gray, Mrs.
Hardy, J. T. F.
Harion, W. H.
Henty, J. H.
Hepworth, R. C.
Hewitt, Miss E.
Hodgkinson, G.
Jackson, Mrs. H. W.
Jansson, A.
Johnson, H. C. W.
Johnson, J. W.
Jones, A. E.
Joseph, S.
Kirk, Miss.
Leatham, W. H.
Liddell, Chas.
Lilley, H. A.
Logan, R. S.
Lushman, Mrs.
Macbeth, C.
Mackintosh, D. S.
Martin, Mrs. E.
Martin, J.
Martyn, Mr.
McNevin, F.
McRay, Thos.
Moore, A.
Moucheye, Monsieur H. M.
Morgan, R. E.
Morgan, Edward.
Muller, J.
Nangooley, N.
Oakes & Co., Messrs.
Percy, Hugh L. H.
Peters, Mrs. G.
Powell, Mrs. W. H.
Reid, Louis D.
Robinson, J.
Rose, Col. W.
Searle, Capt. T. W.
Seymour, Jas.
Shortt, Miss.
Sinclair, W.
Spalding, Mrs.
Sterley, Mrs. M.
Stevens, Mrs. A.
Tester, Mrs. C. H.
Thompson, W. H.
Trunudy, J. T. D.
Vaillant, Mrs. C. M.
Vaugulin, Misses.
Wane, Innes B.
Watkins, Mrs. J.
Watson, A. E.
Wilson, Louis.
Yettie, Mrs. L. H.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office," to be kept till called for."

Ameer Ally.
Arthur, Geo.
Atkinson, H. M.
Baker, W.
Battye, Major H. D.
Biggs, Robert O. C.
Blundell, C. E.
Blundell, H. S.
Boxall, C. A.
Bring, Miss.
Bromehead, Revd.
Brownfield, M.
Burrows, H.
Buzlool Hoossein.
Caddy, D. G.
Carr, J. H. W.
Carrington & Wigley.
Cassidy, J. J.
Chill, Mr.
Clarkson, Mr.
Combhe, H.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Durham, John.
Eaton, Mrs. G. W.
Elderton, Mrs
Emilie, Mdlle.
Gladwell, T.
Glukman, Lione.
Graham, Mrs.
Gray, William.
Hudson, Thos.
Hughes, J. W.
Jackson, J. W.
Jenkinson, Mrs.
Jones, W.
Jordon, F. J.
Kaikhosru Nowrosj Kabraj.
King, H. W.
Lloyd, Trevor.
Lomas, Geo.
MacIntyre, A.
Mackenzie, H.
McGrey, R. W.
Meyer, H. G.
Middleton, Lewis.
Mirza Bazhoal Hossein.
Moran, Frank Conyngham.
Nichols, W. J.
Pashley, Geo.
Pillot, Monsieur Eugene.
Rein, G.
Rhoades, A. H.
Schapira, D.
Scott, W. C.
Simpson, W.
Stone, B. J.
Storey, William.
Terlecki, Miss.
Thomas, S. B.
Watson, J. B.
White, H. H.
Willard, J. C.
Young, Capt. Alex.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Battye, Major H. D.
Caddy, D.
Holland, Capt.
Ryder, A.
Storey, W.
Willard, J. C.
Williams, C. A.

Registered Letters.

Cosing, H.
Elley & Co.
Fagan, L. S.
Francis, Marples.
McWaite, Capt. A.
Morris, Mr. J. D.
Spenser, Mrs.
Toone, R. A.

Parcels.

Lane, M.

W. ALPIN,

Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE MALLEGAUMWALLA.
FAKEERJEE LIMJEE OOMRIGUR.

Care of Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, No. 2, Meadow Street, Bombay.

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MAHOMED HOSAIN ESPAHANEE.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 20.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1877. {Register No. 33.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SYSTEM OF CONSERVANCY IN FORCE IN THE TOWN OF AMRITSAR.

No. 123 (Municipalities), dated Simla, 12th October 1876.

From—G. H. M. BATTEN, ESQ., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

It having been noticed from a letter on page 4 of the *Pioneer* of the 2nd instant, signed "Ed. Nicholl, Secretary to the Municipal Committee of Amritsar," that that Municipality in 1875-76 made Rs. 30,000 by the sale of manure, I am directed to state that the Government of India will be glad to be furnished with an account of the system by which such a favourable result was attained.

No. 326, dated Lahore, 27th March 1877.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, ESQ., Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

In reply to your No. 123, dated 12th October last, I am desired to forward copy of a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, No. 62, dated 7th instant, together with four printed copies of the report therewith enclosed, furnishing the information called for relating to the system of conservancy in force in the town of Amritsar.

No. 62, dated 7th March 1877.

From—The Deputy Commissioner and President, Municipal Committee, Amritsar,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Amritsar Division.

In reply to your No. $\frac{468}{2467}$, dated 2nd November last, I have the honor to forward six copies of printed papers relating to the system of conservancy in force in Amritsar.

2. Mr. Nicholl's object in writing to the *Pioneer* of the 2nd October 1876 was to show that agriculturists in the Punjab generally, and in Amritsar in particular, did use manure on their fields, and were fully alive to the benefits that the land derived from its use. From statistics prepared in the Municipal Office, it appears that during one year of the total number of donkey-loads of manure sold from the Municipal godowns, agriculturists purchased two-thirds.

Note.

Total sold ...	5,68,957
To agriculturists	3,59,108
Brick-burners ...	2,09,849

3. It may be thought, after a perusal of the printed paper which accompanies, that the Committee has not, in a financial point of view, benefitted by the change of system, by which

it disposes of the manure of the city by direct agency instead of through a contractor, and this is to a certain extent true. But the advantages of the present system cannot be estimated in money. Under the contractor the conservancy of the town was never properly attended to; drains were cleaned in a perfunctory way, manure was allowed to lie for long periods in the streets, and applications for an enhancement of the monthly cash subsidy were made on the slightest pretexts and had often to be granted; manure was taken direct from the city to the fields near its walls and allowed to lie there till the purchaser thought proper to plough it in. Now it is first stacked in a godown, where it undergoes a certain amount of deodorization, and is then sold. Moreover, at the present time, the drains and streets that have to be cleaned by the Committee's establishment are double the length they were when the contractor had the management.

4. The demand for manure is at times so great that it far exceeds the supply. This of itself shows how highly its use is appreciated.

5. With a view to secure a complete monopoly of the manure of the city, the Committee is making arrangements to purchase the sweeping of all the large sarais and other enclosures where horses and cattle are put up. When these arrangements are complete the income will be considerably increased. Arrangements are also being made to reduce the expenditure by introducing carts in place of donkeys for removing the manure from the city. I am sanguine that in course of time the income and expenditure will be equal.

Report on the Conservancy Establishment of the City of Amritsar.

For some time I have had under consideration the question of how to regulate the conservancy establishment of this city, with regard to the work required of it, and consistent with the due cleanliness of all parts of the town.

I must confess that the matter is a difficult one; but I entertain hopes that, with the assistance of the sub-committee, the difficulties will vanish, and that what is at present chaos will be reduced to order.

2. My present remarks will be illustrated by tabular statements, which I append to this report.

3. Statement A. shows with tolerable accuracy the total length of the streets and drains of all kinds in each division of the city, the number of bhisties and sweepers that were employed on the 15th May 1876, the number that were employed when the present system was introduced in 1872, and the number that would in my opinion be sufficient to keep all the public streets and drains in the city clean, if properly supervised.

The difference between the number of bhisties and sweepers that were employed when the system was first introduced and the number at present employed is very striking. How the establishment came to be so largely increased is not known to me. The only authority for an increase is that contained in Resolution No. 102 of 1874, by which an increased expenditure of Rs. 700 per mensem was sanctioned. I am not in a position to state from personal experience whether the sanitary condition of the city has improved in proportion to the increase of the establishment, as compared to what it was when the existing system was introduced.

4. I have ascertained that one sweeper can clean one thousand running feet of street and the drains at both sides in two hours; and according to this I have fixed what I consider the "proper complement" of sweepers and bhisties, supposing them to work for four hours only daily. It would be well, perhaps, to allow a margin to the number that I have fixed in Statement C., in the proportion of 1 in 5 for *kucha* and other work. The strength of the establishment would then be 329 sweepers, or a reduction of 106; and 186 bhisties, or a reduction of 37, which in money would represent a monthly saving of Rs. 500.

5. Statement B. shows the numerical strength of the city establishment on the 15th instant.

With a jemadar and a duffadar to each division, I cannot see the necessity for a chuprassie in addition. I think nine of this grade might be reduced without danger; the other three I would retain to check the number of donkeys that go out of the city daily loaded with manure; and I think that instead of having six lumberdars, three would be ample, *i. e.*, one to each conservancy division. The pay of the three retained might be increased to Rs. 6 per mensem.

These reductions would result in a saving of Rs. 57 per mensem.

For the present a saving of Rs. 550 per mensem might be effected without endangering the health of the people or the efficiency of the system.

6. Statement C. shows the cost of the conservancy establishment during 1874-75 and 1875-76. In the latter year there was a saving of upwards of Rs. 2,500 owing to the introduction of the system of employing our own donkeys.

7. If any reliance is to be placed on what the conservancy darogha says, the difficulty that he experiences in getting sweepers to work for the committee is very great. Whether this is put

forward as an excuse when brought to account for neglect or what, I cannot say. It is not unlikely that the work is not liked, for the reason that fines are imposed for the most trivial faults. It is rare a thing for a sweeper to get his full pay for two months running. If fining were less frequently resorted to, the difficulty of obtaining men would I think disappear.

8. Another way of getting men to do our work willingly would be to assist them in obtaining the *virt** of a certain number of houses. This could be managed in the following way:—

Say there are thirty sweepers employed in a division: allot to each a certain part of the division to be kept thoroughly clean, and to him and his family a certain number of private dwellings to look after, when off duty, *i. e.*, after he has cleaned the portion of public street and drains under his charge.

9. Allow no male sweeper who is not employed by the Municipal Committee, or who has not a ticket authorizing him to sweep private dwellings, to collect the *virt* of such dwellings. Every *mehteranee* employed in private dwellings to be also furnished with a ticket or brass number, and allow none but those who have such a ticket or number to exercise their calling. In this way the Committee establishment, and such women as the Committee might grant tickets to, would have the monopoly of the *virt* of the city. This is a valuable source of income, and is often sold by one sweeper to another for a large sum. We can easily bring the people to assist us in this matter, by getting them to employ no sweeper or *mehteranee* who is not furnished with a ticket or *number* from the Committee. Any private individual who refused to assist us could easily be brought to his senses by having him up before the Honorary Magistrates the first time his house or premises were found in a filthy state.

10. It would be well I think if we were to adopt the recommendation of the Cholera Commissioner, to the effect that in small blind (*cul-de-sac*) allies, house-holders should be held responsible for the daily cleaning of the portion of street opposite their houses. This would relieve our establishment to a considerable extent.

11. I purpose when at leisure drawing up a few simple rules for the guidance of the darogha and other subordinates of the conservancy establishment, which will, if followed, bring things into form.

ED. NICHOLL,
Secretary, Municipal Committee.

Dated 22nd May 1876.

Rules for the guidance of the Conservancy Establishment.

1. The conservancy establishment shall consist of:—one darogha, three naib daroghas, one mohurrir, and as many other munshis, jemadars, duffadars, lumberdars, peons, bhisties and sweepers as the Sub-Committee may appoint, provided that the cost of such establishment shall not exceed the budget provision of the year.

2. (*a*). The appointment, dismissal, or other punishment of the darogha, naib daroghas, mohurrir, munshis, and jemadars shall be governed by the terms of para. 21 of the Rules of Business.

(*b*). The appointment, dismissal or other punishment of the duffadars, lumberdars, peons, bhisties and sweepers shall rest with the Members of the Sub-Committee of Conservancy.

3. The jemadars and the other members of the establishment mentioned in para. 2 (*b*) above are directly under the orders of the members of conservancy divisions.

4. It will be the duty of members of conservancy divisions to see that the establishment is kept up to its proper strength, that it performs its duty in a proper manner, that the cleansing of the public streets and drains is properly attended to, and that all orders of a special or general character issued by the President, the General or Sub-Committee, are properly carried out.

5. The darogha, naib daroghas and mohurrir not being attached to any particular division, will be directly under the orders of the Secretary, as the Executive Officer of the Committee; at the same time they shall be bound to obey any order connected with their duties given to them by members of conservancy divisions, provided such order is not contrary or opposed to any previous order given to them by the President, the Secretary or the Sub-Committee.

6. The darogha will be held primarily responsible for the proper conservancy of the entire city. He shall be held responsible by members of divisions in the first instance, that a proper supervision is exercised over the jemadars, bhisties and sweepers in the performance of their duties.

7. The naib daroghas are subordinate to and under the orders of the darogha.

8. The supervision of all public latrines and of the conservancy of the suburbs, excluding the civil station and the cantonments, shall be the duty of the naib daroghas.

9. In summer, *i. e.*, from 15th April till 15th October, the cleansing of the public streets, drains and latrines shall commence at 2 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m.; and during winter, *i. e.*, from 16th October till 14th April, at 4 o'clock a. m. and 3-30 o'clock p. m.

10. In each division a place of assembly shall be appointed by members of divisions at which, at the time fixed in the preceding para. 9, the conservancy establishment shall

* The leavings from meals.

assemble and be told off by jemadars to their respective beats. Any member of the establishment not present at the assembly to be reported absent, unless he reports himself within a reasonable time after the hours fixed in para. 9 to the jemadar of his division, and shows good cause for his absence.

11. When the establishment has been told off to duty as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, it shall be the duty of the darogha, naib daroghas, jemadars and duffadars to patrol each division to see that the members of the establishment are at their respective posts and doing their work properly.

11*A*. Every evening after the day's work has been done, the jemadars of divisions shall bring the day's muster roll to the sadr office, for incorporation in the general register of daily attendance. He shall be held responsible for any errors or false entries that may then or afterwards be detected in such lists.

12. The sweepings of private houses and of public streets and drains must be removed to the intra-mural godowns before sunrise, and from thence to the extra-mural godowns with the least possible delay.

The *mehteranees* of private houses to be warned by jemadars that the sweepings of the houses under their charge must be collected at the appointed places, to admit of their removal to the intra-mural godowns before sunrise, under the penalty of being prohibited from exercising their calling.

13. The removal of filth from the intra-mural godowns shall be under the supervision of the darogha, and he will be held responsible that no delay is allowed to occur in its removal to the extra-mural godowns, which shall be under the charge of the naib daroghas.

14. Deposits of filth at the intra-mural godowns should be sprinkled over with a little white (slaked) lime, and the locality after the removal of the filth should be well cleaned, and some dry earth, with which white or slaked lime shall be mixed in the proportion of one-half, sprinkled over it.

15. The three extra-mural godowns shall be under the charge of the naib daroghas, and to each a munshi (*mohafiz*) and peon are attached.

Sweepings from the intra-mural godowns shall be taken out of the city by three gates, *viz.*, Lahori, Gilwalli and Ghi Mundi. At each of these gates a peon is stationed, whose duty it is to note down the number of donkey and cart-loads of manure that leave the city daily, and the names of the donkey-drivers and cartmen. The daily total to be compared every evening in the presence of the darogha and naib daroghas at the sadr office with the list of the godown munshi (*mohafiz*). Any discrepancy to be at once brought to the notice of the Secretary.

16. The extra-mural godowns shall be closed for the months of June, July, August and September of each year, and the daily deposits shall be covered with a thin layer of earth from 3 to 4 inches thick.

17. During the open season, that is, from October till May, the godown munshi shall keep a ledger, showing the number of donkey-loads of manure sold to each purchaser. Each day's sales shall be reported to the sadr office, where they will be entered in a "sales ledger," similar to the one kept up by the godown munshi. Each daily report of sales must be verified by the signature of the naib daroghas.

18. When a purchaser has received the number of loads paid for, his account shall be closed until a further cash payment is made. Any excess issues over what has been paid for shall be at the personal debit of the naib daroghas.

19. The selling rate of manure, per hundred donkey-loads, shall be fixed from time to time, the price being regulated by the demand. The size of the bags (*borahs*) used by the purchasers to be the same as those used by the Committee. The use of bags of a larger size is prohibited.

20. There are three donkey-enclosures: each is under the charge of a munshi (*mohafiz*), who is responsible for the proper care and custody of the donkeys and their trappings; the supervision of these men shall be under the darogha.

It shall be the duty of the munshis in charge to see that the donkeys leave the enclosures at day-break for the different divisions properly supplied with trappings and with the proper complement of drivers. The name of each driver and the number of donkeys made over to him to be noted down on the donkeys leaving the enclosure. On the return of the donkeys to the enclosure the list should be referred to with a view to ascertain that none are missing. The donkeys should at the same time be examined to see that they have received no injuries, and that their trappings are complete.

21. When it appears to the munshi that a donkey has received injuries during the time it was in charge of the driver, a report should at once be made by him to the Secretary through the darogha, stating the nature of the injuries received and by whom inflicted. When trappings are found missing, new ones to replace them should be ordered through the darogha, and the cost recovered from the pay of the responsible driver.

22. The contractor for the supply of food to the donkeys shall convey it daily to the enclosures, where it shall be weighed in the presence of the darogha, or in his absence the naib darogha, and the munshi in charge of the enclosure, and be made over to the charge of the latter, who will be held responsible that it is given to the donkeys at the hours appointed from time to time according to the season of the year.

23. Should the food supplied by the contractor appear to the darogha or naib daroghas to be of an inferior quality, a report of the fact should at once be made to the Secretary, and a sample sent to him with the report.

ED. NICHOLL,
Secretary, Municipal Committee.

Amritsar.

Extract from the Report of the Amritsar Municipality for 1873-74.

Conservancy. 24. The conservancy of this city was for many years carried out through a contractor, who in consideration of receiving the sweepings and a monthly cash subsidy, which averaged between 800 and 1,000 rupees, became responsible for the cleansing of the entire city.

25. In 1872, the present arrangements, under which the cleansing of the city is carried out under direct agency, were introduced. The supervision of the establishment and other minor matters in the city is exercised by a Sub-Committee, consisting of three zealous native members presided over by the President (the Deputy Commissioner).

26. The city is divided into 12 wards, and each of the three native members above-mentioned has in his peculiar charge 4 of these wards. The city is therefore for conservancy purposes divided into three divisions.

27. The details of the plan by which the filth of the city is daily removed are as follows :—

The bazars and streets have to be swept and the side drains washed by 6 A. M. (later in winter). The sweepings are placed on donkeys and conveyed to a depôt inside the city. There are ten of these depôts, and they are situated in unfrequented neighbourhoods so as to be as little as possible of a public nuisance.

From these intra-mural depôts the filth is again removed as early in the day as possible to one of the extra-mural manure godowns, of which there are three situated at some distance from the city walls, outside the Lahori, Gilwalli and Sultanwind gates. When all the filth has been removed, the intra-mural depôts are sprinkled over with earth.

28. The cleansing of the bye-lanes or gullies is carried out partly by the house-holders to whose houses they lead, and partly by the Committee's establishment. The *mehteranees* who are employed by the house-holders for the private work of their houses, in most cases themselves carry in baskets the filth of the house or houses they serve in to the depôts. This is supplemented by the sweepers and donkey-men of the Committee's establishment, who visit the bye-lanes or gullies when necessary. All lanes are cleaned by the sweeper and bhistie establishment twice a week.

29. There are twelve latrines situated outside the city gates, not far from the walls, which have recently been remodelled. To each of these, one, to some two, sweepers are attached. The filth on being removed from these latrines is deposited in a pit hard by and covered over with earth. Morning and evening it is removed in conservancy carts and deposited in the nearest extra-mural godown.

30. Separate accommodation was provided in each latrine for females, but it has not been used to a large extent, owing to the repugnance that most native females have to using a close apartment of the kind which does not hold more than one occupant at a time.

31. The surface drains in the city are kept clean by the sweepers and bhisties, and there is a large main sewage channel, constructed round the north side of the city in 1868, which receives the internal sewage, and carries it to a low-lying spot situated some 7 or 8 miles south-west of the city. This drain is cleaned out once a week, and then flushed with canal water. The sewage thus liquified is used by the zemindars on the banks of the channel, who pay the Committee for it.

A similar channel round the south side of the city still remains to be constructed. This is daily becoming a pressing necessity, and must shortly be taken in hand.

32. The establishment which carries out the operation above detailed is as follows :—

There are on an average 250 sweepers, who receive Rs. 4 per mensem. These are immediately supervised by 13 duffadars on Rs. 6 per mensem each. Over them again are 12 jemadars, one for each of the city wards. These men can read and write, and make reports to the darogha. They get Rs. 10 each per mensem.

There are about 165 bhisties, who receive the same as the sweepers, and these are supervised by 3 duffadars, who report to the jemadars of the wards abovementioned; they receive Rs. 6 each per mensem.

About 500 donkeys are employed for conveying the sweepings from the bazars and streets to the intra-mural depôts, and thence to the extra-mural godowns. The hire of each donkey is Rs. 4 per mensem. The donkey-drivers are supervised by 6 lumberdars, who receive Rs. 5 per mensem each.*

33. The whole establishment is supervised by a darogha on Rs. 100 per mensem, who receives daily reports from the jemadars and others, and himself reports to the three members of the Sub-Committee, and if necessary to the Secretary. The accounts of pay, &c., is kept and written up daily by a mohurrir, who receives Rs. 15 per mensem, and the pay of the whole establishment is disbursed monthly by the Secretary.

34. The extra-mural manure godowns are under the charge of a naib darogha, who gets Rs. 30 per mensem. He is assisted in keeping the accounts of the manure stored and disbursed by 4 mohurrirs, on salaries ranging from Rs. 6 to 15 per mensem, and a few chuprassies. Zemindars and others requiring manure apply in the first instance to the Secretary, who issues the necessary orders to the naib darogha, and receives all money paid in.

* Since this was written, the Municipal Committee have purchased donkeys of their own.

35. The following may be interesting as showing the income and expenditure since the present system was introduced in October 1872, up to the end of the year under report:—

		Expenditure. Rs.	A.	P.
Oct. 1872	...	3,959	0	0
Nov. „	...	4,078	8	0
Dec. „	...	3,826	0	0
Jan. 1873	...	3,834	0	0
Feb. „	...	3,851	0	0
March „	...	3,887	0	0
TOTAL	... Rs.	23,435	8	0
Income	... „	14,685	0	0
Difference which Committee had to pay	... „	8,750	8	0

During 1873-74 the income and expenditure was as follows:—

		Income. Rs.	A.	P.		Expenditure. Rs.	A.	P.
April 1873	...	805	8	0	...	4,050	13	6
May „	...	1,177	14	0	...	4,011	15	8
June „	...	2,568	3	1	...	4,078	1	2
July „	...	1,274	10	3	...	4,129	7	9
Aug. „	...	1,510	10	0	...	4,138	8	9
Sep. „	...	2,233	3	8	...	4,149	0	0
Oct. „	...	3,311	14	3	...	3,969	3	7
Nov. „	...	2,466	8	3	...	4,123	11	8
Dec. „	...	4,201	0	0	...	3,982	14	8
Jan. 1874	...	3,250	6	0	...	3,729	1	3
Feb. „	...	2,475	5	9	...	3,402	7	8
March „	...	3,826	7	9	...	3,542	12	11
TOTAL	...	29,101	11	0	...	47,308	2	7

36. The amount credited in the treasury during the year was Rs. 25,040. The actual cost of the establishment to the Committee after deducting income was therefore Rs. 22,268-2-7. There can be little question as to the superior efficiency of the arrangements now in force as compared with the old contract system.

The demand for manure is gradually increasing, and gives some hope that in a short time the cost of maintaining the system will not be so great as at present.

The income and expenditure during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76 was as follows:—

		Income. Rs.	A.	P.		Expenditure. Rs.	A.	P.
April 1874	...	1,650	0	0	...	3,654	12	7
May „	...	1,581	2	1	...	3,348	4	9
June „	...	2,588	15	3	...	3,775	3	9
July „	...	1,550	4	3	...	4,124	9	0
Aug. „	...	2,128	5	9	...	4,366	1	3
Sep. „	...	2,997	1	9	...	4,328	4	3
Oct. „	...	2,385	8	5	...	4,321	5	6
Nov. „	...	2,676	7	5	...	4,254	4	3
Dec. „	...	2,030	4	2	...	4,328	5	9
Jan. 1875	...	2,644	5	3	...	4,324	8	3
Feb. „	...	1,295	9	3	...	4,316	0	0
March „	...	1,735	9	9	...	4,385	0	0
					Contingencies ...	171	10	6
TOTAL	...	25,263	9	4	...	49,698	1	10
		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
April 1875	...	1,138	4	3	...	4,174	0	0
May „	...	1,382	1	3	...	3,453	0	0
June „	...	1,255	2	6	...	3,317	0	0
July „	...	713	8	9	...	3,397	0	0
Aug. „	...	691	0	9	...	3,617	0	0
Sep. „	...	1,255	6	6	...	3,493	0	0
Oct. „	...	931	10	9	...	3,407	0	0
Nov. „	...	3,589	3	3	...	3,294	0	0
Dec. „	...	3,911	2	6	...	3,250	0	0
Jan. 1876	...	4,460	8	3	...	3,245	0	0
Feb. „	...	3,336	8	2	...	3,002	0	0
March „	...	2,773	5	8	...	4,184	0	0
From sale of sewage	...	470	0	0	Donkeys' food ...	8,907	1	6
					Contingencies ...	2,151	0	0
TOTAL	...	25,907	14	7	...	52,891	1	6

During the months of July—October 1875, cholera prevailed, consequently the sales income was far below the average.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. VII of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		19th February 1876.	17th February 1877.	to 19th Feb. 1876.	to 17th Feb. 1877.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th Apl. 1877 ...	East Indian, Main	6,81,005	7,77,295	47,14,482	55,48,789	8,34,307	...
14th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	48,950	94,486	3,33,009	7,02,299	3,69,290	...
14th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	56,982	64,670	4,00,413	4,34,021	33,608	...
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	65,812	73,087	4,65,505	4,81,652	16,147	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,61,386	1,72,867	11,37,651	12,58,676	1,21,025	...
7th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,04,950	1,88,058	8,08,911	12,82,674	4,73,763	...
1st ditto ...	South Indian ...	34,773	48,891	2,39,583	3,15,648	76,065	...
14th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,55,651	7,43,264	33,74,869	47,42,635	13,67,766	...
7th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	1,43,632	1,42,681	8,81,850	9,63,974	82,124	...
	Total ...	18,53,141	23,05,299	1,23,56,273	1,57,30,368	33,74,095	...
	State.						
21st Apl. 1877 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,156	2,062	14,983	14,023	...	960
21st ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,052	1,987	13,770	12,343		1,427
7th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	61,073	51,852	3,68,183	4,00,644	32,461	
7th ditto ...	Holkar ...	9,920	6,075	53,877	41,997	...	11,880
24th Mar. 1877...	Khamgaon ...	1,497	1,197	7,075	9,245	2,170	...
24th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,138	2,337	11,363	14,313	2,950	...
24th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	621	1,469	5,102	7,574	2,472	...
24th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	7,978	11,987	59,548	88,965	29,417	...
14th Apl. 1877 ...	Tirhut ...	2,442	2,315	14,246	14,411	165	...
24th Mar. 1877...	Punjab Northern ...	4,590	10,356	45,307	64,934	19,627	...
14th Apl. 1877 ...	Neemuch ...	...	1,419	...	7,901	7,901	...
	Total ...	94,467	93,056	5,93,454	6,76,350	82,896	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,47,608	23,98,355	1,29,49,727	1,64,06,718	34,56,991	...

No. VIII of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		26th Feb. 1876.	24th Feb. 1877.	to 26th Feb. 1876.	to 24th Feb. 1877.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th Apl. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,41,546	8,87,256	53,56,028	64,36,045	10,80,017	...
14th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ...	41,129	1,07,262	3,74,138	8,09,561	4,35,423	...
14th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	55,404	78,238	4,55,817	5,12,259	56,442	...
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	65,574	1,53,175	5,31,079	6,34,827	1,03,748	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,91,424	2,09,633	13,29,075	14,68,309	1,39,234	...
7th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,24,732	1,87,724	9,33,643	14,70,398	5,36,755	...
1st ditto ...	South Indian ...	31,453	49,785	2,71,036	3,65,433	94,397	...
14th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,49,565	7,77,833	39,24,434	55,20,468	15,96,034	...
7th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,43,152	1,58,308	10,25,002	11,22,282	97,280	...
	Total ...	18,43,979	26,09,214	1,42,00,252	1,83,39,582	41,39,330	...
	State.						
21st Apl. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,236	2,156	17,219	16,179	...	1,040
21st ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,022	1,965	15,792	14,308	...	1,484
7th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	54,718	67,627	4,22,901	4,68,271	45,370	...
7th ditto ...	Holkar ...	9,582	8,197	63,459	50,194	...	13,265
24th Mar. 1877	Khamgaon ...	1,242	2,357	8,317	11,602	3,285	...
24th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,687	2,859	14,050	17,172	3,122	...
24th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	471	1,111	5,573	8,685	3,112	...
24th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,729	26,713	68,277	1,15,678	47,402	...
14th Apl. 1877	Tirhut ...	2,221	9,729	16,467	24,140	7,673	...
24th Mar. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	7,550	9,701	52,857	74,635	21,778	...
14th Apl. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	1,330	...	9,231	9,231	...
	Total ...	91,458	1,33,745	6,84,912	8,10,095	1,25,183	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,35,437	27,42,959	1,48,85,164	1,91,49,677	42,64,513	...

No. IX OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 4th Mar. 1876.	For week ending 3rd Mar. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 4th Mar. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 3rd Mar. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th Apl. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,53,666	8,01,105	60,09,694	72,37,150	12,27,456	...
	Ditto, Jabalpur...	59,553	87,424	4,33,691	8,96,985	4,63,294	...
14th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	56,427	72,626	5,12,244	5,84,885	72,641	...
14th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	74,109	1,26,779	6,05,188	7,61,606	1,56,418	...
7th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,43,353	2,14,737	14,72,428	16,83,046	2,10,618	...
14th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,13,291	1,84,566	10,46,934	16,54,964	6,08,030	...
7th ditto ...	South Indian ...	34,558	48,787	3,05,594	4,14,220	1,08,626	...
1st ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,20,923	7,16,453	45,45,357	62,36,921	16,91,564	...
14th ditto .. 7th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,44,046	1,59,102	11,69,048	12,81,384	1,12,336	...
	TOTAL ...	18,99,926	24,11,579	1,61,00,178	2,07,51,161	46,50,983	...
	State.						
21st Apl. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,316	2,512	19,535	18,691	...	844
21st ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,523	1,959	17,315	16,267	...	1,048
7th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	57,886	54,286	4,80,787	5,22,557	41,770	...
7th ditto ..	Holkar ...	6,304	7,037	69,763	57,231	..	12,532
24th Mar. 1877	Khamgaon ...	1,684	1,333	10,001	12,935	2,934	...
24th ditto	Amraoti ...	2,366	2,279	16,416	19,451	3,035	...
24th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	515	1,097	6,088	9,782	3,694	...
24th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,427	14,696	78,704	1,30,374	51,670	...
14th Apl. 1877	Tirhut ...	2,376	16,306	18,843	40,446	21,603	...
24th Mar. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	6,886	8,838	59,743	83,473	23,730	...
14th Apl. 1877	Neemuch ...	..	1,412	...	10,643	10,643	...
	TOTAL ...	92,283	1,11,755	7,77,195	9,21,850	1,44,655	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,92,209	25,23,334	1,68,77,373	2,16,73,011	47,95,638	...

No. X OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 11th March 1876.	For week ending 10th March 1877.	Total from 1st January to 11th Mar. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 10th Mar. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.—	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
14th April 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,20,799	8,23,240	66,30,493	80,60,390	14,29,897	...
14th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	49,766	97,179	4,83,457	9,94,164	5,10,707	...
14th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ..	55,490	65,460	5,67,734	6,50,345	82,611	...
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	65,673	87,578	6,70,861	8,49,184	1,78,323	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,54,561	2,03,236	16,26,989	18,86,282	2,59,293	...
7th ditto ...	Madras .	1,20,862	2,01,945	11,67,796	18,56,909	6,89,113	...
1st ditto ...	South Indian ...	31,076	56,935	3,36,670	4,71,155	1,34,485	...
14th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,56,979	7,69,570	51,02,336	70,06,491	19,04,155	...
7th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	1,45,797	1,91,898	13,14,845	14,73,282	1,58,437	...
	TOTAL ...	18,01,003	24,97,041	1,79,01,181	2,32,48,202	53,47,021	...
	State.						
21st ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	2,113	2,287	21,648	20,978	...	670
21st ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,579	1,405	18,894	16,672	...	1,222
7th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	47,352	59,307	5,28,139	5,81,864	53,725	...
7th ditto ...	Holkar ...	10,096	6,236	79,859	63,467	...	16,392
24th Mar. 1877	Khamgaon ...	1,628	1,449	11,629	14,384	2,755	...
24th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,404	2,213	18,820	21,664	2,844	...
24th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	372	1,204	6,460	10,986	4,526	...
24th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,316	16,447	90,020	1,46,821	56,801	...
14th April 1877	Tirhut .	2,339	3,317	21,182	43,763	22,581	...
24th Mar. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	4,803	9,990	64,546	93,463	28,917	...
14th April 1877	Neemuch ...	...	1,169	...	11,812	11,812	...
	TOTAL ...	84,002	1,05,024	8,61,197	10,26,874	1,65,677	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,85,005	26,02,065	1,87,62,378	2,42,75,076	55,12,698	...

No. XI of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		18th Mar. 1876.	17th Mar. 1877.	to 18th Mar. 1876.	to 17th Mar. 1877.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th Apl. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,94,645	8,06,932	72,35,138	88,67,322	16,32,184	...
14th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ...	42,504	72,272	5,25,961	10,72,436	5,46,475	...
14th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	55,396	60,459	6,23,130	7,10,804	87,674	...
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	72,682	75,888	7,43,543	9,25,072	1,81,529	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,75,556	1,74,731	18,02,545	20,61,013	2,58,468	...
7th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,20,756	1,89,368	12,88,552	20,46,277	7,57,725	...
1st ditto ...	South Indian ...	31,020	52,720	3,67,690	5,23,875	1,56,185	...
14th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,61,517	7,45,275	56,63,853	77,51,766	20,87,913	...
7th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,79,581	2,03,211	14,94,426	16,76,493	1,82,067	...
	TOTAL ...	18,43,657	23,86,856	1,97,44,838	2,56,35,058	58,90,220	...
	State.						
21st Apl. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,021	2,195	23,669	23,173	...	496
21st ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,614	1,554	20,508	19,226	...	1,282
7th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	45,070	49,549	5,73,209	6,31,513	58,304	...
7th ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,884	6,921	86,743	70,388	...	16,355
24th Mar. 1877	Khamgaon ...	1,861	2,176	13,490	16,560	3,070	...
24th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,583	3,107	21,403	24,771	3,368	...
24th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	691	1,524	7,151	12,510	5,359	...
24th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,733	14,695	1,00,753	1,61,516	60,763	...
14th Apl. 1877	Tirhut ...	2,346	4,713	23,528	48,476	24,948	...
24th Mar. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	5,619	10,199	70,165	1,03,662	33,497	...
14th Apl. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	1,379	...	13,191	13,191	...
	TOTAL ...	79,422	98,012	9,40,619	11,24,986	1,84,986	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,23,079	24,84,868	2,06,85,457	2,67,60,044	60,74,587	...

No. XII of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January.		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		25th March 1876.	24th March 1877.	to 25th Mar. 1876.	to 24th Mar. 1877.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
14th Apl. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,24,064	7,76,072	78,59,202	96,43,394	17,84,192	...
14th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	57,507	99,322	5,83,468	11,71,758	5,88,290	...
14th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	59,900	66,104	6,83,030	7,76,908	93,878	..
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	67,342	81,737	8,10,885	10,06,809	1,95,924	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,90,133	2,10,000	19,92,678	22,71,013	2,78,335	...
7th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,13,806	1,79,749	14,02,358	22,26,026	8,23,668	...
1st ditto ...	South Indian ...	32,444	56,295	4,00,134	5,80,170	1,80,036	...
14th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,45,847	7,95,082	63,09,700	85,46,848	22,37,148	...
7th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	2,16,031	2,26,689	17,10,457	19,03,182	1,92,725	...
	TOTAL ...	20,07,074	24,91,050	2,17,51,912	2,81,26,108	63,74,196	..
	State.						
21st ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,979	2,392	25,648	25,565	...	83
21st ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,423	1,438	21,931	20,664	...	1,267
7th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	48,471	59,687	6,21,680	6,91,200	69,520	...
7th ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,544	5,810	93,287	76,198	...	17,089
24th Mar. 1877	Khamgaon ...	1,828	2,714	15,318	19,274	3,956	...
24th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,661	2,938	24,064	27,709	3,645	...
24th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	682	1,296	7,833	13,806	5,973	...
24th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,407	16,333	1,10,169	1,77,849	67,689	...
14th Apl. 1877	Tirhut ...	3,123	3,562	26,651	52,038	25,387	...
24th Mar. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	6,805	13,693	76,970	1,17,355	40,385	...
14th Apl. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	1,044	...	14,235	14,235	...
	TOTAL ...	82,923	1,09,907	10,23,542	12,35,893	2,12,315	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,89,997	26,00,957	2,27,75,454	2,99,62,001	65,86,547	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **APRIL** *1877, and the Total Exports from each Province for the seven months, 1st October 1876 to 30th April 1877, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1875-76, 1874-75, and 1873-74.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		Quantities and Value of Cotton exported to																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	10,215	2,33,987	25	560	536	11,933	134	3,105	...	...	...	...	8,372	2,25,073	...	...	...	...	19,282	4,74,658
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, April 1877	10,215	2,33,987	25	560	536	11,933	134	3,105	...	...	...	...	8,372	2,25,073	...	...	...	...	19,282	4,74,658
	Total from 1st October 1876 to 30th April 1877	139,814	32,05,719	8,021	1,77,146	3,482	84,790	402	8,998	...	...	...	...	84,121	24,00,633	...	...	16	146	235,856	58,77,432
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	44,923	9,17,962	64	1,557	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	188,539	53,47,395	854	20,874	10	146	234,457	62,89,606
	1874-75 ...	107,262	23,41,734	19,240	3,38,072	15,357	3,36,157	15,355	3,21,237	...	...	4	25	68,484	18,98,642	...	...	113	2,787	225,815	52,38,654
	1873-74 ...	8,046	1,60,566	...	...	3,296	64,335	3,395	75,169	...	...	3	65	34,426	9,75,240	30	240	57	1,303	49,253	12,76,918
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	300,444	63,61,675	68,026	19,47,675	145,677	40,99,121	58,969	16,08,890	23,205	5,84,375	...	...	465	10,390	...	...	46,612	12,65,836	643,398	1,78,77,962
	Kurrachee	350	10,000	...	...	...	...	1,225	35,000	...	...	...	...	14,934	4,26,570	...	...	2,887	82,140	19,396	5,53,710
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, April 1877	300,794	83,71,675	68,026	19,47,675	145,677	40,99,121	60,194	16,43,890	23,205	5,84,375	...	...	15,399	4,36,960	...	...	49,499	13,47,976	662,794	1,84,31,672
	Total from 1st October 1876 to 30th April 1877	922,285	2,55,95,761	258,000	70,23,120	353,159	1,02,65,761	206,518	56,13,907	33,264	8,71,775	17,010	4,82,510	31,428	8,82,545	...	...	67,953	18,60,419	1,889,627	5,25,95,699
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	896,126	2,23,23,890	205,891	54,04,479	232,702	61,08,186	150,707	39,85,581	75,299	19,64,055	...	...	115,178	31,01,872	...	...	49,095	14,16,704	1,724,998	4,43,04,767
	1874-75 ...	1,646,356	4,68,62,688	269,823	73,55,086	435,150	1,23,79,334	102,754	28,41,224	110,050	32,05,230	...	...	20,674	5,54,705	...	...	66,230	18,29,218	2,651,037	7,50,27,485
	1873-74 ...	1,650,350	4,75,86,053	198,855	53,92,094	339,909	97,20,378	146,299	42,63,372	17,091	4,87,965	...	...	59,037	16,77,531	...	...	98,308	27,90,683	2,499,839	7,19,18,076

MADRAS.	Coconada	6,501	1,38,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,501	138,339
	Tuticorin	268	6,600	268	6,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,554	1,12,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,090	125,597
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, April 1877	7,053	1,51,299	268	6,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,554	1,12,397	421	9,420	...	...	...	...	12,296	279,716
	TOTAL FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1876 TO 30TH APRIL 1877	54,368	12,20,516	1,206	27,600	9,726	2,00,886	750	18,540	...	...	8,290	2,02,269	5,415	1,25,905	...	...	...	...	79,755	17,95,716
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. 1875-76 ...	177,090	39,23,573	8,826	2,06,305	34,001	7,09,219	11,306	2,10,780	...	...	1,998	45,179	25,143	5,72,789	...	...	...	...	258,364	56,67,845
	1874-75 ...	196,995	44,42,406	804	20,040	31,852	6,91,417	28,965	6,55,596	...	...	18,051	4,05,108	1,596	36,136	...	...	66	1,381	278,229	62,52,084
	1873-74 ...	196,426	45,55,837	2,679	65,503	1,740	39,000	6,027	1,50,425	...	...	1,753	41,920	2,450	59,184	...	...	...	...	211,075	49,11,869
BRITISH BURMA.	Rangoon	8,405	1,41,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,483	62,021	...	...	11,888	2,03,415
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, April 1877	8,405	1,41,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,483	62,021	...	...	11,888	2,03,415
	TOTAL FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1876 TO 30TH APRIL 1877	58,935	10,78,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,682	1,2[illegible],063	3,036	53,013	68,653	12,51,474
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. 1875-76 ...	3,739	64,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,421	10,54,212	...	...	53,160	11,18,933
	1874-75 ...	32,858	5,94,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	33,739	6,09,326
	1873-74 ...	6,103	1,02,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,270	37,202	...	...	8,373	1,39,479
GRAND TOTAL.	Total, April 1877	326,467	88,98,355	68,319	19,54,835	146,213	41,11,054	60,328	16,46,995	23,205	5,84,375	4,554	1,12,397	24,192	6,71,453	3,483	62,021	49,499	13,47,976	706,260	1,93,89,461
	TOTAL FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1876 TO 30TH APRIL 1877	1,175,402	3,11,00,394	267,227	72,27,966	366,367	1,05,51,437	207,670	56,41,345	33,264	8,71,775	25,300	6,84,779	120,974	34,09,083	6,682	1,20,063	71,005	19,15,578	2,273,891	6,15,20,320
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. 1875-76 ...	1,121,878	2,72,30,146	214,781	56,12,341	266,703	68,17,405	162,080	41,98,033	75,299	19,64,055	1,998	45,179	328,860	90,22,056	50,275	10,75,096	49,105	14,16,850	2,279,779	5,73,81,151
	1874-75 ...	1,963,371	5,42,41,660	289,967	77,13,198	482,359	1,34,06,908	147,074	38,18,057	110,050	32,05,230	18,055	4,05,133	90,754	24,89,483	881	14,494	66,409	18,33,396	3,188,820	8,71,27,549
	1873-74 ...	1,980,925	5,24,04,733	191,534	54,57,597	344,945	98,23,713	155,711	44,88,966	17,091	4,87,965	1,756	41,985	95,913	27,11,955	2,300	37,442	98,365	27,91,986	2,768,540	7,62,46,342

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE;
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 18th May 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th MAY 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice ...	...	...	170,332	9,23,089	6,788	36,438	...	...	177,120	9,59,527
" Paddy ...	...	...	732	2,500	146	500	...	...	878	3,000
" Other Grains ...	...	...	25,060	1,23,933	3,265	18,713	...	...	28,325	1,42,646
Bimlipatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	542	2,220	...	...	542	2,220
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	1,689	5,640	...	...	1,689	5,640
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Tranquebar—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice ...	...	...	630	3,780	1,961	11,766	...	...	2,591	15,546
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	28,163	84,489	...	...	28,163	84,489
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice ...	994	5,432	18,456	98,730	...	...	...	...	19,450	1,04,162
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin—Rice ...	...	...	17,760	88,475	3,660	18,750	...	...	21,420	1,07,225
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	1,556	10,625	2,821	15,423	4,377	26,048
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	172	42	172
Tellicherry—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,063	5,970	1,063	5,970

Calicut—Rice ...	...	...	10,960	59,880	869	4.156	10	51	11,839	64,087
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	16,970	69,537	...	...	16,970	69,537
„ Other Grains ...	7,402	39,833	...	...	...	...	2,199	11,618	9,601	51,451
Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	1,746	8,550	...	...	...	...	1,746	8.550
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	1	7	...	...	97	564	98	571
Mangalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice ...	994	5,432	219,884	1,182,504	13,820	73,330	10	51	234,708	12,61,317
„ Paddy ...	...	...	732	2.500	48.524	1,70,791	2,821	15.423	52,077	1,88,714
„ Other Grains ...	7,402	39,833	25,061	123.940	3,265	18,713	3,401	18,324	39,129	2,00,810
TOTAL ...	8,396	45,265	245,677	1,308,944	65,609	2,62,834	6,232	33,798	325,914	16,50,841
Imports in previous week ... Rice ...									247.255	13,36,455
Paddy ...									116.827	4,27,508
Other Grains ...									24.623	1,13,085
TOTAL ...									388,705	18,77,048

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th MAY 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	134,330	4,95,821	...	...	15,085	51,345	...	...	...	...	149,415	5,47,166	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,501	5,490	...	...	1,501	5,490
„ Paddy ...	997	2,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	997	2,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	40,240	1,62,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,240	1,62,374	3,731	14,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,731	14,608
„ Paddy ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,466	52,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,466	52,258
Tuticorin ...	55,446	2,29,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,446	2,29,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	880	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	771	2,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	771	2,760
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,036	18,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,036	18,220
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	231,893	8,92,196	...	...	15,085	51,345	...	...	...	...	246,978	9,43,541	36,004	87,846	...	...	...	...	1,501	5,490	...	...	37,505	93,336
Exports in previous week ...											403,682	14,49,020											24,569	64,998

* No return received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

By the Madras Railway, during the week ending 5th May 1877.

FORWARDED FROM	To											
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Codoor and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadpatri.	Bellary.	Adoni.	South Indian Railway.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	1,055	2,590	515	98	...	260	1,460	1,290	406	33	61	7,768
Beypore	46	618	477	1,228	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,489
Raichore	...	35	...	...	...	...	101	96	1,426	720	...	2,378
Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,593	1,593
Tanjore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	503
Other Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	757	757
TOTAL ...	1,101	3,243	992	1,326	120	260	1,561	1,386	1,832	753	2,914	15,488

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 17,010.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 12th May 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	230
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations	2,811
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore	1,430
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	1,853
TOTAL TONS ...	6,324
TOTAL FOR PREVIOUS WEEK, TONS ...	6,354

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1st APRIL to 31st MARCH.													
	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Sind.		British Burma.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1872-73	298,746	2,64,30,501	198,171	1,59,35,905	234,768	1,15,91,955	102,811	50,02,460	4,277	64,611	30,860	1,34,094	869,633	5,91,59,526
1873-74	290,679	2,57,16,831	197,604	1,59,07,989	236,449	1,16,76,314	108,063	52,64,491	5,581	81,973	23,748	1,26,641	862,124	5,87,74,239
1874-75	304,236	2,64,68,978	201,456	1,56,48,550	240,229	1,19,17,108	103,064	50,22,926	5,254	75,366	29,025	1,40,075	883,264	5,92,73,003
1875-76	293,812	2,57,64,275	202,148	1,56,72,440	240,240	1,19,44,869	112,328	54,80,819	6,800	92,974	37,540	1,58,703	892,868	5,91,14,080
1876-77	301,036	2,61,99,392	209,253	1,61,70,294	231,431	1,15,22,326	114,623	55,93,044	5,969	83,549	33,065	1,50,359	895,377	5,97,18,964
Average	297,702	2,61,15,995	201,726	1,58,67,036	236,623	1,17,30,514	108,178	52,72,748	5,576	79,695	30,848	1,41,974	880,653	5,92,07,962

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE
(STATISTICAL BRANCH),
Calcutta, 18th May 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY FOR THE YEAR 1875-76.

No. 554, dated Calcutta, the 21st April 1877.

From—The Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, the following report and statements on the operations of the Department of Issue for the year 1875-76:—

No. I.—Statement of the value of Government currency notes in circulation throughout India during 1875-76 and previous years.

No. II.—Statement of notes issued, received, and cancelled during 1875-76.

No. VIII.—Statement of receipts and expenses of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1875-76.

TOTAL CIRCULATION.

2. The maximum, minimum, and average value of notes in circulation throughout India on the last day of each month during the last two years have been as follows:—

Year.	Maximum.	Month.	Minimum.	Month.	Average.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1874-75	11,23,64,380	March 1875 ...	9,27,43,385	April 1874 ...	10,67,04,071
1875-76	12,03,63,585	October 1875 ...	10,75,44,640	„ 1875 ...	11,35,26,621

3. The average circulation, dating from the commencement of currency operations, has been as follows:—

		Rs.
In	1862-63	4,41,94,285
„	1863-64	5,23,25,000
„	1864-65	6,88,20,116
„	1865-66	7,72,57,983
„	1866-67	8,98,93,179
„	1867-68	9,28,50,848
„	1868-69	10,14,55,327
„	1869-70	10,66,90,777
„	1870-71	9,81,32,240
„	1871-72	11,41,57,442
„	1872-73	12,86,40,367
„	1873-74	11,14,51,907
„	1874-75	10,67,04,071
„	1875-76	11,35,26,621

4. An examination of the lowest amount of the circulation in successive seasons is of more importance in judging of the movements of the note circulation than a comparison of averages.

A statement in lakhs of rupees is subjoined for the past eight years; the statement is arranged for the calendar year, which for this purpose is more

convenient than the o..... year; the month in which the circulation was at the lowest is indicated by the figures in black type :—

CIRCLE.	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.	
Calcutta ...	9	355·2	8	320·2	2	335·2	1	415·2	3	431·2	10	438·9	5	465·2	5	437·3
Madras ...	3	56·1	2	57·9	3	71·8	3	82·5	12	96·2	6	71·0	12	89·7	1	95·0
Bombay ...	1	404·9	7	316·1	12	363·8	1	368·2	12	261·9	3	217·6	8	273·9	5	262·8
Allahabad ...	6	17·6	6	24·9	9	31·0	6	29·0	4	58·6	4	34·0	4	49·0	4	66·4
Lahore ...	12	21·0	2	10·0	1	22·4	12	38·8	5	32·9	3	39·8	7	57·8	2	55·3
Calicut ...	11	5·8	4	5·6	1	7·9	1	11·9	1	17·0	8	17·8	1	21·7	12	16·6
Cocanada ...	..		...		...		...		2	4·1	3	6·7	1	10·5	12	7·6
Nagpur ...	3	17·3	7	23·2	4	19·0	2	15·3	4	19·3	4	7·4	4	8·7	4	9·1
Kurrachee ...	5	19·1	10	18·5	7	16·4	7	14·8	1	17·6	3	12·2	9	15·7	4	16·1
Akola ...	1	·9	2	8·2	1	13·3	2	7·1	3	4·5	2	3·8	3	5·7	12	5·5
Aggregate ...	4	980·3	6	856·9	2	1007·3	1	1071·8	4	1085·6	3	920·1	5	1066·9	5	1053·2

5. The following amounts of notes were issued against silver bullion in the course of the year in Calcutta :—

			Rs.
In August	1875	... ...	5,50,000
„ September	„	... ...	17,50,000
		TOTAL ...	23,00,000

against Rs. 1,75,10,000 in the preceding year.

6. In Bombay the amount of silver bullion purchased by the Currency Department was as follows :—

			Rs.
In April	1875	... ...	17,00,000
„ May	„	... ...	1,00,000
„ August	„	... ...	6,00,000
„ September	„	... ...	37,00,000
„ October	„	... ...	31,00,000
„ November	„	... ...	15,00,000
„ January	1876	... ...	1,00,000
„ February	„	... ...	1,00,000
		TOTAL ...	1,09,00,000

CALCUTTA SUB-CIRCLES.

7. The annexed statement shows the amount of sub-circle notes received at Calcutta for coin or notes in each month of the year; the aggregate encashments of Allahabad notes are 10 lakhs less than in the previous year, of Lahore notes 26 lakhs more :—

MONTH.	Allahabad Notes.	Lahore Notes.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1875	6,12,225	10,58,575	16,70,800
May „	3,71,910	11,11,365	14,83,275
June „	4,37,050	9,73,155	14,10,205
July „	6,40,800	10,22,630	16,63,430
August „	6,16,045	9,72,965	15,89,010
September „	8,98,175	11,49,650	20,47,825
October „	6,92,865	11,73,400	18,66,265
November „	11,24,300	12,26,595	23,50,895
December „	20,55,240	18,79,620	39,34,860
January 1876...	34,77,495	6,69,640	41,47,135
February „	11,90,610	12,99,810	24,90,420
March „	17,86,440	10,18,290	28,04,730
Total in 1875-76 ...	1,39,03,155	1,35,55,695	2,74,58,850
„ „ 1874-75 ...	1,49,16,830	1,09,24,175	2,58,41,005
Net Increase ...	.....	.....	16,17,845

TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC.

8. The following table shows the value of Home Circle notes issued to, and received from, the public for cash or other notes during the last two years :—

CIRCLE.	NOTES ISSUED.		NOTES RECEIVED	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	43,15,13,960	39,06,74,000	42,15,44,905	39,48,55,730
Madras	4,95,38,110	5,08,03,180	5,00,57,965	4,75,13,400
Bombay	13,42,02,720	11,82,46,855	12,70,44,945	12,04,13,585
Allahabad	2,48,82,275	1,86,69,895	88,56,155	1,13,97,075
Lahore	2,04,01,785	2,34,41,980	69,94,220	2,37,34,080
Calicut	47,79,055	50,03,415	45,59,760	47,95,525
Cocanada	35,91,450	44,89,155	23,83,200	28,64,160
Nagpur	62,31,370	71,69,110	67,84,215	72,56,840
Kurrachee	50,80,435	38,77,430	62,58,325	41,87,880
Akola	23,57,600	45,95,795	21,73,880	47,63,380
TOTAL ...	68,25,78,760	62,69,70,815	63,66,57,570	62,17,81,655
Decrease in 1875-76 ...		5,56,07,945		1,48,75,915

9. The aggregate issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes were as follows :—

	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES								TOTAL	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
										Rs.
Issues ...	6,43,229	20,95,306	10,24,663	4,06,367	6,61,870	1,25,156	3,62,085	7,114	53,25,790	62,69,70,815
Receipts ...	6,60,431	20,22,780	10,43,265	4,03,578	6,49,870	1,19,911	3,62,755	6,951	52,69,541	62,17,81,655
Excess of issues over receipts ...	...	72,526	...	2,789	12,000	5,245	...	163	56,249	51,89,160
Excess of receipts over issues ...	17,202	...	18,602	...	...	...	·670	...	...	...

10. During the year, 52,69,541 notes were received and 35,00,318 cancelled, being 66·43 per cent. of the total number received against 65 of last year.

11. The average number of notes that passed over the counters of the undermentioned offices on each working day during the past three years has been :—

	NOTES CASHED.		
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Calcutta	9,868	10,814	11,659
Madras	1,784	1,912	1,876
Bombay	4,450	4,449	4,107
Allahabad	250	335	450

	NOTES ISSUED.		
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Calcutta	9,830	10,795	11,306
Madras	1,803	1,654	1,619
Bombay	4,111	4,631	4,136
Allahabad	498	503	579

12. The daily average of cancellations during the same period has been—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Calcutta	4,853	6,478	8,303
Madras	1,190	1,482	1,339
Bombay	2,808	2,907	2,532

13. The following statement gives the net circulation of the several denominations in numbers and value on 31st March 1875, agreeing therefore with the value of each circle on that date in Statement No. I :—

Circle.	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
										Rs.
Calcutta	2,18,902	6,13,220	2,90,341	60,858	83,709	11,363	16,889	...	12,95,282	4,70,17,880
Madras	49,278	53,297	33,529	25,355	47,459	4,595	2,203	10	2,15,726	1,20,64,090
Bombay	63,404	3,34,455	73,264	49,664	56,457	3,906	8,412	450	5,90,012	2,81,20,750
Allahabad	25,207	30,469	22,652	17,292	17,452	1,653	2,291	33	1,16,959	69,36,565
Lahore	28,837	36,928	24,244	15,336	11,683	2,161	1,669	63	1,20,915	63,12,645
Calicut	12,102	14,127	9,769	8,923	13,300	451	198	...	58,870	25,96,810
Cocanada	9,317	8,576	5,470	3,075	2,707	518	1,605	101	31,369	35,40,195
Nagpur	4,828	7,268	5,375	3,546	3,746	287	132	2	25,179	10,51,695
Kurrachee	6,071	15,110	7,456	2 524	3,918	305	628	...	36,012	16,29,075
Akola	7,223	6,809	4 438	2,703	2,345	156	69	2	23,745	7,29,615
Total ...	4,25,164	11,20,259	4,76,538	1,89,180	2,42,776	25,395	34,096	661	25,14,069	10,99,99,270

Thus the average value of each note in circulation was in the—

		Rs.			Rs.
Calcutta Circle	... ...	36	Calicut Circle	... ...	44
Madras "	... ...	56	Cocanada "	... ...	113
Bombay "	... ...	48	Nagpur "	... ...	42
Allahabad "	... ...	59	Kurrachee "	... ...	45
Lahore "	... ...	52	Akola "	... ...	30

Foreign Circle Notes.

14. The following table shows the encashment of Foreign Circle notes, giving for the year an aggregate total of Rupees 5,96,63,920 :—

Encashed by	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Calicut	Cocanada.	Nagpur.	Kurrachee.	Akola.	Total Value
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	...	5,53,760	9,83,300	c1,39,03,155	c1,35,55,695	57,465	78,995	5,66,125	46,160	36,655	2,97,81,310
Madras ...	8,80,290	...	7,38,190	1,21,535	17,685	c41,02,005	c21,74,535	22,020	5,300	14,775	80,76,835
Bombay ..	13,77,180	4,03,960	...	1,97,250	2,69,545	77,930	6,680	c24,66,280	c11,03,860	c38,22,175	97,24,360
Allahabad	31,16,785	2,39,825	3,07,255	...	6,55,865	16,285	4,405	71,070	18,160	14,945	44,44,155
Lahore ...	8,64,435	1,01,660	1,75,210	3,27,540	...	4,725	610	24,835	1,57,775	7,450	16,64,240
Calicut ...	6,040	15,46,360	76,715	450	80	7,195	..	1,100	215	445	16,38,600
Cocanada	2,595	1,43,215	500	745	170	9,235	...	540	125	20	1,57,145
Nagpur ...	10,62,230	3,71,995	12,65,925	9,260	5,625	2,895	10,635	...	735	3,69,890	30,98,690
Kurrachee	19,010	2,040	9,14,040	7,145	91,525	455	...	12,215	...	2,605	10,49,095
Akola ...	210	3,995	22,045	685	80	20	100	1,625	330	...	29,990
Total ..	78,28,775	33,66,810	44,84,080	1,45,67,765	1,45,95,770	42,77,710	22,76,020	31,65,810	13,32,160	42,69,020	5,96,63,920

15. In the above table the amounts paid, in fulfilment of the obligation imposed by the Currency Act to pay at the Presidency Town notes issued at circle offices in the interior of each presidency, are marked with the letter (*c*), the remaining amounts represent accommodation afforded to the public beyond the requirements of the law, which during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,85,36,715, against Rs. 2,06,50,070 of the preceding year.

Reserve.

16. The value of Government securities held by the Department throughout the year was 569 lakhs of rupees.

The distribution of coin and bullion at the end of the year was as follows:—

Circle.	Notes in circulation.	Coin and Bullion.	Percentage of circulation.
Calcutta	470	79	16·8
Madras	121	67	55·4
Bombay	281	152*	54·1
Allahabad	69	112	162·3
Lahore	63	62	98·4
Calicut	26	13	50·0
Cocanada	36	32	88·8
Nagpore	11	4	36·4
Kurrachee	16	3	18·8
Akola	7	5	71·4
Total ...	1,100	529	48·0

Of which 2 lakhs is bullion.

OUTSTANDING NOTES.

17. The following is a comparative statement by years of notes outstanding on 31st December 1874 and 31st December 1875 :—

YEAR.	Value outstanding 31st December 1874.	Value outstanding 31st December 1875.
	Rs.	Rs.
1862	5,58,330	4,55,420
1863	2,09,260	1,79,280
1864	2,12,420	2,07,750
1865	2,57,380	2,27,980
1866	3,04,080	2,41,640
1867	5,01,950	3,99,590
1868	8,17,320	5,72,600
1869	9,60,220	6,44,030
1870	18,14,220	12,10,430
1871	26,45,510	15,40,950
1872	81,98,795	39,33,790
1873	2,66,07,320	93,30,455
1874	10,00,80,930	1,50,02,580
1875	.....	10,30,95,445

18. It is necessary to explain that the amount of outstanding notes includes, besides those in circulation, all notes held by the department for re-issue, and also such as, having been withdrawn from circulation by other offices than that of issue, have not as yet been cancelled in the registers of the office of issue.

LOST NOTES.

19. The following figures show in a consolidated form the total number of notes of the various denominations lost from different causes, of which value has been paid under indemnity :—

	Nature of Loss.	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES								TOTAL	
		5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10 00	Number.	Value.
											Rs.
Half Notes	Lost by post	153	366	234	168	289	11	8	...	1,224	59,655
Ditto	Lost accidentally	98	177	148	70	102	24	2	...	621	32,920
Ditto	Mutilated	14	25	20	12	9	...	1	...	81	3,220
		265	568	402	245	400	35	11	...	1,926	95,795
Whole Notes	Lost by post	...	...	2	2	8	...	...	...	12	940
Ditto	Lost accidentally	1	2	4	9	11	4	...	...	31	3,655
Ditto	Mutilated	4	46	38	1	9	...	3	...	101	— 5,190
		5	48	44	12	28	4	3	...	144	9,785
	Wrongly joined	108	161	102	14	15	...	...	...	400	6,390
	TOTAL	378	777	548	271	443	39	14	...	2,470	1,11,970

Total value of 1874-75 Rs: 98,030, and of 1873-74 Rs. 70,925.

20. No claim has been established against the Department for the value of any notes, the amount of which has been paid under indemnity.

FORGED NOTES.

21. Only a single case of presentation of a forged note has been brought to notice in the past year; a paper purporting to be a Bombay note for Rs. 100 was presented at the Shikarpur Treasury; the forgery was detected and the note forwarded to Government of India.

SMALL SILVER COIN AND COPPER.

22. The receipts and issues of small change during the year were as follows:—

	Receipts.			Issues.			Net Issues.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Half Rupees	63,299	0	0	11,09,137	0	0			
Quarter Rupees	47,149	0	0	7,75,349	0	0			
One-eighth Rupees	28,332	0	0	9,01,307	0	0			
Copper	985	0	0	52,186	0	0			
TOTAL	1,39,765	0	0	28,37,979	0	0	26,98,214	0	0
TOTAL 1874-75	66,549	3	0	18,66,258	6	0	17,99,709	3	0
				Increase			8,98,504	13	0

23. Worn pice to the nominal value of Rs. 35,850 were received at the Calcutta Currency Office during the year.

GOLD.

24. No gold transactions took place during the year at any circle.

COIN OPERATIONS.

25. The following sums were issued and received at the respective offices during the last two years :—

CIRCLE.	ISSUED.		RECEIVED.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	2,88,46,790	2,65,30,710	3,78,61,745	1,99,92,158
Madras	47,29,505	39,88,525	37,39,625	67,57,965
Bombay	4,67,09,865	3,60,15,330	5,13,12,415	3,38,94,990
Allahabad	1,58,66,595	28,27,325	1,63,59,275	1,21,80,215
Lahore	1,38,74,615	1,49,31,210	1,62,76,690	1,71,41,800
Calicut	45,63,565	36,27,605	46,49,330	46,56,015
Cocanada	24,68,425	25,69,885	35,42,850	31,60,220
Nagpur	54,56,760	95,37,175	59,43,080	94,51,815
Kurrachee	49,23,465	18,12,390	41,33,850	16,13,055
Akola	21,56,070	47,63,380	23,39,790	45,95,795
TOTAL ...	12,95,95,655	10,66,03,535	14,61,58,650	11,34,44,028

26. The following remittances of specie took place during the year under review :—

From Akola to Bombay ... ... 29 lakhs.
„ Bombay to Kurrachee ... ... 6 „

TREASURY DEALINGS IN NOTES.

27. The transactions in notes at the several treasuries in India during 1873-74, 1874-75, and 1875-76 have been as follows :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from public in payment of Government dues	3,29,27,095	2,96,69,920	3,17,97,380
Ditto in exchange for silver ...	3,18,89,050	2,89,17,665	3,52,80,715
Ditto for other notes	11,60,785	16,83,315	16,18,635
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	6,59,76,930	6,02,70,900	6,86,96,730
Issues to public in payment of Government dues ...	2,27,29,990	2,24,34,810	2,39,66,950
Ditto in exchange for silver	4,24,64,150	4,15,59,890	4,74,74,715
Ditto for other notes	11,60,785	16,83,315	16,18,635
TOTAL ISSUES ...	6,63,54,925	6,56,78,015	7,30,60,300

28. The total transactions in notes during the last seven years have been the following :—

In 1869-70 ... 635 lakhs.
„ 1870-71 ... 758 „
„ 1871-72 ... 1,095 „
„ 1872-73 ... 1,264 „
„ 1873-74 ... 1,323 „ excluding Branch Banks.
„ 1874-75 ... 1,259 „ ditto.
„ 1875-76 ... 1,418 „ ditto.

which may be analysed thus—

GOVERNMENT OR ADMINISTRATION.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Government of India ...	4	31	40	7	9	21	45
Lower Bengal	153	238	443	566	623	493	487
Ditto Assam ...	...	..	...	...	...	36	42
North-Western Provinces ...	48	48	87	122	114	128	169
Oudh	8	7	13	22	36	41	43
Punjab	92	69	97	115	149	166	174
Madras	126	203	269	280	240	244	304
Bombay	179	132	92	93	90	89	110
Central Provinces ...	17	22	48	42	52	31	31
British Burma	8	8	6	17	10	5	8
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
TOTAL ...	635	758	1,095	1,264	1,323	1,259	1,418

29. The proportion of cash and notes in the following presidencies and provinces on the 31st March last was as follows :—

GOVERNMENT OR ADMINISTRATION.	CASH.	NOTES.
Government of India	95 per cent.	5 per cent.
Lower Bengal	82 "	18 "
Ditto Assam	64 "	36 "
North-Western Provinces	87 "	13 "
Oudh	92 "	8 "
Punjab	88 "	12 "
Madras	81 "	19 "
Bombay	93 "	7 "
Central Provinces	96 "	4 "
British Burma	84 "	16 "

30. Facilities are given for cashing notes at revenue treasuries as far as this can be done without inconvenience in other directions.

A list is subjoined (A) of treasuries which, throughout the year, were able to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them; a second list (B) contains the names of treasuries, which were ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation; and a third (C) the names of treasuries at which this accommodation was not usually available :—

A.

BENGAL.

Balasore.
Bancoorah.
Beerbhoom.
Bhagalpur.
Bograh.
Burdwan.
Chittagong.
Cuttack.
Dinagepore.
Gya.
Hazaribagh.
Lohardugga.
Mymensing.
Pooree.
Pubna.
Purneah.
Rajshahye.
Sarun.
Shahabad.
Singbhoom.
Tipperah.
Mozufferpore (Tirhoot).

N. W. PROVINCES.

Banda.
Bareilly.
Basti.
Bulandshahar.
Badaon.
Bijnour.
Dehra Dhoon.
Etah.
Farakhabad.
Fatahpur.
Gorakhpur.
Hamirpur.
Jalaun.
Jhansi.
Jaunpur.
Kumaon.
Lalatpur.
Meerut.
Moradabad.
Mozaffarnagar.
Mattra.
Mainpuri.
Rurki.
Shahjahanpur.
Saharanpur.

OUDH.

Bharaich.
Barabanki.
Faizabad.
Gondah.
Hardoi.
Kheri.
Unao.
Partabgarh.
Rai Bareli.
Sitapur.
Sultanpur.

PUNJAB.

Ambala.
Banu.

A.

PUNJAB.

Dehra Ghazi Khan.
Dehra Ismail Khan.
Gujranwala.
Gurdaspur.
Gurgaon.
Hoshyarpur.
Hazara.
Jhilam.
Jhang.
Kohat.
Ludianah.
Montgomery.
Peshawar.
Rawal Pindi.
Shahpur.
Simla.
Sirsa.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Balaghat.
Bhandara.
Damoh.
Hoshangabad.
Mandla.
Nimar.
Sagar.

BRITISH BURMA.

Bassein.
Henzadah.
Mergui.
Prome.
Ramree (Kyouk Phyoo).
Sandoway.
Shwegyeen.
Tavoy.
Thayetmayo.
Toungboo.

HYDERABAD.

Booldana.
Bassim.
Ellichpur.
Woon.

MADRAS.

Kristna.
Chingleput.
North Arcot.
Trichinopoly.
Coimbatoor.
Cuddapah.
Kurnool.

B.

BENGAL.

Buckergunge.
Chumparun.
Farreedpore.
Hooghly.
Jessore.
Jalpaiguri.
Maldah.
Midnapur.
Monghyr.
Moorshedabad.
Nya Doomka.
Durbungah (Tirhoot, East).
24-Pergunnas.

ASSAM.

Cachar.
Cossya Hills.
Durrung.
Garrow Hills.
Gowalparah.
Luckimpore.
Sylhet.

N. W. PROVINCES.

Aligarh.
Azimgarh.
Etawah.
Ghazipur.

PUNJAB.

Ferozepur.
Gujrat.
Hissar.
Jalandhar.
Kangra (Dharmsala).
Karnal.
Muzaffargarh,
Rohtak.
Sialkot.

BRITISH BURMA.

Maobeng.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ajmere.
Coorg.
Gwalior.
Indore.
Nowgong (Bundelkund).
Sambhur.

MADRAS.

Nellore.
South Arcot.
Tanjore.
Madura.
Tinnevelly.
Salem.
Bellary.

C.

BENGAL.

Bhulluah.
Darjeeling.
Maunbhoom.
Nuddea.
Rungpore.

ASSAM.

Kamroop.
Nowgong.
Sibsagar.
Sumogoodting (Naga Hills).

PUNJAB.

Multan.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Betul.
Bilaspur.
Chanda.
Chindwara.
Jabalpur.
Narsinghpur.
Raipur.
Sambalpur.
Seoni.
Sironcha.
Wardha.

BRITISH BURMA.

Mandalay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Bhopal.
Nagode.
Munipore.

MADRAS.

Neilgherries.
Travancore.

CURRENCY AGENCIES.

31. During the year, 21 Currency Agencies have been opened in the Bengal Presidency, namely, 10 in Lower Bengal, 5 in the North-Western Provinces, and 6 in the Punjab.

Province.	Notes received for Silver.		Notes issued for Silver.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Lower Bengal	7,73,100	8,35,300	12,15,900	19,33,600
Ditto Assam	...	*Nil*	1,39,000	44,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	80,000	1,28,000	8,08,800	7,05,000
Punjab	*Nil*	2,09,000	14,88,500	20,97,500
Total ...	8,53,100	11,72,300	36,52,200	47,80,100
			8,53,100	11,72,300
		Total ...	45,05,300	59,52,400

32. Statement No. VIII shows the receipts of the Department to have been Rs. 23,67,517-14-5.

The disbursements amount to Rs. 3,35,327-11-2.

The net profits of the year amount to Rs. 20,32,190-3-3, against Rs. 19,80,150-14-5 of last year.

No.

STATEMENT of the value of Government Currency Notes in

Date.	Calcutta. Value of notes in circulation.	Calcutta. Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Madras. Value of notes in circulation.	Madras. Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Bom Value of notes in circulation.
March 1875	5,18,75,130	.....	94,96,110	.....	3,07,33,140
April "	4,84,64,570	− 34,10,560	1,00,39,050	+ 5,42,940	2,90,27,195
May "	4,81,44,440	− 3,20,130	1,04,78,060	+ 4,39,010	3,08,91,235
June "	4,88,88,630	+ 7,44,190	1,07,57,305	+ 2,79,245	3,09,15,925
July "	4,76,19,440	− 12,69,190	1,09,11,310	+ 1,54,005	2,94,26,880
August "	4,88,57,145	+ 12,37,705	1,00,07,590	− 9,03,720	† 2,79,20,690
September "	5,11,88,670	+ 23,31,525	98,91,315	− 1,16,275	3,02,15,885
October "	5,10,63,525	− 1,25,145	95,37,445	− 3,53,870	* 3,30,68,975
November "	5,13,05,435	+ 2,41,910	† 89,88,520	− 5,48,925	3,01,77,955
December "	4,94,77,520	− 18,27,915	92,38,430	+ 2,49,910	2,97,53,010
January 1876	5,11,47,135	+ 16,69,615	1,01,61,730	+ 9,23,300	3,29,15,085
February "	4,95,87,810	− 15,59,325	a 1,15,33,155	+ 13,71,425	2,91,47,200
March "	† 4,70,17,830	− 25,69,980	* 1,20,64,090	+ 5,30,935	2,81,20,750
Total	59,27,62,150	.....	12,36,08,000	.....	36,15,80,785
					AVERAGE FOR EACH
1862-63	2,42,30,000	.....	41,35,714	.....	1,58,28,571
1863-64	2,49,50,000	.....	66,50,000	.....	2,07,25,000
1864-65	2,80,55,141	.....	61,26,510	.....	3,22,83,334
1865-66	2,90,43,282	.....	59,31,192	.....	3,34,59,583
1866-67	2,83,91,438	.....	64,40,709	.....	4,69,74,592
1867-68	2,93,11,382	.....	59,18,235	.....	4,73,94,992
1868-69	3,96,45,643	.....	66,47,963	.....	4,31,09,954
1869-70	4,14,57,428	.....	69,99,461	.....	4,57,24,905
1870-71	3,50,93,392	.....	84,15,043	.....	3,88,07,454
1871-72	4,30,33,469	.....	1,07,26,263	.....	4,14,52,324
1872-73	4,78,04,952	.....	1,02,39,740	.....	5,15,90,469
1873-74	4,70,29,742	.....	1,14,85,587	.....	3,00,27,409
1874-75	4,84,38,619	.....	86,67,423	.....	3,04,95,336
1875-76	4,93,96,846	.....	1,03,00,667	.....	3,01,31,732
Increase + or decrease—in 1875-76 as compared with 1874-75	+ 9,58,227	.....	+ 16,33,244	.....	−3,63,604
Percentage on average circulation of 1874-75	+ 1·978	.....	+ 18,843	.....	−1·192

	Cocanada.		Nagpore.		Kurra
March 1875	19,85,775	.....	11,47,105	.....	16,73,485
April "	23,82,430	+ 3,96,655	10,65,855	− 81,250	20,12,765
May "	26,53,930	+ 2,71,500	15,52,470	+ 4,86,615	18,23,635
June "	28,62,990	+ 2,09,060	16,70,670	+ 1,18,200	17,78,655
July "	28,26,380	− 36,610	17,72,490	+ 1,01,820	18,19,290
August "	28,21,860	− 4,520	24,73,335	+ 7,00,845	17,10,530
September "	24,49,675	− 3,72,185	25,27,460	+ 54,125	† 15,67,030
October "	21,45,140	− 3,04,535	27,34,535	+ 2,07,075	17,86,505
November "	19,35,505	− 2,09,635	27,46,130	+ 11,595	18,79,945
December "	19,70,110	+ 34,605	18,94,125	− 8,52,005	19,03,590
January 1876	24,35,765	+ 4,65,655	19,24,125	+ 30,000	17,76,425
February "	29,67,990	+ 5,32,225	14,11,920	− 5,12,205	17,63,905
March "	35,40,195	+ 5,72,205	† 10,51,695	− 3,60,225	16,29,075
Total ...	3,09,91,970	.....	2,28,24,810	.....	2,14,51,350
					AVERAGE FOR EACH
1862-63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	55,251	.....	3,17,624	.....	.....
1865-66	3,75,811	.....	16,05,322	.....	9,08,721
1866-67	3,57,041	.....	10,67,343	.....	10,13,765
1867-68	3,01,163	.....	21,23,967	.....	15,90,835
1868-69	4,73,843	.....	27,42,508	.....	19,67,016
1869-70	3,46,556	.....	25,54,187	.....	24,73,060
1870-71	3,41,278	.....	34,50,787	.....	22,59,591
1871-72	3,36,779	.....	30,16,843	.....	22,33,014
1872-73	4,63,376	.....	31,66,639	.....	20,30,310
1873-74	7,28,755	.....	31,89,530	.....	21,97,823
1874-75	13,24,753	.....	13,74,021	.....	17,28,919
1875-76	25,82,664	.....	19,02,068	.....	17,87,612
Increase + or decrease − in 1875-76 as compared with 1874-75	+ 12,57,911	.....	+ 5,28,047	.....	+ 58,693
Percentage on average circulation of 1874-75	+ 94·954	.....	+ 38·431	.....	+ 3·394

* Highest.

(a). The Madras circulation is less by 1¼ lakh, consequently the assets also

The 23rd May 1876.

I.

circulation throughout India during 1875-76 and previous years.

BAY.	ALLAHABAD.		LAHORE.		CALICUT.	
Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.
.....	60,63,640	.....	61,16,060	.....	25,43,345	.....
− 17,05,945	† 49,01,865	− 11,61,775	57,79,885	− 3,36,175	25,52,945	+ 9,600
+ 18,64,040	56,06,470	+ 7,04,605	61,80,610	+ 4,00,725	25,76,280	+ 23,335
+ 24,690	64,26,880	+ 8,20,410	58,01,375	− 3,79,235	25,16,910	− 59,370
− 14,89,045	70,69,290	+ 6,42,410	64,85,865	+ 6,84,490	24,23,995	− 92,915
− 15,06,190	70,70,340	+ 1,050	71,11,225	+ 6,25,360	25,44,890	+ 1,20,895
+ 22,95,195	71,73,250	+ 1,02,910	* 87,04,480	+ 15,93,255	25,84,320	+ 39,430
+ 28,53,090	81,36,510	+ 9,63,260	79,85,215	− 7,19,265	† 23,96,270	− 1,88,050
− 28,91,020	* 82,70,135	+ 1,33,625	75,35,390	− 4,49,825	25,22,380	+ 1,26,110
− 4,24,945	76,16,325	− 6,53,810	60,23,960	− 15,11,430	* 27,42,095	+ 2,19,715
+ 31,62,075	76,75,790	+ 59,465	60,04,370	− 19,590	24,07,640	− 3,34,455
− 37,67,885	70,92,060	− 5,83,730	† 55,30,295	− 4,74,075	26,00,685	+ 1,93,045
− 10,26,450	69,36,565	− 1,55,495	63,12,645	+ 7,82,350	25,96,810	− 3,875
.....	8,39,75,480	.....	7,94,55,315	.....	3,04,65,220	.....
YEAR FROM 1862-63.						
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11,39,468	.....	7,81,033	.....	61,755	.....
.....	25,51,730	.....	29,51,182	.....	4,21,160	.....
.....	25,93,184	.....	25,00,558	.....	5,54,549	.....
.....	32,48,513	.....	24,05,652	.....	5,56,109	.....
.....	33,74,186	.....	25,81,546	.....	8,16,466	.....
.....	30,97,881	.....	22,52,897	.....	7,70,240	.....
.....	41,34,122	.....	26,74,301	.....	8,63,419	.....
.....	36,60,324	.....	52,34,625	.....	11,96,533	.....
.....	52,18,260	.....	47,59,828	.....	18,10,467	.....
.....	73,86,899	.....	47,77,161	.....	22,08,618	.....
.....	62,57,664	.....	53,43,460	.....	21,48,859	.....
.....	69,97,957	.....	66,21,276	.....	25,38,768	.....
.....	+ 7,40,293	.....	+ 12,77,816	.....	+ 3,89,909	.....
.....	+ 11·830	.....	+ 23·913	.....	+ 18·145	.....

CHEE.	AKOLA.		TOTAL.	
.....	7,30,590	.....	11,23,64,380	.....
+ 3,39,280	13,18,080	+ 5,87,490	† 10,75,44,640	− 48,19,740
− 1,89,130	† 6,72,475	− 6,45,605	11,05,79,605	+ 30,34,965
− 44,980	12,31,850	+ 5,59,375	11,28,51,190	+ 22,71,585
+ 40,635	14,44,690	+ 2,12,840	11,17,99,630	− 10,51,560
− 1,08,760	14,03,545	− 41,145	11,19,21,150	+ 1,21,520
− 1,43,500	13,74,355	− 29,190	11,76,76,440	+ 57,55,290
+ 2,19,475	15,09,465	+ 1,35,110	* 12,03,63,585	+ 26,87,145
+ 93,440	* 15,47,475	+ 38,010	11,69,08,870	− 34,54,715
+ 23,645	15,39,465	− 8,010	11,21,58,630	− 47,50,240
− 1,27,165	12,53,280	− 2,86,185	11,77,01,345	+ 55,42,715
− 12,520	11,80,075	− 73,205	11,28,15,095	− 48,86,250
− 1,34,830	7,29,615	− 4,50,460	10,99,99,270	− 28,15,825
.....	1,52,04,370	.....	1,36,23,19,450	.....
YEAR FROM 1862-63.				
.....	.....	.....	4,41,94,285	.....
.....	.....	.....	5,23,25,000	.....
.....	.....	.....	6,88,20,116	.....
.....	.....	.....	7,72,57,983	.....
.....	.....	.....	8,98,93,179	.....
.....	.....	.....	9,28,50,848	.....
.....	96,208	.....	10,14,55,327	.....
.....	10,14,162	.....	10,66,90,777	.....
.....	20,92,853	.....	9,81,32,240	.....
.....	32,67,268	.....	11,41,57,442	.....
.....	15,56,326	.....	12,86,40,367	.....
.....	24,20,383	.....	11,14,51,907	.....
.....	9,25,017	.....	10,67,04,071	.....
.....	12,67,031	.....	11,35,26,621	.....
.....	+ 3,42,014	.....	+ 68,22,550	.....
.....	+ 36·973	.....	+ 6·394	.....

† Lowest.

to the same amount, caused by misinterpretation of telegrams in the office.

No.

STATEMENT of Notes issued,

Circle.	Nature of work.	5 Rupees.		10 Rupees.		20 Rupees.		50
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.
Calcutta	Notes issued	401,996	20,09,980	1,235,380	1,23,53,800	758,901	1,51,78,020	180,050
Madras	" "	48,240	2,41,200	111,473	11,14,730	76,650	15,33,000	63,159
Bombay	" "	123,617	6,18,085	635,416	63,54,160	103,683	20,73,660	91,177
Allahabad	" "	16,251	81,255	27,615	2,76,150	24,047	4,80,940	21,753
Lahore	" "	16,436	82,180	25,661	2,56,610	20,412	4,08,240	20,193
Calicut	" "	18,307	91,535	21,020	2,10,200	13,789	4,75,780	15,340
Coconada	" "	2,039	10,195	5,849	58,490	4,751	95,020	3,567
Nagpur	" "	5,614	28,070	9,833	98,330	7,373	1,47,460	6,003
Kurrachee	" "	6,806	34,030	17,340	1,73,400	11,020	2,20,400	2,266
Akola	" "	3,923	19,615	5,719	57,190	4,037	80,740	2,859
Total ...	... ...	643,229	32,16,145	2,095,306	2,09,53,060	1,024,663	2,04,93,260	406,367
Percentage on total issue.	... ...	12·08	...	39·34	...	19·24	...	7·63
	... ...	...	·51	...	3·34	...	3·27	...
Calcutta	Notes received	391,344	19,56,720	1,187,751	1,18,77,510	779,470	1,55,89,400	184,240
Madras	" "	65,480	3,27,400	108,908	10,89,080	73,746	14,74,920	58,092
Bombay	" "	119,889	5,99,445	615,775	61,57,750	102,557	20,51,140	88,545
Allahabad	" "	18,745	93,725	23,768	2,37,680	19,101	3,82,020	17,125
Lahore	" "	28,246	1,41,230	36,819	3,68,190	33,913	6,78,260	26,518
Calicut	" "	15,283	76,415	17,148	1,71,480	12,069	2,41,380	14,657
Coconada	" "	3,126	15,630	3,664	36,640	3,272	65,440	2,647
Nagpur	" "	5,400	27,000	7,205	72,050	6,682	1,33,640	5,889
Kurrachee	" "	9,636	48,180	16,625	1,66,250	8,855	1,77,100	3,137
Akola	" "	3,282	16,410	5,117	51,170	3,600	72,000	2,728
Total ...	... ...	660,431	33,02,155	2,022,780	2,02,27,800	1,043,265	2,08,65,300	403,578
Percentage on total received.	... ...	12·54	...	38·39	...	19·79	...	7·66
	... ...	...	·53	...	3·25	...	3·36	...
Calcutta	Notes cancelled	308,312	15,41,560	783,208	78,32,080	487,796	97,55,920	127,063
Madras	" "	50,247	2,51,235	78,761	7,87,610	48,901	9,78,020	37,250
Bombay	" "	84,896	4,24,480	383,279	38,32,790	78,309	15,66,180	62,512
Allahabad	" "	15,811	79,055	20,719	2,07,190	17,263	3,45,260	15,726
Lahore	" "	19,358	96,790	29,707	2,97,070	26,714	5,34,280	24,182
Calicut	" "	14,755	73,775	16,577	1,65,770	11,399	2,27,980	13,134
Coconada	" "	2,156	10,780	2,542	25,420	2,239	44,780	1,732
Nagpur	" "	4,553	22,765	6,070	60,700	5,769	1,15,380	5,376
Kurrachee	" "	9,000	45,000	14,603	1,46,030	6,000	1,20,000	2,810
Akola	" "	5,798	28,990	12,500	1,25,000	2,700	54,000	1,400
Total ...	... ...	514,886	25,74,430	13,47,966	1,34,79,660	687,090	1,37,41,800	291,185
Percentage of total cancelled.	... ...	14·72	...	38·51	...	19·64	...	8·32
	... ...	...	·87	...	4·54	...	4·64	...
Percentage of total cancellations on receipts.	... ...	77·96	...	66·64	...	65·86	...	72·15

Abstract of all Circles

Years.	Notes issued.	
	No.	Value.
1861-62	367,200	4,20,00,000
1862-63	295,015	2,52,55,500
1863-64	336,201	4,72,01,000
1864-65	598,260	4,53,00,110
1865-66	960,150	10,10,04,920
1866-67	1,968,688	26,80,12,150
1867-68	2,790,745	33,06,49,710
1868-69	3,117,050	44,00,73,020
1869-70	3,396,828	49,34,48,480
1870-71	3,855,477	56,63,62,620
1871-72	4,045,118	62,25,21,200
1872-73	4,480,446	57,39,09,525
1873-74	4,915,365	61,69,24,575
1874-75	5,145,682	68,25,78,760
1875-76	5,325,790	62,69,70,815

II.

received, and cancelled during 1875-76.

Rupees.	100 Rupees.		500 Rupees.		1,000 Rupees.		10,000 Rupees.		Total.	
Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
90,02,500	315,657	3,15,65,700	77,668	3,88,34,000	272,380	27,23,80,000	935	93,50,000	3,242,967	39,06,74,000
31,57,950	111,043	1,11,04,300	24,340	1,21,70,000	19,642	1,96,42,000	184	18,40,000	454,731	5,08,03,180
45,58,850	142,701	1,42,70,100	8,082	40,41,000	40,321	4,03,21,000	4,601	4,60,10,000	1,149,598	11,82,46,855
10,87,650	27,204	27,20,400	4,165	20,82,500	10,191	1,01,91,000	175	17,50,000	131,401	1,86,69,895
10,09,650	20,093	20,09,300	6,632	33,16,000	9,790	97,90,000	657	65,70,000	119,874	2,34,41,980
7,67,000	25,374	25,37,400	1,163	5,81,500	540	5,40,000	...	.	95,533	50,03,415
1,78,350	4,081	4,08,100	966	4,83,000	1,756	17,56,000	150	15,00,000	28,159	44,89,155
3,00,150	6,756	6,75,600	1,009	5,04,500	2,885	28,85,000	253	25,30,000	39,726	71,69,110
1,13,300	4,938	4,98,800	623	3,11,500	2,521	25,21,000	1	10,000	45,515	38,77,430
1,42,950	4,023	4,02,300	508	2,54,000	2,059	20,59,000	158	15,80,000	23,286	45,95,795
2,03,18,350	661,870	6,61,87,000	125,156	6,25,78,000	362,085	36,20,85,000	7,114	7,11,40,000	5,325,790	62,69,70,815
...	12 43	...	2·35		6·79	...	·14	...	100	
3·24	.	10·56	...	9·98	.	57·75	..	11·35	...	100
92,12,000	323,161	3,23,16,100	77,120	3,85,60,000	275,384	27,53,84,000	996	99,60,000	3,219,466	39,48,55,730
29,04,600	98,094	98,09,400	22,706	1,13,53,000	18,865	1,88,65,000	169	16,90,000	446,060	4,75,13,400
44,27,250	141,360	1,41,36,000	7,718	38,59,000	45,233	4,52,33,000	4,395	4,39,50,000	1,125,472	12,04,13,585
8,56,250	21,459	21,45,900	2,871	14,35,500	4,116	41,16,000	213	21,30,000	1,07,398	1,13,97,075
13,25,900	23,240	23,24,000	5,517	27,58,500	9,728	97,28,000	641	64,10,000	1,64,622	2,37,34,080
7,82,850	24,159	24,15,900	1,051	5,25,500	632	6,32,000	...	...	84,999	47,95,525
1,32,350	3,241	3,24,100	812	4,06,000	904	9,04,000	98	9,80,000	17,764	28,64,160
2,94,450	5,847	5,84,700	936	4,68,000	2,947	29,47,000	273	27,30,000	35,179	72,56,840
1,56,850	4,615	4,61,500	658	3,29,000	2,839	28,39,000	1	10,000	46,366	41,87,880
1,36,400	4,694	4,69,400	522	2,61,000	2,107	21,07,000	165	16,50,000	22,215	47,63,380
2,01,78,900	649,870	6,49,87,000	119,911	5,99,55,500	362,755	36,27,55,000	6,951	6,95,10,000	5,269,541	62,17,81,655
	12·32	...	2·28	...	6·89	...	·13	.	100	
3·25	...	10·45	..	9·64	...	58·34	...	11·18	...	100
63,53,150	208,494	2,08,49,400	42,240	2,11,20,000	101,150	10,11,50,000	913	91,30,000	2,059,176	17,77,32,110
18,62,500	65,589	65,58,900	9,702	48,51,000	6,551	65,51,000	41	4,10,000	297,042	2,22,50,265
31,25,600	87,602	87,60,200	6,446	32,23,000	27,866	2,78,66,000	741	74,10,000	731,651	5,62,08,250
7,86,300	19,592	19,59,200	2,565	12,82,500	2,365	23,65,000	101	10,10,000	94,142	80,34,505
12,09,100	21,087	21,08,700	4,968	24,84,000	5,843	58,43,000	193	19,30,000	132,052	1,45,02,940
6,56,700	21,809	21,80,900	821	4,10,500	467	4,67,000	...	...	78,962	41,82,625
86,600	2,255	2,25,500	621	3,10,500	713	7,13,000	97	9,70,000	12,355	23,86,580
2,68,800	5,029	5,02,900	852	4,26,000	1,389	13,89,000	139	13,90,000	29,177	41,75,545
1,40,500	4,100	4,10,000	609	3,04,500	1,940	19,40,000	1	10,000	39,063	31,16,030
70,000	2,400	2,40,000	200	1,00,000	1,550	15,50,000	150	15,00,000	26,698	36,67,990
1,45,59,250	437,957	4,37,95,700	69,024	3,45,12,000	149,834	14,98,34,000	2,376	2,37,60,000	35,00,318	29,62,56,840
...	12·52	...	1·99	.	4·22	...	·08	.	100	..
4·91	...	14·79	...	11·65	...	50·58	...	8·02	...	100
...	67·39	...	57·56	. .	41·31	.	34 18	...	66·43	47·65

from 1861-62 to 1875-76.

Notes Received.		Notes Cancelled.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.
2,000	10,00,000	...	...
82,820	1,49,55,500	52,520	1,10,05,500
248,582	4,17,01,000	240,478	3,74,51,000
253,708	3,37,69,900	214,290	3,15,66,660
854,111	9,98,39,180	386,174	3,90,71,620
1,917,381	25,36,97,220	835,631	7,50,95,040
2,424,319	30,72,64,270	998,679	10,83,26,560
2,936,353	44,69,90,180	1,553,433	14,25,85,600
3,353,591	48,70,24,340	1,906,794	22,30,04,250
3,728,082	56,66,28,810	2,005,842	24,79,56,750
3,813,861	60,48,10,940	1,894,516	25,64,60,160
4,194,129	59,96,88,825	2,150,039	25,00,27,590
4,620,018	62,64,55,900	2,565,890	26,20,42,890
4,762,530	63,66,57,570	3,094,083	28,68,65,125
5,269,541	62,17,81,655	3,500,318	29,62,56,840

No.

STATEMENTS of Receipts and Expenses of the Depart

	Calcutta.									Mad
	Calcutta.			Allahabad.			Lahore.			Madras.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
RECEIPTS.												
1875-76.—Interest realised on Government Securities	10,90,358	0	0	1,13,676	0	0	1,28,249	0	0	2,08,447	0	0
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.												
Rent realised for the first floor of the Currency Building, 1 Dalhousie Square	2,400	0	0	...			...			...		
Miscellaneous	42	4	6	...			42	10	9	4	8	8
TOTAL	10,92,800	4	6	1,13,676	0	0	1,28,291	10	9	2,08,451	8	8
DISBURSEMENTS.												
Salaries	21,600	0	0	4,800	0	0	...			...		
Establishment	43,466	8	0	9,633	4	11	8,994	14	0	17,163	13	1
Temporary Establishment	10,018	1	11	828	8	0	...			...		
Charges for Remittance	156	2	0	856	13	9	...			258	7	2
Stationery	1,798	2	4	18	2	0	...			524	2	5
Printing Charges	1,256	4	9	...			300	9	7	476	2	0
Service Telegrams	86	0	0	11	0	0	262	0	0	301	0	0
Purchase of Service Stamps	374	3	6	402	9	0	186	3	6	106	4	6
House Lighting, Police and Water-rate ...	5,483	4	0	...			...			196	7	3
Cost of Note Forms	31,791	8	8	26,436	13	4	2,303	0	0	11,417	3	4
Two-thirds weight on Europe Stores ...	...			...			...			...		
Pension and Gratuities	1,626	0	0	...			...			...		
Cost of Repairs on Currency Building ..	3,641	0	0	...			...			42	12	3
Cost of Chest, Bags and Locks	*a* 2,799	8	4	377	13	0	312	8	0	112	0	0
Contingencies	2,008	1	2	920	14	4	1,578	7	7	239	8	5
Travelling Allowance	265	5	0	...			...			...		
Dead Stock (cost of Office Furnitures, &c.) ...	401	6	0	160	7	0	...			49	0	9
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1875-76 ...	1,26,771	7	8	44,446	5	4	13,937	10	8	30,886	13	2
PROFIT	9,66,028	12	10	69,229	10	8	1,14,354	0	1	1,77,564	11	6

a Includes value of Iron Safes from England.

VIII.

ment of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1875-76.

RAS.		BOMBAY.				TOTAL.
Calicut.	Cocanada.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Nagpore.	Akola.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
55,570 0 0	44,885 0 0	6,47,489 0 0	36,340 0 0	24,389 0 0	15,595 0 0	23,64,998 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400 0 0
...	...	30 6 6	...	...	...	119 14 5
55,570 0 0	44,885 0 0	6,47,519 6 6	36,340 0 0	24,389 0 0	15,595 0 0	23,67,517 14 5
1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	20,087 1 5	1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0	51,287 1 5
2,832 0 0	2,808 0 0	53,121 3 7	4,185 9 9	5,795 1 9	3,107 8 0	1,51,107 15 1
..	...	...	...	...	..	10,846 9 11
26 12 0	46 6 0	981 1 0	75 0 0	...	2,915 9 4	5,316 3 3
...	...	8 12 0	...	48 4 3	...	2,397 7 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,033 0 4
208 0 0	208 0 0	386 0 0	266 0 0	113 0 0	176 0 0	2,017 0 0
121 4 0	61 2 0	150 10 0	102 0 0	65 4 0	66 0 0	1,635 8 6
...	...	48 0 0	...	72 15 4	...	5,800 10 7
913 14 8	2 4 8	11,394 1 4	683 10 1	11 6 0	...	84,953 14 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,626 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,683 12 3
183 9 6	9 5 0	...	...	202 4 0	7 2 0	4,004 1 10
82 10 1	84 2 2	1,209 14 1	112 6 10	303 4 6	94 5 0	6,633 10 2
...	...	565 13 2	...	...	...	831 2 2
...	...	402 14 3	46 0 0	93 14 0	...	1,153 10 0
5,568 2 3	4,419 3 10	88,355 6 10	6,670 11 3	6,705 5 10	7,566 8 4	3,35,327 11 2
50,001 13 9	40,465 12 2	5,59,163 15 8	29,669 4 9	17,683 10 2	8,028 7 8	20,32,190 3 3

No. VIII—

ABST

	Calcutta.			
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Madras
RECEIPTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In 1861-62	...	...	...	...
„ 1862-63	1,52,316 10 2	...	...	...
„ 1863-64	3,27,731 5 4	...	...	...
„ 1864-65	9,69,318 4 4	...	...	1,73,913 14 10
„ 1865-66	6,05,285 1 8	46,281 6 0	31,484 2 0	1,64,649 0 10
„ 1866-67	6,91,286 13 6	49,784 0 0	31,517 0 0	1,13,995 11 4
„ 1867-68	5,32,863 9 9	45,617 9 4	28,944 4 9	1,16,947 14 6
„ 1868-69	5,81,265 0 9	49,442 8 3	37,827 13 5	97,413 11 8
„ 1869-70	6,50,288 12 3	48,310 9 8	35,133 4 11	1,09,154 11 1
„ 1870-71	5,36,277 7 6	62,787 2 7	40,616 1 1	1,27,803 11 10
„ 1871-72	5,38,378 2 9	45,512 7 6	65,087 5 3	1,36,489 2 10
„ 1872-73	8,91,423 8 3	96,879 10 9	88,368 10 6	1,90,126 9 9
„ 1873-74	10,04,194 6 0	1,56,749 4 0	1,01,370 14 0	2,43,722 15 9
„ 1874-75	11,87,241 11 6	89,036 0 0	1,10,593 7 3	1,99,083 3 0
„ 1875-76	10,92,800 4 6	1,13,676 0 0	1,28,291 10 9	2,08,451 8 8
TOTAL ...	97,60,671 2 3	8,04,076 10 1	6,99,234 9 11	18,81,752 4 1
DISBURSEMENTS.				
In 1861-62	2,639 2 7	...	...	751 9 3
„ 1862-63	3,06,205 8 3	...	...	50,610 10 1
„ 1863-64	1,40,049 4 11	...	...	58,638 9 6
„ 1864-65	34,145 8 6	20,329 12 2	17,539 13 0	55,550 9 1
„ 1865-66	4,00,080 5 2	17,824 12 9	21,500 13 3	68,799 1 2
„ 1866-67	5,27,735 4 11	13,488 3 2	16,999 6 3	58,085 3 9
„ 1867-68	90,086 0 0	17,230 12 10	20,862 13 7	32,327 6 5
„ 1868-69	5,71,781 12 9	14,792 14 4	15,285 6 4	26,020 15 10
„ 1869-70	99,909 12 7	14,991 8 11	16,687 14 6	28,313 6 5
„ 1870-71	1,30,679 3 7	15,505 1 4	13,726 6 9	40,043 4 7
„ 1871-72	1,02,321 6 2	14,457 12 6	19,870 1 1	29,817 10 3
„ 1872-73	1,27,751 14 3	20,576 5 10	11,243 6 6	35,005 7 0
„ 1873-74	1,65,462 14 5	51,683 12 7	14,189 4 7	40,502 8 8
„ 1874-75	1,36,395 6 10	21,920 7 4	22,072 3 8	34,291 12 11
„ 1875-76	1,26,771 7 8	44,446 5 4	13,937 10 8	30,886 13 2
TOTAL ...	29,62,015 0 7	2,67,247 13 1	2,03,915 4 2	5,89,645 0 1
PROFIT ...	67,98,656 1 8	5,36,828 13 0	4,95,319 5 9	12,92,107 4 0

continued.

RACT.

Madras.		Bombay.				Total.
Calicut.	Cocanada.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Nagpore.	Akola.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,52,316 10 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,27,731 5 4
...	...	5,11,746 13 6	...	...	...	16,54,979 0 8
3,268 2 0	3,268 2 0	7,95,109 3 8	4,637 7 9	24,409 0 7	...	16,78,391 10 6
4,400 0 0	4,400 0 0	7,18,935 2 1	23,870 0 0	24,661 0 0	...	16,62,849 10 11
4,137 1 3	4,137 1 3	5,69,836 0 4	20,677 12 5	22,653 15 1	...	13,45,815 4 8
11,963 12 11	6,943 4 9	6,31,697 5 10	28,822 15 1	40,186 7 0	1,409 12 0	14,86,972 11 8
12,011 10 11	5,404 7 2	7,13,353 15 0	38,566 11 1	39,831 13 7	15,815 9 4	16,67,871 9 0
13,113 3 5	5,183 2 9	5,89,570 14 9	34,317 10 3	52,408 15 9	31,789 4 10	14,93,867 10 9
14,877 11 0	4,187 1 3	5,15,531 10 6	27,765 4 9	37,511 6 9	40,625 3 4	14,25,965 7 11
33,612 4 0	8,602 13 0	9,57,835 13 0	37,693 12 6	58,790 4 10	28,893 15 9	23,92,227 6 4
46,866 10 3	15,464 1 6	6,37,189 0 6	46,985 0 3	67,681 7 9	51,360 4 6	23,71,584 0 6
49,770 0 0	20,610 0 0	6,41,707 6 4	35,660 12 0	22,097 0 0	14,195 0 0	23,69,994 8 1
55,570 0 0	44,885 0 0	6,47,519 6 6	36,340 0 0	24,389 0 0	15,595 0 0	23,67,517 14 5
2,49,590 7 9	1,23,085 1 8	79,30,032 12 0	3,35,337 6 1	4,14,620 7 4	1,99,684 1 9	2,23,98,084 14 11
...	...	2,494 10 0	...	...	...	5,885 5 10
...	...	1,73,996 6 6	...	...	...	5,30,812 8 10
...	...	1,66,720 11 11	...	...	...	3,65,408 10 4
3,112 11 4	3,960 9 2	2,51,236 0 9	...	10,719 6 11	...	3,96,594 6 11
11,132 8 5	10,073 12 8	2,92,133 5 10	9,596 11 8	13,950 14 10	...	8,45,092 5 9
4,667 12 8	3,865 11 9	3,47,130 13 10	8,632 0 0	11,698 10 5	...	9,92,303 2 9
4,657 14 4	4,471 2 1	1,15,487 13 4	10,509 12 11	13,672 11 1	...	3,09,306 6 7
4,695 15 6	4,891 2 8	96,392 7 9	10,517 15 3	12,966 3 0	3,593 13 7	7,60,938 11 0
4,407 0 1	5,021 14 0	92,574 9 9	7,711 15 0	14,866 1 5	5,376 0 8	2,89,860 3 4
4,546 11 2	4,403 10 6	1,09,434 15 1	5,922 4 1	7,239 14 9	4,729 9 9	3,36,231 1 7
5,417 14 0	4,735 5 10	89,472 15 7	6,038 0 2	8,375 8 7	4,887 15 3	2,85,394 9 5
7,367 15 0	4,792 12 9	86,696 2 0	7,225 11 5	7,699 10 8	5,158 1 0	3,13,515 [illegible] 5
6,098 [illegible] 0	4,598 12 7	1,37,043 5 9	9,157 11 10	17,470 11 0	9,768 2 7	4,55,976 2 0
9,037 5 6	9,168 12 1	2,673 5 1	6,097 0 2	11,956 11 1	6,230 9 0	3,89,843 9 8
5,568 2 3	4,419 3 10	88,355 6 10	6,670 11 3	6,705 5 10	7,566 8 4	3,35,327 11 2
70,710 12 3	64,402 13 11	21,81,843 2 0	88,079 13 9	1,37,321 13 7	47,308 12 2	66,12,490 5 7
1,78,879 11 6	58,682 8 9	57,48,189 10 0	2,47,257 8 4	2,77,298 9 9	1,52,375 5 7	157,85,594 9 4

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABBI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1877

Canal Division.	Water distributed during February 1877. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, c. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return canal. Principal items of traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	2·56	3073·60	86·36	Nil.	Nil.	Gurdáspur...	4,358	2·29	5·40	Wheat ...	79,447	An increase of about 4,000 acres is recorded, but it is probable that this irrigation occurred in January 1877, and was only recorded in the present month. The rainfall in January and February finally stopped all demand for water.
2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	1·66		234·85			Amritsar ...	44,755	1·66	6·40	Barley ...	1,003	
2nd Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·00	1·30		121·00			Lahore ...	63,712			Mixed Grains...	5,384	
											Miscellaneous...	26,991	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	112,825	...	...	...	112,825	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	108,870	...	...	...	108,870	
Western Jumna Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	2·64	2557·80	789·54	Nil.	156,779 kurries, bullocks, sleepers, &c., and 9,459 maunds firewood.	Umballa ...	1,894	2·29	2·23	Wheat ...	135,009	There is an increase of nearly 80,000 acres over the corresponding period last year due to the rabbi irrigation of last year having been unusually small owing to the late and heavy rainfall in the monsoon having kept the soil moist for an unusual length of time. There is a decrease of 9,869 acres on the corresponding period of 1875.
Delhi " ...	4·40	2·71		206·40			Karnál ...	42,414	1·077	2·76	Barley ...	827	
Hánsi " ...	8·80	return not received.		215·15			Delhi ...	26,731	...	1·60	Mixed Grains..	11,931	
" Bulla Head ...	8·00			147·30			Rohtak ...	36,233	...	0·6	Miscellaneous..	23,511	
							Hissár ...	36,219	...	...			
							Jhínd ...	26,406	...	...			
							Bikánír ...	293	...	...			
							Kalsia State	1,088	2·29	2·23			
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2557·80	...	...	156,799	...	171,278	...	...	...	171,278	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2557·80	...	...	230,459	...	93,388	...	...	...	93,388	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	11,032	0·37	1·55	Details not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	The entry opposite Multan has been verified and may be considered a fair approximation to the extent of the rabbi cultivation.
Lower Sutlej and Chinab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	34,449	0·40	1·54		...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multan ...	139,000	0·328	0·50		...	
							Dera Ghází Khan ...	41,636	...	0·38		...	
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	226,117	...	...	...	226,117	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163,000	...	...	...	163,000	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	3,250	...	1·60	Wheat ...	2,550	The decrease is due to there having been a less area flooded this year owing to the rains having been lighter.
							Gurgáon...	3,500	...	1·60	Barley ...	1,980	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Mixed Grains..	2,220	
											Miscellaneous...	...	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,750	...	...	...	6,750	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,399	...	...	...	12,399	
Perennial Canals—Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284,103	...	...	...	284,103	
Ditto Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202,258	...	...	...	202,258	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 2078, dated 4th May 1877.

THE usual weekly reports of relief for the week ending 28th April 1877 are herewith submitted to Government with maps of the districts marginally noted.

Cuddapah.	North Arcot.	Bellary.
Nellore.	Salem.	Coimbatore.
South Arcot.	Chingleput.	

2. *Prices.*—The Kistna prices show little change; rice and cholum have fallen, and ragi and cumboo risen slightly. In *Nellore*, there is a tendency to fall which is especially marked in the northern taluks and in Nellore itself. The quotations in the Ceded Districts and *Kurnool* show rising prices. In *Cuddapah* the rise occurs in the Sub-Division and at Stations in the Jammalamadugu taluk. There has been a sharp rise of prices in the Hindupur taluk of the Bellary District extending to all grains, and prices have also risen in Hospett, Kudlighi and Hadgalli in the west. There has been little change elsewhere in the district. The district averages for *Kurnool* show increased prices for cholum and ragi, a slight fall in the rate for rice and the prices of cumboo stationary. Prices in *Chingleput*, depending probably on importation only, are stationary, but in *North* and *South Arcot* and in *Salem* they show a decided tendency to rise. In Chendragiri and Vellore there is a marked rise in the prices of all grains, and prices have risen also in Chittoor, Palmanair, Punganur and Gudiattam. The taluks of *Salem* in which the rise is most marked are Tripatore, Oossoor and Kistnagiri. In Trichinopoly, Madura and the distressed taluks of Tinnevelly, rates are almost stationary. In *Coimbatore* prices are fluctuating; large quantities of grain are being imported from the west coast. The general condition of prices is that in the inland districts they are rising, probably owing to the cessation of showers which promised so favourably in the beginning of the month; but in the coast and southern districts the rates are nearly stationary.

3. *Rainfall.*—There have been a few light and partial showers during the week. A quarter inch fell at Penkonda in *Bellary* and 0·3 inch at Nandikotkur in *Kurnool*; 0·35 in Namkal in *Salem*; and slight showers in two taluks of *Madura*. There was rain in six out of the ten taluks of *Coimbatore*, and in one, Bhowany, 1·24 inch were registered. No rain fell in any other district.

4. *Grants and outlay.*—The grants up to the 28th April for works and gratuitous relief under Collectors amounted to Rs. 1,31,29,763 and the outlay for these purposes to Rs. 1,19,12,026. The Collectors of *Cuddapah* and *Chingleput* whose grants were exceeded have since been placed in funds. The following is the usual summary showing the classification of outlay on works in progress during the week so far as details are available:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
Roads—	Rs.	Rs.
New works	1,49,189	42,84,568
Repairs	36,328	9,08,822
	1,85,517	51,93,390
Irrigation works	43,863	5,58,825
Miscellaneous	47,885	6,38,313
Total ...	2,77,265	63,90,528

5. *Numbers on relief works*—Compare as follows, by districts, with last report:

	21st April.	28th April.	
Kistna	2,256	1,978	−278
Nellore	26,481	27,859	+1,378
Cuddapah	56,768	51,192	−5,576
Bellary	227,695	229,233	+1,538
Kurnool	213,172	211,889	−1,283
Chingleput	10,417	5,499	−4,918
North Arcot	39,458	41,042	+1,584
South Arcot	1,054	724	−330
Madura	11,045	11,631	+586
Tinnevelly	1,037	499	−538
Coimbatore	22,250	21,958	−292
Salem	52,748	57,989	+5,241
	664,381	661,493	−2,888
East Coast Canal	41,020	40,691	−329
Total ...	705,401	702,184	−3,217

6. Except in *Chingleput*, *Cuddapah* and *Salem* there is no important change in the total numbers. There is a slight increase in *Nellore* (chiefly in the Kavali taluk) though work has ceased in Kandukur. The numbers on the Canal have not risen notwithstanding the efforts made to recruit labourers for the work. The figures for the *Cuddapah* district are compared in the margin. The fluctuations are considerable. The increase in Jammalamadugu is ascribed to coolies under transfer to a new work having been omitted last week. The decrease in Pulivendla and Budwail is due to recruiting for the East Coast Canal. That in the Sub-division taluks is not explained, but seems due to imperfect return and to stoppage of works in view to concentration of the labour.

Jammalamadugu ...	316	3,693	+3,377
Pulivendla	4,160	5,596	+1,564
Prodattoor	1,830	1,947	+117
Cuddapah	3,845	3,857	+12
Budwail	5,746	4,892	—854
Sidhout	1,843	2,074	+231
Pullumpett	11,678	12,390	+712
Kadiri	10,251	7,304	—2,947
Royachoti	6,460	2,716	—3,744
Madanapalli	7,891	6,251	—1,640
Voilpaud	2,748	3,472	+724
Total ...	56,768	61,192	+4,424

7. In *Bellary* also there are large fluctuations. The numbers have decreased by 15,621 almost entirely in the western taluks, but in the rest of the district have increased by 17,159. The decrease in Gooty and Raidrug is ascribed to outbreaks of cholera; and that in the western taluks to the fall of rain and the stoppage of some of the works which were scattered. The increase in the other taluks is ascribed to the return of coolies who had left the works on the reduction of wages and to reap cholum, straw, and to the increasing pressure of the famine. The increase in Madaksira is very great.

	21st April	28th April.	
Adoni	54,220	55,805	+1,585
Alur	19,250	19,426	+176
Gooty	11,867	10,627	—1,240
Tadpatri	10,846	11,889	+1,043
Anantapur	12,228	12,245	+17
Dharmaveram	1,830	2,950	+1,120
Ponkonda	4,400	7,124	+2,724
Hindupur	1,556	1,812	+256
Madaksira	12,458	18,011	+5,553
Raidrug	7,268	6,647	—631
Bellary	22,046	22,894	+848
Hospett	18,695	15,633	—3,062
Sundur	4,144	4,553	+409
Kudligi	7,405	10,833	+3,428
Herpunhalli	21,116	14,550	—6,566
Hadgalli	18,866	14,234	—4,132
Total ...	227,695	229,233	+1,538

8. There is scarcely any change in *Kurnool*, but there is apparently a heavy fall in numbers in *Chingleput*. The report however shows this to be due to non-receipt of reports of numbers from the railway works and from irrigation works under the Public Works Department and partly also to stoppage of works under that department. This will be enquired into. The increase in *North Arcot* is general, and the details call for no remark. Of the *Madura* coolies 8,513 are employed in Pulni against 7,286 last week, in the other taluks numbers have declined from 3,759 to 3,118. No relief work is in progress in the zemindaries. In *Coimbatore* numbers are nearly stationary except in Palladum and Bhowany; in the former they have decreased owing to cholera and in the latter increased by about the same amount. The taluk numbers in *Salem* are compared in the margin. No explanation is given in the report. The fall in Utangarai and rise in Tripatore are remarkable.

Salem	10,338	11,343	+1,005
Ashtur	3,210	2,071	—1,139
Namkul	2,989	2,714	—275
Trichengode	5,643	6,810	+1,167
Utangarai	7,013	3,569	—3,444
Tripatore	3,762	8,246	+ 4,484
Dharampuri	9,498	9,388	— 110
Ossoor	3,054	3,434	+ 380
Kistnagiri	7,241	10,414	+ 3,173
Total ...	52,748	57,989	+ 5,244

9. *Rates of wages.*—The highest and lowest rates of wages to a male adult on each of the two scales of task work prescribed are as follows in each district:—

	Scale I.		Scale II.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Nellore	...	...	1 6	1 6
Cuddapah	2 0	1 9	1 10	1 3
Bellary	...	...	1 9	1 4
Chingleput	1 10	1 10	1 6	1 3
North Arcot	2 0	1 7	1 5	1 3
South Arcot	...	...	1 5	1 4
Madura	2 0	1 9	1 5	1 5
Tinnevelly	...	...	1 5	1 4
Coimbatore	2 0	1 9	1 5	1 5
Salem	...	...	1 6	1 6

The variation in rates results from difference of prices and difference in the standard grains taken. The higher rates are in force only in five districts. The lower scale is in force in one taluk only of each of the districts of Madura and Coimbatore. There is a uniform rate throughout Nellore, on the lower scale, which is wrong and should be altered at once. Piece work is general in Salem. Daily wages are paid only on a few minor works. The scale is uniform.

10. *Gratuitous relief.*—The district totals compare as follows with those entered in last week's report:—

	21st April.	28th April.	
Kistna	4,141	509	—3,632
Nellore	58,235	13,151	—45,084
Cuddapah	29,013	24,988	—4,025
Bellary	95,074	101,623	+6,549
Kurnool	70,024	63,797	—6,227
Chingleput	51,996	9,059	—42,937
North Arcot	3,115	8,071	+4,956
South Arcot	5,689	1,280	—4,409
Madura	5,871	6,224	+ 353
Tinnevelly	1,843	225	—1,618
Coimbatore	7,464	11,195	+3,731
Salem	34,364	35,540	+1,176
Total ...	366,829	275,662	—91,167

11. The decrease is not real, as the numbers for the 21st are vastly overstated, some of the Collectors having misunderstood the instructions issued and entered in the new form of return for village and camp relief the whole numbers for the week instead of those on the last day of it. The figures for the 28th are now correct, except that for *Kistna* and *Tinnevelly*, the average for the week is given. The error above noticed accounts for the decrease in *Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot* and *Tennevelly*.

12. Abstract No. 5 gives full details of the administration of gratuitous relief in each district exclusive of *Kurnool* and Kistna, there were 226 camps and relief houses at which 75,878 persons were being fed; village relief was given to 71,833 persons in 4,264 villages out of 24,738, which have been divided into 468 inspection circles, village relief has already been given in nearly half the villages of *Bellary, Cuddapah* and *Salem*. In Nellore the organization is only just commencing to work; in other districts the proportion of villages in which relief has been given is small, but in these, distress is not so widespread and severe. The special allowance to children under seven years is not given at all in *Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore* or *Salem*. It is in full force in the Ceded Districts and *Kurnool*, where the numbers bear too high a proportion to the numbers of working coolies; to a small extent in *Nellore*; and still smaller in *Madura*. The total number of children receiving this allowance is 99,802 of whom 96,591 are in *Bellary, Cuddapah* and *Kurnool*.

The following statement shows the distribution as to class of the persons in relief camps and in villages (so far as reported):—

	In camps &		In villages.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Men	14,772	20·1	15,036	20·9
Women	22,172	30·2	25,052	34·9
Children	36,465	49·7	31,745	44·2
	73,409	100·0	71,833	100·0

The deaths in camps and relief houses are reported to have been 101.

13. The following statement shows the total numbers on the hands of Government in each district or part of a district classed as distressed and the proportion which the numbers bear to the population.

	Population as per Census of 1871.	Numbers.			Per cent. of population.
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Kristna	308,154	1,978	509	2,487	0·81
Nellore	1,376,811	*68,550	13,151	81,701	5·93
Cuddapah	1,351,194	51,192	24,988	76,180	5·64
Bellary	1,668,006	229,233	101,623	330,856	19·83
Kurnool	959,640	211,889	63,797	275,686	28·73
Chingleput	938,184	5,499	9,059	14,558	1·55
North Arcot	2,015,278	41,042	8,071	49,113	2·44
South Arcot	640,519	724	1,280	2,004	0·31
Madura	2,266,615	11,631	6,224	17,855	0·79
Tinnevelly	990,288	499	225	724	0·07
Coimbatore	1,763,274	21,958	11,195	33,153	1·88
Salem	1,966,995	57,989	35,540	93,529	4·76
	16,244,958	702,184	275,662	977,846	6·02

* Including East Coast Canal.

14. The total outlay during and up to the week was—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	3,91,481	1,12,87,270
Gratuitous relief	85,127	6,24,756
Total ...	4,76,608	1,19,12,026

The grants sanctioned by the Board to date amount to Rs. 1,35,49,493 (Memo. annexed).

15. The following is the usual statement showing advances under the land Improvement Act from famine grants:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore	...	18,162
Cuddapah	5,238	89,287
Bellary	...	10,515
Chingleput	10,895	41,420
North Arcot	...	50
Madura	2,655	10,070
Tinnevelly	300	31,990
Coimbatore	515	1,445
Salem	4,223	13,724
Total ...	22,826	2,16,663

In Salem Rs. 3,571 have been advanced to weavers.

16. The establishment statement is appended.

Districts.	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Superior officers included.	
	Number	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs
Nellore	167	7,497	...	...	34	588	201	8,085	8	4,441
Cuddapah	206	10,640	53	517	72	1,024	331	12,181	20	8,750
Bellary	1,023	20,694	152	1,921	78	1,550	1,253	24,165	12	4,132
Kurnool	738	20,695	251	2,390	75	1,057	1,064	24,142	26	9,857
Chingleput	91	2,235	5	66	...	...	96	2,301	1	641
North Arcot	258	5,672	25	505	143	1,076	426	7,253	6	1,991*
Madura	87	3,346		127	...	...	95	3,473	2	1,235
Tinnevelly	68	270	...	...	1	8	69	278	..	..
Coimbatore	138	2,699	1	15	8	200	147	2,914	1	425
Salem	364	11,266	...	...	63	917	427	12,183	6	3,140

* Salaries of two officers just joined out of six officers are not known and therefore not included.

17. The report of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, shows average resident paupers in the camps 14,814; average non-resident 14,183; in hospital on 28th April 474; deaths in the week, in hospital 124, in and at camps 15; outlay in the week Rs. 35,110 and up to the end of the week Rs. 4,31,561. The fresh admissions in the week were 1,549, of whom came from Nellore 287, Chingleput 745, North Arcot 333 and other districts 184. The residents on 28th were thus classed: inhabitants of Chingleput 7,686, North Arcot 3,422, Nellore 3,673 other districts 95, total 14,876. The President of the Municipal Commission had 3,633 persons on relief works and 1,191 persons at the Sattankad Camp, on the 28th April. His expenditure was in the week Rs. 1,903 and up to the end of the week Rs. 36,948.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,

Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 *tolas per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the* 28*th April* 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholam.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horsegram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	8 60	8·42	19·26	11·26	11·22	30·81	14·23	14 27	35·87	10 20	10·50	34·66	7 36	7·26	13·87	11·25	11·33	28·70	...	4·13	0·40
Nellore	8·22	8 05	15·44	10·01	9·71	29·38	12 79	12·46	32·73	10·02	10·14	29·57	7·14	7 03	12·06	8·66	8·66	26·30	...	1·80	0·33
Cuddapah	8 10	8·29	13·42	9·01	9 43	24·61	9·60	10·02	26 73	8·14	8·22	24 03	6·79	6 81	12·23	8 92	8 78	26·43	...	1·92	0·44
Bellary	7 63	7 72	14·36	8·37	8·59	25·51	8·71	8·75	25·99	8 01	8·10	22·55	6·65	6 75	13·45	8·52	8·76	26 39	0·02	0·75	0·47
Kurnool	7·27	7·23	14 36	8·49	8·51	27·97	10·20	10·32	31 05	9·47	9·47	29·23	7 45	7·58	14·54	8·28	8·28	26·64	0·04	1·57	...
Chingleput	9·52	9·55	15·96	11·31	10·90	...	11·52	11·52	23·76	10 78	10 78	19·80	6·35	6·35	9·84	11·36	11·36	20·50	...	0·52	0 57
North Arcot	8·77	8·85	14·62	9 85	10·41	21 69	10·58	11·29	21 96	8·91	9·09	18 96	5·77	5·72	10·51	10·03	10·31	25·04	...	1·05	0·35
South Arcot	9 51	9·64	15·32	12·15	12·49	21·00	12·78	13·03	26·57	12·39	12·63	27·32	5·83	5·97	10 87	11·75	11·48	24·37	...	0·07	...
Trichinopoly	8·27	8·27	13·92	16 80	16·80	22 40	11·01	11·13	25·41	10·80	10·80	23·37	6·27	6·14	9·90	11·01	11·01	25·41	...	1·11	1·09
Madura	8·87	8·72	14·86	14·17	13·97	34·22	10·77	10·63	30·69	10·80	10·76	28 08	5·46	5·72	9·65	12·16	11·70	27·44	0·03	1·47	3·25
Tinnevelly	8·98	9·06	12·34	10·90	10 90	...	12·10	12·23	29·00	12·00	12 00	27 50	6·00	6·00	8·10	11·02	11·02	18·74	...	3·68	2·60
Coimbatore	8·01	7·94	12·21	9·29	9·29	19·45	9 53	9·65	21·86	9·62	9·63	22·44	6·51	6·71	10·43	9·17	9·44	22·17	0·31	1·64	2·02
Salem	8·26	8·41	13·26	9·36	9·60	22·66	9·57	9·60	23·02	8·72	8·91	21 32	5·83	5·69	10·45	9 59	9·53	24·36	0 04	1·74	1·37

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
The 4th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 28th April 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 28th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	90,000	...	4,522	60,069	75,154	3,023	269	...	...	...	1,978	...	...	...	509
Nellore	9,53,000	5,83,215	15,635	6,01,009	6,01,009	68,209	3,710	...	..	...	27,859	...	...	...	13,151
Cuddapah	17,20,000	16,54,770	40,633	14,44,300	17,51,788	31,374	9,369	18,167	27,084	5,941	51,192	3,697	4,732	16,559	24,988
Bellary	50,16,000	28,93,198	1,23,111	32,85,701	40,44,641	2,93,640	27,259	72,605	1,23,138	32,490	229,233	9,046	13,188	79,389	101,623
Kurnool	37,21,000	...	1,14,216	35,62,789	35,62,789	93,400	19,870	...	...	...	211,889	...	...	...	63,797
Chingleput	1,95,365	2,13,633	8,479	1,26,412	1,93,285	28,994	2,876	2,681	2,408	410	5,499	1,917	2,695	4,447	9,059
North Arcot	3,45,450	5,30,442	22,253	2,37,462	2,85,314	5,529	1,592	14,678	19,069	7,295	41,042	1,574	2,272	4,225	8,071
South Arcot	15,000	4,866	329	2,630	2,635	751	318	258	451	15	724	245	421	614	1,280
Trichinopoly	5,000	..	...	...	2,712	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...
Madura . ..	1,43,748	1,01,295	5,919	58,682	81,620	9,289	2,183	4,059	7,315	257	11,631	1,297	2,175	2,752	6,224
Tinnevelly	64,200	18,269	470	11,410	16,283	2,000	173	309	161	29	499	46	120	59	225
Coimbatore	3,00,000	4,44,825	15,326	2,07,784	2,59,589	9,923	2,996	6,452	14,523	983	21,958	2,192	4,104	4,899	11,195
Salem	5,61,000	6,92,933	40,583	3,55,969	4,10,451	78,624	14,512	24,084	28,944	4,961	57,989	6,979	13,160	15,401	35,540
Total ...	1,31,29,763		3,91,481	99,53,317	1,12,87,270	6,24,756	85,127	...	...	...	661,493	...	.	...	275,662

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
4th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 28th April 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 28th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,05,537	703	82,586	84,100 939	2,750	784	1,056	2,073	564	3,693	711	787	602	2,100	
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,658	3,546	1,29,447	1,29.529 5,271	936	346	563	1,774	259	2,596	98	145	394	637	
	Prodattore	...	1,15,000	503	54,983	59,513 2,721	2,038	375	600	1,003	344	1,947	223	385	547	1,155	
	Cuddapah	...	1,23,055	2,521	91,513	1.11,689 28,137	2,175	558	1,443	1,986	428	3,857	247	336	1,188	1,771	
	Budwail	...	1,38,589	4,095	87,230	88,061 2,463	3,310	872	1,953	2,303	636	4,892	393	571	1,610	2,574	
	Sidhout	...	67,966	1,241	52,039	52,536 2,838	711	261	870	993	211	2,074	199	230	2,376	2,805	
	Pullampett	...	1,47,243	8,369	1,18,388	1,18,988	8,483	2,418	4.305	6,820	1,265	12,390	1,013	1,304	6,004	8,321	
	Kadiri	...	2,34,222	9,827	2,22,413	2,55.358 26.144	1,017	408	2,455	3,951	898	7,304	161	196	1,451	1,808	
	Royachoti	...	2,25,000	3,271	1,12,034	1,37,652 47,968	2,743	463	956	1.382	378	2,716	129	191	458	778	
	Madanapally	...	2,77,500	5,579	2,88,363	2,88,583 48,531	5,515	2,241	2,399	3,092	760	6,251	341	368	943	1,652	
	Voilpaud	...	Not given	978	2,05,304	2,16,721 44,046	1,696	643	1,567	1,707	198	3,472	182	219	986	1,387	
	Total ...	17,20,000	16,54,770	40,633	14.44,300	17,51,788	31,374	9,369	18.167	27,084	5.941	51,192	3,697	4,732	16,559	24.988	
Bellary.	Adoni	...	5,81,500	30,109	4,51,730	7,18,195 5.108	45,797	2,632	18,974	26,530	10,301	55,805	365	536	15,760	16,661	
	Alur	...	3,43,112	9,831	3,43,112	3,61,647 582	5,904	1,093	6,402	9,744	3,280	19,426	220	293	8,663	9,176	
	Gooty	...	1,51,882	5,267	1,51,882	2,58,805 2,931	20,620	1,047	3,185	6,096	1.346	10,627	474	752	4,014	5,240	
	Tadpatry	...	1,00,000	6,271	40,850	1,30,356	12,222	1,192	3,642	6,629	1,618	11,889	503	660	4,354	5,517	
	Anantapur	...	1,37,313	5,331	1,18,697	1,36.862	4,312	1,109	2,399	7,538	2,308	12,245	458	656	4,689	5,803	
	Dharmaveram	...	1,85,085	2,346	1,19,738	1,51,893 967	5,429	424	851	1,581	518	2,950	200	303	680	1,183	
	Pennakondah	...	1,33,885	3,286	1,59,481	1.59,481	31,375	2,107	1,594	4,263	1,267	7,124	871	1,288	2,406	4,565	
	Hindupur	...	30,950	1,091	1,48,334	1,51,613 2,946	69,690	3,119	539	1,045	228	1,812	692	1,062	2,034	3,788	
	Madakasira	...	13,760	8,936	2,02,328	2,02,328	39,032	4,651	5,386	10,971	1,654	18,011	1,451	1,904	9,438	12,793	

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 28th April 1877—(continued).

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 28th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Bellary—(*contd.*)	Raidrug	...	1,76,772	4,049	1,20,830	1,21,322	2,748	583	2,321	3,168	1,158	6,647	279	283	2,147	2,709	
	Bellary	...	Not given	14,318	7,56,898	8,15,068 65,393	8,986	1,191	9,422	11,536	1,936	22,894	353	701	6,328	7,382	
	Hospett	...	2,27,855	9,062	1,80,275	2,01,219	15,033	1,262	4,904	8,991	1,738	15,633	965	1,082	6,438	8,485	
	Sundur	...	6,655	2,287	2,754	41,914	1,248	250	1,243	2,678	632	4,553	95	198	843	1,136	
	Kudlighi	...	3,61,564	4,235	1,69,288	1,71,795 1,585	5,672	703	2,985	6,575	1,273	10,833	400	585	3,367	4,352	
	Harpanhally	...	2,08,982	6,823	1,34,292	1,48,757 4,273	12,121	1,859	5,358	7,556	1,636	14,550	858	1,954	3,779	6,591	
	Huvinhadgally	...	2,33,883	9,869	1,85,212	1,89,601	13,451	4,037	4,400	8,237	1,597	14,234	862	931	4,449	6,242	
	Total ...	50,16,000	28,93,198	1,23,111	32,85,701	40,44,641	2,93,640	27,259	73,605	1,23,138	32,490	2,29,233	9,046	13,188	79,389	1,01,623	
Salem.	Salem	...	1,40,578	11,609	78,609	85,875	8,869	1,256	5,033	5,465	845	11,343	704	1,504	615	2,823	
	Ahthur	...	45,875	2,501	22,120	22,487	673	68	984	906	181	2,071	53	71	30	154	
	Namakul	...	69,733	2,993	32,936	34,498	4,168	719	1,590	951	173	2,714	560	979	441	1,980	
	Trichengode	...	74,580	3,514	30,944	42,291	6,585	1,371	3,592	2,754	464	6,810	516	1,382	1,004	2,902	
	Tripatore	...	46,460	2,559	22,050	23,621	7,697	1,082	1,319	1,969	281	3,569	503	907	696	2,106	
	Uttengiri	...	81,452	4,614	33,154	35,688	11,386	1,969	3,566	4,024	656	8,246	557	1,174	1,278	3,009	
	Darampury	...	67,951	5,411	46,696	56,339 2,301	25,172	4,266	3,627	4,830	931	9,388	1,962	3,557	4,854	10,373	
	Oossur	...	71,652	2,352	41,952	53,172 1,421	6,155	1,286	980	2,223	231	3,434	1,122	1,811	3,659	6,592	
	Kistnagiri	...	94,652	5,030	46,608	50,517 2,241	7,919	2,495	3,393	5,822	1,199	10,414	1,002	1,775	2,824	5,601	
	Total ...	5,61,000	6,92,933	40,583	3,55,069	4,10,451	78,624	14,512	24,084	28,944	4,961	57,989	6,979	13,160	15,401	35,540	
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	71,390	1,023	20,059	35,009 2,656	1,901	721	1,078	927	225	2,230	511	955	1,141	2,607	
	Pulladam	...	87,868	2,747	43,665	52,091 2,365	1,332	465	940	1,923	83	2,946	319	583	426	1,328	
	Udumalpetta	...	77,836	3,060	54,712	64,427 1,299	1,884	574	1,093	3,776	...	4,869	335	602	833	1,770	
	Sattiamangalam	...	56,896	574	13,870	13,870 86	635	115	322	645	74	1,041	121	227	530	878	
	Caroor	...	40,580	2,226	17,438	20,692 446	834	373	1,395	2,184	109	3,688	257	573	524	1,354	
	Bhowany	...	34,992	728	18,032	18,532 463	1,699	259	470	1,480	92	2,042	223	442	616	1,281	

	Pollachy ...	...	...	...	5,230	138	277	277	...	...	58	100	2	160	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore...	...	...	...	24,726	2,932	23,032	25,308 3,667	656	188	465	964	164	1,593	238	301	468	1,007
	Dharapuram	...	...	...	37,807	1,793	16,475	18,073 77	833	281	631	2,524	234	3,389	164	400	346	910
	Collegal ...	...	...	...	7,500	105	224	224 27	149	20	...	...	...	...	24	21	15	60
		Total	...	3,00,000	4,44,825	15,326	2,07,784	2,59,589	9,923	2,996	6,452	14,523	983	21,958	2,192	4,104	4,899	11,195
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	...	...	34,391	298	12,783	14,577	918	56	255	344	19	618	41	90	160	291
	Conjeveram	...	...	...	28,237	330	13,755	19,913	3,438	187	250	57	1	308	254	423	857	1,534
	Chingleput	...	...	...	12,498	281	2,662	11,005	1,961	149	267	223	69	559	242	251	641	1,134
	Trivellore	...	...	...	62,405	1,421	38,477	43,355	502	121	717	543	24	1,284	84	125	103	312
	Saidapett	...	...	...	49,840	3,125	22,147	54,636	21,151	2,124	452	704	297	1,453	974	1,521	2,395	4,890
	Ponnery	...	...	...	26,262	3,024	36,588	49,799	1,024	239	740	537	...	1,277	322	285	291	898
		Total	...	1,95,365	2,13,633	8,479	1,26,412	1,93,285	28,994	2,876	2,681	2,408	410	5,499	1,917	2,695	4,447	9,059
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur*	...	...	...	3,785	25	2,703	3,723	47	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
	Sattur	...	...	...	8,470	119	4,365	4,977	209	15	113	34	2	149	17	30	9	56
	Senkaranainarkovil	...	...	...	430	...	334	3,475	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ottapidaram	...	...	...	5,584	326	4,008	4,058	1,532	154	196	127	27	350	24	89	49	162
	Nangunery	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	15	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenkasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
	Ambasamudram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	64,200	18,269	470	11,410	16,283	2,000	173	309	161	29	499	46	120	59	225
North Arcot.	Chittur	...	...	...	27,589	1,498	20,447	31,031 1,437	223	62	1,678	1,621	1,294	4,593	50	23	414	487
	Chendragiri	...	...	...	20,432	274	6,951	7,511	320	39	108	160	60	328	136	286	53	475
	Palmanair	...	...	...	23,118	621	8,682	22,795 2,637	136	63	682	723	88	1,493	50	72	143	265
	Gudiattam	...	...	...	35,100	959	8,911	9,066 509	95	4	485	686	36	1,207	6	3	4	13
	Vellore	...	...	...	80,605	3,193	49,465	57,118 1,813	524	72	1,302	3,162	1,704	6,168	317	327	226	870
	Poloor	...	...	...	16,925	1,452	2,475	2,475 37	141	141	371	1,010	213	1,594	...	...	1,147	1,147
	Wandewash	...	...	...	10,524	427	427	427 21	87	17	410	570	220	1,200	2	2	153	157
	Arcot	...	...	...	55,968	2,591	27,199	28,896 1,766	388	...	1,446	2,169	503	4,118	...	...	...	...
	Wallajah	...	...	...	81,352	4,257	35,055	35,055 88	...	...	2,162	4,532	494	7,188	303	361	575	1,239
	Tripathy	...	...	...	14,865	928	2,717	2,767	252	175	351	340	185	876	47	41	38	126
	Narayanavanam	...	...	...	26,188	1,842	8,153	8,302 65	249	52	1,770	885	885	3,540	12	11	20	43

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 28th April 1877—(Concluded.)

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 28th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
North Arcot—(*contd.*)	Kalastry	...	8,942	725	2,519	2,519 97	708	64	687	458	325	1,470	203	551	733	1,487	
	Kangundy	...	2.083	245	925	940	53	18	232	288	64	584	...	4	176	180	
	Arnee	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Trittany	...	19,305	645	14,278	14,278	450	52	494	473	227	1,194	57	92	44	193	
	Arconam	...	28,451	336	12,395	12,395	135	11	408	483	19	910	27	17	30	74	
	Punganur	...	75,140	2,009	36,147	39.455 504	809	628	1,867	1,366	912	4,145	101	187	245	533	
	Maderpauk	...	1,855	256	716	1,273 37	959	194	225	143	66	434	263	295	224	782	
	Total ...	3,45,450	5.30,442	22.258	2,37,462	2,85,314	5,529	1,592	14,678	19,069	7,295	41.042	1,574	2,272	4,225	8.071	
Madura.	Madura	...	29.595	780	8.325	12,223	2,521	570	484	382	39	905	309	605	553	1,467	
	Tirumangalam	...	6,132	660	3,876	10,057	63	19	491	561	130	1,182	15	25	18	58	
	Melur	...	1,727	364	1,148	1,732	335	133	174	375	31	580	79	138	133	350	
	Dindigul	...	1,809	249	620	1,693	1,051	320	118	328	5	451	182	309	638	1,129	
	Palany	...	62,032	3,866	44,691	46,993	4,135	796	2,792	5.669	52	8,513	561	739	1,154	2,454	
	Periacolum	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,899	799	210	...	...	...	...	90	207	132	429	
	Shevagunga	..	...	...	22	22	385	135	...	...	.	..	61	152	124	337	
	Total ...	1,43,748	1,01,295	5,919	58,682	81,620	9,289	2,183	4,059	7,315	257	11,631	1,297	2,175	2.752	6,224	
Nellore.	Gudur	...	38,841	718	29,844	29,844	8,316	438	555	662	268	1,485	124	211	766	1,101	
	Rapur	...	30,385	544	21,624	21,624	3,191	...	170	184	57	411	..	...	...	464	
	Nellore	...	14,302	680	15,415	15.415	12,214	1,090	357	611	160	1,128	354	605	951	1,910	
	Atmakur	...	98,495	373	92,201	92,201	15,346	43	252	338	63	653	107	297	347	751	
	Kavali	...	98.750	5.976	1,23,610	1,23,610	10.327	745	3,423	6,037	2,235	11.695	165	445	2.091	2,701	
	Udayagiri	...	1,20,387	5,187	1,41,807	1,41,807	4,255	804	2,384	4,712	2,436	9,532	404	673	1,415	2,492	
	Kandukur	...	90,225	1	89,298	89.298	4,728	254	...	...	...	...	63	146	224	433	
	Kanigiri	...	34,000	149	33,216	33,216	1,367	60	50	76	17	143	69	168	120	357	
	Ongole	...	790	...	184	184	2,440	144	...	...	...	...	86	108	161	355	
	Addanki Division	...	9,440	470	10,216	10,216	518	80	195	385	69	649	31	39	368	438	
	Darsi Division	...	8,000	1,411	9,352	9,352	51	17	299	551	248	1,098	18	10	...	28	
	Podili Division	...	5,600	126	5,467	5,467	801	35	...	...	...	...	30	76	25	131	
	Zemindari tracts	...	34,000	...	28,775	28,775	4,655	...		No details		1,065		No details		1,990	
	Total ...	9,53,000	5,83,215	15,635	6,01,009	6,01,009	68,209	3,710	...	...	...	27,859	...	...	...	13,151	

South Arcot.	Trinomallai	...	...	...	4,716	264	2,565	2,570	284	118	133	321	15	469	132	186	278	596
	Tindivanam	...	...	...	150	65	65	65	22	22	125	130	...	255	44	181	88	513
	Chengam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	92	...	...	...	...	26	12	3	41
	Merkanum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	29	52
	Gingee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	6
	Trikalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	6	5	5	16
	Vanoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	5
	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	75	...	...	...	...	10	9	...	19
	Tittagudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	13
	Bhownagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	5	6	19
	Total		...	15,000	4,866	329	2,630	2,635	751	318	258	451	15	724	245	421	614	1,280

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 4th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 28th April 1877.

DISTRICTS.	ROAD WORKS.						IRRIGATION WORKS.			MISCELLANEOUS.			TOTAL.		
	ORIGINAL WORKS.			REPAIRS.											
	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.	
		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,522	60,069	...	...	...	...	4,522	60,069
Nellore	4,68,600	13,932	4,98,037	1,500	...	1,661	76,000	677	68,896	37,115	1,026	32,415	5,83,215	15,635	6,01,009
Cuddapah	13,37,791	29,066	11,24,253	93,813	1,751	1,06,922	1,02,793	5,422	84,321	1,15,373	4,394	1,28,804	16,54,770	40,633	14,44 300
Bellary	17,15,987	89,696	23,67,832	7,03,811	20,316	5,82,699	2,63,758	6,373	1,66,706	2,09,642	6,726	1,68,464	28,93,198	1,23,111	32,85,701
Kurnool	Telegraphic summary received.														
Chingleput	81,374	820	49,712	32,861	290	14,907	47,173	5,662	42,032	52,225	1,707	19,761	2,13,633	8,479	1,26,412
North Arcot	1,98,096	4,645	1,13,104	60,838	3,703	26,971	50,771	2,330	13,562	2,20,737	11 580	83,825	5,30,442	22,258	2,37,462
South Arcot	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,866	329	2,630	4,866	329	2,630
Trichinopoly	No relief works in progress.														
Madura	50,200	2,782	39,499	2,530	116	172	38,963	1,751	13,258	9,602	1,270	5,753	1,01,295	5,919	58,682
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,420	89	4,282	9,849	381	7,128	18,269	470	11,410
Coimbatore	36,200	972	7,599	3,31,180	7,484	1,44,142	36,140	3,615	24,310	41,305	3,255	31,733	4,44,825	15,326	2,07,784
Salem	1,20,680	7,276	84,532	64,055	2,668	31,348	2,08,475	13,422	81,389	2,99,723	17,217	1,57,800	6,92,933	40,583	3,55,069
Total ...	40,08,928	1,49,189	42,84,568	12,95,583	36,328	9,08,822	8,32,493	43,863	5,58,825	10,00,437	47,865	6,38,313	71,37,446	2,77,265	63,90,528

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
4th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 28th April 1877.

Districts.	In camps and relief-houses.						Village relief.								Relief granted to children under seven years of age at 3 pie.		Total number relieved.				Total outlay on gratuitous relief		Number of deaths during the week.
	Number of relief centres.	Numbers relieved.				Expenditure in the week.	Total number of villages in the taluk.	Number of Inspection Circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Numbers relieved.				Expenditure in the week.	Number.	Expenditure in the week.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In the week.	Up to the week.	
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.										
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs	No.
Kistna	..	..	..	Tele graphic		summary	received.																
Nellore	21	1,233	2,405	3,215	6,853 2,454	3,086	743	8	20	218	373	152	743	315	3,101	399	1,451	2,778	6,468	10,697 2,454	3,710	68,209	..
Cuddapah	17	1,645	1,973	1,681	5,299	4,587	1,142	38	537	2,052	2,750	3,423	8,234	3,658	11,455	1,124	3,697	4,732	16,559	24,988	9,369	31,374	41
Bellary	67	4,873	6,312	17,224	28,409	11,023	2,549	87	1,048	4,173	6,876	8,335	19,384	10,950	53,830	5,286	9,046	13,188	79,389	101,623	27,259	2,93,640	35
Kurnool	..	..	..	Tele graphic		summary	received.			..	..	..	..	..	31,306	Not	stated.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	21	1,746	2,487	4,292	8,525	2,710	2,197	64	80	171	208	155	534	166	..	..	1,917	2,695	4,447	9,059	2,876	28,994	5
North Arcot	12	1,291	1,925	1,888	5,104	609	3,081	14	135	283	347	2,337	2,967	983	..	..	1,574	2,272	4,225	8,071	1,592	5,529	..
South Arcot	1	37	158	225	420	75	2,491	1	39	1,572	1,842	2,282	5,696	243	..	..	1,609	2,009	2,507	6,116	318	751	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Nil.*																
Madura	22	1,124	1,913	2,262	5,300	1,965	2,530	58	196	173	261	380	814	213	110	5	1,297	2,175	2,752	6,224	2,183	9,289	9
Tinnevelly	9	45	119	58	222	173	1,399	98	1	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	46	120	59	225	173	2,000	.
Coimbatore	45	1,370	2,587	3,098	7,055	1,975	1,343	10	96	822	1,517	1,801	4,140	1,021	..	..	2,192	4,104	4,899	11,195	2,996	9,923	11
Salem	11	1,408	2,292	2,522	6,222	3,239	4,263	90	2,202	5,571	10,868	12,879	29,318	11,273	..	..	6,979	13,160	15,401	35,540	14,512	78,624	..
Total ..	226	14,772	22,172	36,465	73,409 2,454	29,442	21,738	468	4,264	15,036	25,052	31,745	71,833	28,822	99,802	6,724	29,808	47,224	136,706	213,738 2,454	64,988	5,28,333	101

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
The 4th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to the Government.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for famine relief works up to 4th May, and expenditure up to 28th April 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress.	
		On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	90,000	75,154	3,023
Nellore	9,53,000	6,01,009	68,209
Cuddapah	21,20,000	17,51,788	31,374
Bellary	50,16,000	40,44,641	2,93,640
Kurnool	37,21,000	35,62,789	93,400
Chingleput	1,95,365	1,93,285	28,994
North Arcot	3,45,450	2,85,314	5,529
South Arcot	15,000	2,635	751
Tanjore	10,000	*Nil.*	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	
Madura	1,43,748	81,620	9,289
Tinnevelly	64,200	16,283	2,000
Coimbatore	3,00,000	2,59,589	9,923
Nilgiris	4,210	*Nil.*	
Salem	5,61,000	4,10,451	78,624
Malabar	5,520	*Nil.*	
Total ...	1,35,49,493	1,12,87,270	6,24,756

Revenue Board Office, Madras; *4th May* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 2039, *dated 2nd May* 1877.

Read relief reports for the week ending 21st April 1877, from the Collector of Kistna, dated 24th April 1877, and from the Collector of Kurnool, dated 28th April 1877.

THE Board submit to Government the detailed relief reports for the Kistna and Kurnool districts for the week ending 21st April, in continuation of Board's Proceedings, 27th April 1877, No. 1951.

2. Prices in Kistna are nearly stationary; the only important changes are, a rise in the prices of rice, cholum and ragi in Guntur, and a fall in those of dry grains in Naranowpeta. No rain fell in the district in the week. There was scarcely any change in prices in Kurnool. No rain was registered in the district except in Nandikotkur, where three-tenths of an inch fell.

3. In Kistna as usual report has been received only from the Commamur Canal Extension Works, on which 2,256 persons were employed. The Collector will explain why the others are classed as relief works; and if properly so classed, why returns are not furnished from them. The taluk numbers in Kurnool are detailed below:—

	14th April.	21st April.	
Ramalkota ...	32,995	36,800	+ 3,805
Nandikotkur ...	12,232	15,199	+ 2,967
Nandial ...	28,044	30,467	+ 2,423
Sirwell ...	16,630	16,214	— 416
Kollkuntla ...	32,381	32,502	+ 121
Pattikonda ...	22,010	26,448	+ 4,438
Cumbum ...	46,737	45,532	— 1,205
Markapur ...	13,475	10,010	— 3,465
Total ...	204,504	218,172	+ 8,668

The increase in Pattikonda is nominal, being due to the inclusion of coolies who were under transfer the previous week. For Ramalkota, Nandikotkur and Nandial no explanation is given except that more coolies were admitted by Public Works officers. The decrease in the eastern taluks (Cumbum and Markapur) is due to task-work reduction of wages and concentration of labour.

4. Rates of wages in Kurnool are the same as last week, except that the higher scale is now paid in two taluks on works under the Public Works Department; that wages have been lowered somewhat in Cumbum, though still too high to correspond with the quoted price of cholum or ragi; and that in Nandial they have been increased from rates corresponding to grain at 7½ seers per rupee to those prescribed for grain at 6 seers. The price of rice, however, which is the dearest grain, is 7·84 seers. The Collector will call upon Mr. Gibson to explain.

5. In Kistna 4,141 persons were gratuitously relieved at a cost of Rs. 339. It seems that the number of rations for the whole week has been given, which is wrong. In Kurnool 70,024* persons were in receipt of this relief, of whom 16,875 were in villages and 53,156, including children too young to work, were in camps and relief houses. The taluk comparison is as follows:—

Men ...	8,232
Women ...	12,667
Children ...	49,125
	70,024

	14th April.	21st April	
Ramalkota ...	13,726	14,827	+ 1,101
Nandikotkur ...	3,286	5,826	+ 2,540
Nandial ...	7,185	9,384	+ 2,199
Sirwell ...	3,151	10,393	+ 7,242
Kollkuntla ...	10,000	9,863	— 137
Pattikonda ...	4,460	6,682	+ 2,222
Cumbum ...	6,453	8,186	+ 1,733
Markapur ...	4,850	4,863	+ 13
Total ...	53,111	70,024	+16,913

This increase is ascribed by the Collector to abuse by the village officers of the relief powers granted them, which abuse however he was doing his utmost to repress.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 21st April 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 21st April 1877.	Probable cost of works of sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	Bapatla	..	65,000	1,628	40,555	40,875 8,332	1,504	278	1,351	881	24	2,256	856	1,048	967	2,871
	Bezwada	..	30,655	Not reported	14,992	14,992 6,433	656	...	Not reported	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repalli	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	482	57	..	..	..	..	474	259	481	1,214
	Palnad	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nandigama	..	..	..	..	..	7	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nuzvid	..	..	.	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	7
	Sattenapalli	..	..	...	...	..	6	3	..	..	..	...	24	25	...	49
	Total ..	90,000	95,655	1,628	55,547	70,632	2,754	339	1,351	881	24	2,256	1,361	1,332	1,448	4,141
	Ramalkota	..	..	19,463	9,93,278	9,93,278	15,218	5,069	11,833	18,721	6,746	36,800	891	1,598	12,338	14,827
	Nandikotkur	..	..	9,133	1,63,456	1,63,456	12,353	2,347	4,799	7,563	2,837	15,199	781	1,178	3,867	5,826
	Nundial	..	..	18,845	4,94,717	4,94,717	10,082	2,064	9,968	14,965	5,534	30,467	2,378	3,576	3,430	9,384
	Sirwell	..	..	8,457	2,57,830	2,57,830	3,275	791	4,931	8,747	2,536	16,214	657	1,120	8,616	10,393
	Koilkuntla	..	..	19,888	4,90,452	4,90,452	10,142	1,731	10,037	16,319	6,146	32,502	1,290	2,215	6,358	9,863
	Pattikonda	..	..	17,117	2,90,583	2,90,583	4,750	863	8,881	13,716	3,851	26,448	345	486	5,851	6,682
	Cumbum	..	..	27,634	5,90,126	5,90,126	10,563	2,907	1,08,111	20,718	5,003	45,532	905	1,195	6,086	8,186
	Markapur	..	..	4,704	1,68,131	1,68,131	7,147	1,599	3,920	4,260	1,830	10,010	985	1,299	2,579	4,863
	Total ..	37,21,000	..	1,25,241	34,48,573	34,48,573	73,530	17,371	73,680	105,009	34,483	213,172	8,232	12,667	49,125	70,024

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 2nd May 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Madras Govt., No. 1639, *dated 4th May* 1877.

Read the following :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 2009, *dated 30th April* 1877.

Read the following :—

No. 379, dated 21st April 1877.

From—R. DAVIDSON, Esq., *Acting Collector of Kurnool,*

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

THE relief reports and return of prices and rainfall for the week ending 7th April 1877 having already been forwarded, I have the honour to make the following remarks in connection with them.

2. Statement No. 1.—On comparing the district average for the past and present weeks the variations in the price of grain are very slight as shown in the margin. In Pattikonda, however, cholum fell from 9·67 in the previous week to 10·21, while in Koilkuntla rice rose from 8·25 in the previous week to 7·42, and ragi fell from 9·07 to 10·72. In Nandial and Markapur also there was a fall in the price of ragi from 8·91 and 9·07 to 9·97 and 9·90 respectively. This is due to the harvest of ragi which has been obtained in those taluks under wells and the Gundlacaunna Channel.

Average of the districts.

	31st March	7th April
Rice	7·29	7·23
Cholum	8·79	8·89
Ragi	9·92	10·42
Cumboo	8·88	9·06
Wheat	7·69	7·48
Horse gram	8·17	8·22

3. There was a slight fall of rain in four of the taluks averaging ·36 of an inch, the highest fall being ·44 inch in the vicinity of Markapur.

4. The number of works sanctioned for execution, those in progress, and completed during the week are shown in the annexed table :—

TALUKS.	No. of works sanctioned.	No. of works in progress.	No of works completed.
Ramalkota	46	14	....
Nandikotkur	56	13	1
Pattikonda	59	9	....
Koilkuntla	18	7	1
Nandial	59	22	....
Sirwell	46	15	....
Cumbum	49	16	....
Markapur	128	48	....
Total	352	103	

5. The works reported to be completed in the week are (1) filling up pits dug by the Canal Company in the village of Allur in Nandikotkur taluk at a cost of Rs. 2,733, and (2) repairs of 7 wells in Koilkuntla and Markapur taluks at a cost of Rs. 2,157.

6. Two abstracts are enclosed to show the outlay on works and gratuitous* relief and the number of persons employed on works and gratuitously* relieved.

* Already forwarded.

7. The grants made up to the 7th April amounted to Rs. 30,21,000; the outlay on works during the week was Rs. 1,23,121 against Rs. 1,24,290 in the previous week; the small decrease of Rs. 1,169 calls for no particular remark.

8. Numbers on relief works.—The numbers employed in each taluk, as contrasted with those reported for the previous weeks are given in the margin. The increase of 14,623 which is spread over all the taluks except Ramalkota is reported chiefly to be owing to the re-admission to works of coolies who had been eliminated some time back as being temporarily able to provide for themselves, to the return of such as had dispersed on the concentration of labour on the main lines of communication, to an influx into the Koilkuntla taluk of coolies from Jammalamadugu of the Cuddapah district, and to the cessation of harvest under the canal which has thrown some labourers out of employ. The decrease in Ramalkota is due to coolies having left our works preparatory to starting for the East Coast Canal, though it does not appear that they have all started as yet.

TALUKS.	31st March.	7th April.	Difference.
Ramalkota	41,915	40,391	−1,524
Nandikotkur	9,720	12,330	+2,610
Pattikonda	23,340	26,289	+2,949
Koilkuntla	30,974	32,679	+1,705
Nandial	28,887	31,103	+2,216
Sirwell	14,667	16,449	+1,782
Cumbum	42,933	46,346	+3,413
Markapur	9,706	11,178	+1,472
Total ..	202,142	216,765	+14,623

9. Wages were paid during the week according to the sanctioned rates, and second sort rice was adopted as the standard in all the taluks except Ramalkota, Pattikonda and Koilkuntla. Mr. Gibson reports that in his section he was obliged to "adopt second sort rice as the standard on the ground that cholum is not everywhere to be had, although generally procurable in the Santas (markets) and the Kusbahs," and he observes that he "sees no reason at present to suppose that the present allowance is insufficient."

10. The following money or grain wages were in force during the week :—

Taluks.	Money.			Grain.		
	Man.	Woman.	Child.	Man.	Woman.	Child.
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.			
Ramalkota	1 6	1 3	0 9	...	...	...
Nandikotkur	1 8	1 5	0 10	...	...	...
Pattikonda	2 0	1 4	0 10	...	...	...
Koilkuntla	1 6	1 3	0 9	...	...	...
Nandial	1 8	1 5	0 10	...	...	...
Sirwell	1 8	1 5	0 10	...	...	...
Cumbum	1 9	1 6	0 11	40 tolas. +½ anna.	40 tolas. +¼ anna.	20 tolas. +¼ anna.
Markapur		Not reported.				

11. Grain wages were paid during the week on certain works in the Cumbum taluk, and Mr. Farmer has been addressed on the subject. The lower scale was adopted generally throughout the district except on the Rampoor Ghat road in the Pattikonda taluk and the trunk road in Nundial taluk, where higher rates were paid apparently in consequence of the higher tale of work exacted.

12. Gratuitous relief.—The numbers for the several taluks are compared below :—

Taluks.	31st March.	7th April.	Difference.
Ramalkota	11,907	16,060	+ 4,153
Nandikotkur	1,844	2,205	+ 361
Pattikonda	4,574	10,652	+ 6,078
Koilkuntla	6,061	5,409	— 652
Nandial	4,068	5,750	+ 1,682
Sirwell	2,199	2,776	+ 577
Cumbum	2,574	3,172	+ 598
Markapur	526	817	+ 291
Total ...	33,753	46,841	+ 13,088

The increase is due partly to the inclusion of the numbers fed at the Kurnool Langerkhana and partly to the extension of the village relief system. The cost of gratuitous relief during the week was Rs. 8,510; and the entire cost since the commencement of distress amounted to Rs. 41,414.

13. The following table shows the number of persons who emigrated to the East Coast Canal during the week under report from Kurnool Town and from Cumbum :—

Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
		Above 7 years.	Below 7 years.	
451	490	269	188	1,398

14. The subjoined table exhibits the number of cattle fed with prickly-pear on the last day of the week and the expenditure incurred on this account in the town of Kurnool :—

No. of cattle fed.	Expenditure in the week.	Expenditure to the end of the week.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
48	41 5 0	131 3 11

15. A list of extra establishment entertained is herewith submitted.
16. No material change in the physique of coolies has been reported.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings dated 19th April 1877, No. 1784, reviewing the detailed reports.

(True Extract)

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Order thereon, 4th May 1877, *No.* 1639.

Communicated to the Government of India in continuation of the Board's Proceedings of 19th April 1877, No. 1784.

(True Extract)

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secretary to Government.

Return of Establishments employed in connection with relief works in the Kurnool District for the week ending 7th April 1877.

1. Supervision of execution of works, ordinary revenue establishments—

Number of.

8 Tahsildars.
4 Deputy Tahsildars.
10 Revenue Inspectors.
9 Taluk Gumastahs.
8 Overseers, D. P. W.
8 Others.

Establishment specially entertained.

Number of.	Aggregate monthly pay. Rs.	A.	P.
24 Special European Officers	9,107	0	0
2 Deputy Collectors	750	0	0
2 Tahsildars	.....		
8 Deputy Tahsildars	560	0	0
10 General Superintendents	965	0	0
18 Overseers	102	0	0
36 Revenue Inspectors	998	0	0
116 Settlement and Survey Establishment ...	3,029	0	0
176 Head Mistries	2,194	0	0
70 Village officials specially remunerated ...	638	0	0
278 Others above the grade of head-cooly or gauger ...	2,352	0	0
Payment of wages—			
Number of.			
214 Paymasters or paying Gomastahs	1,943	0	0
37 Others (Clerks for grain depôts, &c.) ...	447	0	0
Accounts—			
Number of.			
64 Special Clerks	769	0	0
11 For audit and check of labour bills and accounts...	288	0	0

R. DAVIDSON,
Acting Collector.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secretary to Government

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in the Kurnool District for the week ending 7th April 1877.

Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 7th April 1877.	Probable cost of work or sums sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		On relief works since the commencement of distress.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Last week's total.	Difference.	Remarks.
			In the week.	To the end of the week.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Ramalkota	...	A revised list is in preparation and correct figures will be entered next week as far as possible	22,242	9,55,347	9,55,347	12,691	20,260	7,440	40,391	41,915	—1,524	
Nandikotkur	...		6,082	1,44,732	1,47,455	3,644	5,913	2,773	12,330	9,720	+2,610	
Pattikonda	...		14,991	2,59,880	2,59,880	8,877	13,610	3,802	26,289	23,340	+2,949	
Koilkuntla	...		17,933	4,33,964	4,53,201	10,683	15,928	6,068	32,679	30,974	+1,705	
Nandial	...		20,762	4,55,860	4,57,218	10,180	15,132	5,791	31,103	28,887	+2,216	
Sirwell	...		10,386	2,38,471	2,39,983	5,332	8,645	2,472	16,449	14,667	+1,782	
Cumbum	...		28,212	5,07,623	5,30,858	20,013	20,958	5,375	46,346	42,933	+3,413	
Markapur	..		2,513	1,49,093	1,51,170	5,440	3,702	2,036	11,178	9,706	+1,472	
Total ...	30,21,000	...	1,23,121	31,44,970	31,95,112	76,860	104,148	35,757	216,765	202,142	+14,623	

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secretary to Govt.

R. DAVIDSON,
Acting Collector.

No. 340 E.—1098, dated 11th May 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a memorandum prepared by Surgeon-Major Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, and to observe that this able and interesting paper appears to throw light on the question recently raised, and still under discussion, as to the sufficiency of a ration based on 1 lb. of grain a day for a relief labourer.

2. The calculations by Dr. Lyon, which are deduced from actual experience, and are not purely theoretical, seem to show that a ration based on 1 lb. of grain is sufficient for the sustenance of persons not performing severe labour.

Memorandum by Surgeon-Major I. B. LYON, F. C. S., *Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, dated 7th May* 1877.

DURING the year 1876, 534 Native prisoners (all on hard labour) were discharged from the Bombay House of Correction. Their average weight on admission was 105 lbs.=7 stone 7 lbs. On discharge they were found to have gained in weight on an average 1 lb. 10¼ oz. each. Their daily diet, while in Jail, is shown at (*a*) Table I., its value in nitrogen and carbon, calculated by the factors given in Table II., is, as shown (Table III. *a*), nitrogen 201·6 grains, carbon 4,011 grains daily.

These quantities of nitrogen and carbon are very much less than the quantities laid down by authorities as requisite for a European of average weight in moderate work. Thus many authorities estimate the quantities required by a European, of average weight in moderate work, at about nitrogen 300 grains, carbon 4,850 grains daily (see Table IV., 1 and 2). Letheby, taking a mean calculated from the researches of various physiologists, estimates the quantities required by a European male adult of average weight on ordinary labour as nitrogen 307 grains, carbon 5,688 grains (Table IV., 3). The hard labour diet of English convicts contains nitrogen 281 grains, carbon 5,140 grains per diem (see Table IV., 10).

The experience of the Bombay House of Correction that Native prisoners at hard labour gain weight on a diet containing less nitrogen and carbon than the quantities laid down by authorities as requisite for European adults of average weight in moderate work, is confirmed by the experience of the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The hard labour diet of these Jails is shown in Table I. (*b'*), and its value, nitrogen 230·5 grains, carbon 4,600 at Table III. (*b'*). On this diet the lowest, except the Bombay House of Correction diet, of the hard labour diets of the Indian Jails, the prisoners are found to be "very healthy." Again the new scale for all Indian Jails proposed by the Jail Conference recently assembled at Calcutta, (Table I. (*c'*)), values (see Table III. (*c'*)) nitrogen 213·2 grains, carbon 4,454 grains.

Considering together the experience of the Bombay House of Correction and the experience of the Hyderabad Assigned District Jails, and considering also this proposal of the Jail Conference which, it may be presumed, is founded on the experience of officers well qualified to judge of the requirements of Native prisoners, there seems to be no doubt but that hard labour prisoners in Indian jails require a diet containing less carbon and nitrogen than the amounts laid down by authorities as required by Europeans of average weight in moderate work. There thus appears to be a difference between Indian experience and European authorities.

If, however, the weight of Natives of India as compared with Europeans is taken into account, this apparent difference practically disappears, for taking the Bombay House of Correction diet, shown by experience to suffice for labouring prisoners averaging 105 lbs. in weight and raising its value in the proportion of 105 to 150, the quantities become nitrogen 288 grains, carbon 5,730 grains, quantities not greatly different from—1, Letheby's estimate for ordinary labour (Table IV., 3), *viz.*, nitrogen 307 grains, carbon 5,688 grains, and 2, the value of the hard labour diet of English convicts (Table IV., 10), *viz.*, nitrogen 281 grains, carbon 5,140 grains. The proportion 105 to 150 is employed, because, while the average weight of the prisoners discharged from the Bombay House of Correction in 1876 was on admission 105 lbs., the average weight of a European male adult is given by most authorities as 150 lbs.

There certainly appears to be no theoretical objection to the proposition that the quantity of food required by adults is proportionate to their weight; provided, of course, always that the quantity of work expected from them is likewise proportioned to their weight. In order, however, to place the three diet scales I now propose (see Tables V. to IX.) as much as possible on the basis of experiences, I take as the foundation of the scales the experience of the Bombay House of Correction, *viz.*, that Native prisoners averaging 105 lbs. in weight, did well at jail labour on a daily diet containing nitrogen 201·6 grains, carbon 4,011 grains. From this I derive the three proposed scales as follows:—

1. *Scale No.* 1.—The labour scale;—is simply the Bombay House of Correction scale, raised and lowered proportionally to the weight of the individuals to be fed.
2. *Scale No.* 2.—The light labour scale;—is Scale No. 1, reduced in the same proportion that the light labour diet of English convicts (Table IV., 12), is lower than English convict hard labour diet (Table IV., 10).
3. *Scale No.* 3.—The bare sustenance scale;—is Scale No. 1, reduced in the same proportion that a mean between Edwin Smith's and Letheby's estimates for bare sustenance (Table IV., 16 and 17), is lower than English convict hard labour diet (Table IV., 10).

On these three scales the quantities of nitrogen and carbon required daily by men averaging 105 lbs. in weight is in grains (Table V.) :—

	Nitrogen.	Carbon.
On Scale No. 1, Labour	201·6	4,011
On Scale No. 2, Light labour	173·6	3,528
On Scale No. 3, Bare sustenance	136·7	3,195

These quantities are represented respectively by the following weights in ounces (*a'*) of jowari and pulse—(*b'*) of bajri and pulse, *plus* in each case, half an ounce of fat :—

	Jowari.	Pulse.	Total.
(*a'*)—Scale 1, Table VII., Columns 3 and 6	16·98	5 62	22 60
„ 2, „ VIII., „ „ ...	15·08	4·68	19·76
„ 3, „ IX., „ „ ...	15·23	2 56	17·79
	Bajri.	Pulse.	Total.
(*b'*)—Scale 1, Table VII., Columns 3 and 9	18·60	4·00	22·60
„ 2, „ VIII. „ „ ...	16·50	3·26	19·76
„ 3, „ IX, „ „ ...	16·67	1·12	17·79

TABLE I.

Daily allowance (exclusive of salt and condiments of certain Indian jails).

(*a*) *Bombay House of Correction—(for labouring prisoners).*

	Ounces.
Rice	8·0
Wheat	4·57
Bájri	3·43
Dhall	5·0
Vegetables	8·0
Fat	·5

On this diet 534 Native prisoners, all on hard labour, discharged during 1876, gained in weight on an average 1 lb. 10¼ oz. each. The average weight of the prisoners on admission was 7 stone 7 lbs. Of the 534 discharged during the year—

295 gained in weight on an average ... ... 4 lbs. 3 oz. each.
102 lost in weight on an average ... ... 3 lbs. 8 oz. each.
137 neither gained nor lost weight.

534

Of these prisoners—

130 had been under 3 months in jail.
89 had been over 3 and under 6 months in jail.
217 had been over 6 and under 12 months in jail.
71 had been over 12 and under 24 months in jail.
27 had been 2years in jail.

534

The non-labour diet of the Common Jail, Bombay, is the same as the above less daily—

	Ounces.
Wheat or bájri	2
Dholl	1
Vegetables	2

Other dietaries.

(*b'*) Jails, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, labouring prisoners.
(*c'*) New proposed scale for all Indian jails. „
(*d'*) Jails, Hyderabad Assigned Districts non-labouring prisoners.
(*e*) Oudh jails non-labouring prisoners.

Daily, exclusive of salt and condiments.	Cereals.	Pulses.	Vegetables.	Fatty matter.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Grains.
(*b'*) Hyderabad Assigned Districts (labour).	20·7	4·8	3·4	192
(*c'*) New scale (labour)	20·0	4·0	6·0	218·75
(*d'*) Hyderabad Assigned Districts (non-labour)	16·3	4·5	3·4	144
(*é*) Oudh (non-labour)	17·5	1·5	5·5	90

Dr. Cruickshank, Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay, in forwarding the above scales, writes :—" Please look at the diet scales of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, where the prisoners are very healthy."

TABLE II.

Factors employed in estimating the value of the various dietaries, and in the construction of Tables VII., VIII. and IX.

(1)	Rice,	nitrogen, grains per ounce.	...	5·07
(2)	Barley	ditto ...	(E. Smith) ...	5·81
(3)	Jowári	ditto ...	(Parkes) ...	5·97
(4)	Common millet	ditto ...	(Parkes) ...	6·40
(5)	Maize	ditto ...	(mean) ...	6·93
(6)	Bájri	ditto ...	(Parkes) ...	7·00
(7)	Oat-meal	ditto ...	(Letheby) ...	8·70
(8)	Wheat	ditto ...	(mean) ...	9·22
(9)	Pulse	ditto ...	(mean) ...	17·86
(10)	Succulent vegetables, grains per ounce		(mean) ...	·70
(11)	Average carbon of cereals and pulse, grains per ounce		...	170·0
(12)	Ditto do. of succulent vegetables, grains per ounce		...	33·5
(13)	Carbon of fat, grains per ounce		(Parkes) ...	345·6

See also Appendix.

TABLE III.

Value in Nitrogen and Carbon of the Indian Dietaries enumerated in Table I.

	Nitrogen grains daily.	Carbon grains daily.
(*a*) Bombay House of Correction (labour)	201·6	4,011
(*b'*) Hyderabad Assigned District Jails (labour)	230·5	4,600
(*c'*) New proposed scale for all Indian Jails (labour)	213·2	4,454
(*d'*) Bombay Common Jail (non-labour)	165·8	3,434
(*e*) Hyderabad Assigned District Jails (non-labour)	194·9	3,764
(*f*) Oudh Jails (non-labour)	151·2	3,485
The above values raised 3 ✓10ths or in the proportion of 105 to 150.		
(*a*) Bombay House of Correction (labour)	288	5,730
(*b'*) Hyderabad Assigned District Jails (labour)	329	6,571
(*c'*) New proposed scale for Indian Jails (labour)	305	6,363
(*d'*) Bombay Common Jail (non-labour)	237	4,906
(*é*) Hyderabad Assigned District Jails (non-labour)	278	5,377
(*f*) Oudh Jails (non-labour)	216	4,979

TABLE IV.

Daily Nitrogen and Carbon of European Dietaries.

	Nitrogen Grains daily.	Carbon Grains daily.
1.—Standard Diet (Moleschott)	316·5	4,862
2.— Do. (Parkes, Pavy, Church)	300	4,850
3.—Mean for ordinary labour (Letheby)...	307	5,688
4.—Hard working labourers (Playfair)	389	6,086
5.—Active labourers, do	373	4,473
6.—Active labourers, Royal Engineers (Playfair)	350	6,504
7.—Moderate exercise (Playfair)	291	5,094
8.—English Soldier, Home Service (Playfair)	293	5,164
9.— Do, do. (Parkes)	266	4,718
English Government Convict Establishments.		
10.—(*a'*) Hard labour	281	5,140
11.—(*b'*) Industrial employment	256	4,766
12.—(*c'*) Light labour	242	4,520
13.—Mean of English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish farm labourers (E. Smith) ...	300	6,478
14.—English farm labourers, lowest of the four (E. Smith)	228	5,810
15.—Low-fed operatives average (E. Smith)	214	4,881
16.—Bare sustenance diet (E. Smith)	200	4,300
17.— Do. (Letheby)	181	3,888
18.— Do. (Playfair)	161	3,103

Notes to Table IV.

1. For a male European adult of average height and weight (5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 10 inches and 140 to 160 lbs.) in moderate work.

2. Average weight (154 lbs., Church) and moderate work.

3. Mean calculated from researches of various physiologists for adult males.

5. Soldiers during war.

6. Calculated from amount of food consumed by 495 men of the Royal Engineers at work at Chatham.

7. Mean of English, French, Austrian and Prussian soldiers during peace.

16. Average representing the daily diet of an adult man during periods of idleness.

17. Mean calculated from researches of various physiologists, representing the amount required by an adult man during idleness.

18. Mean of—diet of needle-women in London, certain prison dietaries, common dietary for convalescents, Edinburgh Infirmary, average diet during cotton famine of 1862 in Lancashire.

The three diet scales now given (see Tables V. to IX.) are calculated as follows :—

Diet Scale No. 1.—This is the Bombay House of Correction diet ([*d*] Tables I. and III.) raised and lowered in proportion to weight. The average weight of the prisoners on admission into the House of Correction being 105 lbs., nitrogen 201·6 grains, carbon 4,011 grains (the value in nitrogen and carbon of the House of Correction diet) is placed opposite the weight 105 lbs. For every 5 lbs. in weight over or under 105 lbs. $\frac{1}{21}$ of these quantities of nitrogen or carbon is added or deducted as the case may be. It will be observed that at weight 150 lbs. the quantities of nitrogen and carbon become respectively 288 and 5,730 grains. At 150 lbs., therefore, the nitrogen is very slightly above the nitrogen of the English convict hard labour diet (Table IV., 10) *viz.*, 281 grains; the carbon, however, is considerably higher than the carbon of the English convict hard labour diet, *viz.*, 5,730, as compared with 5,140 grains, or 11·47 per cent. higher. Letheby's mean estimate for ordinary labour (Table IV., 3), *viz.*, nitrogen 307 grains, carbon 5,688 grains, comes as regards carbon very near diet Scale No. 1 at weight 150 lbs. The quantity of nitrogen in Letheby's estimate, however, is higher, *viz.*, 307, as compared with 288 grains.

Diet Scale No. 2.—This is (diet Scale No. 1) lowered in the same proportion as English convict light labour diet (Table IV., 12) is lower than English convict hard labour diet, *i. e.*, as 281 is to 242 for the nitrogen and as 5,140 is to 4,520 for the carbon. Lowered in this proportion, the quantities become—

At 105 lbs., nitrogen 173·6 grains, carbon 3,528 grains.
At 150 lbs., „ 248·0 „ „ 5,039 „

At 105 lbs., therefore, diet Scale No. 2 is very similar in value to the nonlabour diet of the Common Jail, Bombay (Table III [*d*']) and somewhat better than the Oudh Jails nonlabour diet (Table III. [*f*']) at 150 lbs. Diet scale No. 2 is better than the average diet of low-fed English operatives, as estimated by Edwin Smith (Table IV., 15), it is of course also better than the light labour diet of English convict establishments in the same proportion that piet Scale No. 1 is better than the hard labour diet of the same establishments.

Diet Scale No. 3.—This is calculated as follows :—Of the three estimates for bare sustenance diet the mean of the two highest (Edwin Smith's and Letheby's Table IV., 16 and 17) is nitrogen 190·5, carbon 4,094 grains; both these estimates are for average adult males. Playfair's estimate (Table IV., 18), which is considerably lower than the other two, is excluded, as it does not wholly refer to adult males. Raising this mean in the same proportion as diet Scale No. 1 at 150 lbs., exceeds English convict hard labour diet, the figures become nitrogen 195·3 grains, carbon 4,564 grains. These quantities placed opposite weight 150 lbs. form the foundation of diet Scale No. 3. For the other weights shown in the table, the quantities are proportionally reduced. Comparing diet Scale No. 3 with Playfair's estimate for bare sustenance (Table IV., 18), it will be seen that the nitrogen of the scale does not run below Playfair's estimate until after weight 125 lbs. is reached, and, similarly, it is only when the weight runs below 105 lbs. that the amount of carbon becomes lower than that given in Playfair's estimate.

TABLE V.

Showing the quantity of nitrogen and carbon required daily on each of three scales, *viz.* :—

Scale 1.—A labour scale—the Bombay House of Correction diet raised and lowered in proportion to weight.

Scale 2.—A light labour scale.—Scale No. 1 reduced in the same proportion that English convict light labour diet bears to English convict hard labour diet.

Scale 3.—A bare sustenance scale.—Scale No. 1 reduced in same proportion that a mean bare sustenance estimate for Europeans (mean of 16 and 17, Table IV.) bears to English convict hard labour diet.

Weight—lbs.	Scale No. 1 daily.		Scale No. 2 daily.		Scale No. 3 daily.	
	Nitrogen grains.	Carbon grains.	Nitrogen grains.	Carbon grains.	Nitrogen grains.	Carbon grains.
80	153·6	3,065	132·3	2,688	104·2	2,434
85	163·2	3,247	140·5	2,856	110·7	2,586
90	172·8	3,438	148·8	3,024	117·2	2,739
95	182·4	3,629	157·0	3,192	123·7	2,891
100	192·0	3,820	165·3	3,360	130·2	3,043
105	201·6	4,011	173·6	3,528	136·7	3,195
110	211·2	4,202	181·9	3,696	143·2	3,347
115	220·8	4,393	190·2	3,864	149·7	3,499
120	230·4	4,584	198·4	4,032	156·3	3,652
125	240·0	4,775	206·7	4,200	162·8	3,804
130	249·6	4,966	214·9	4,368	169·3	3,956
135	259·2	5,157	223·2	4,536	175·8	4,108
140	268·8	5,348	231·5	4,704	182·3	4,260
145	278·4	5,539	239·8	4,872	188·8	4,412
150	288·0	5,730	248·0	5,039	195·3	4,564

TABLE VI.

Showing the total quantities of mixed cereal and pulse which, plus half an ounce of fat, are equivalent to the quantities of nitrogen and carbon shown in each of the three scales of Table V.

Weight—lbs.	Scale No. 1, ounces daily.	Scale No. 2, ounces daily.	Scale No. 3, ounces daily.
80	16·98	14·81	13·32
85	18·10	15·80	14·21
90	19·23	16·79	15·11
95	20·35	17·78	16·00
100	21·48	18·77	16·90
105	22·60	19·76	17·79
110	23·72	20·74	18·69
115	24·85	21·73	19·58
120	25·97	22·72	20·48
125	27·10	23·70	21·37
130	28·22	24·69	22·27
135	29·35	25·68	23·16
140	30·47	26·66	24·06
145	31·59	27·65	24·95
150	32·71	28·64	25·85

The three tables which now follow, *viz.*, Tables VII., VIII. and IX., show in what proportions each of the eight cereals—rice, barley, jowári, common millet, bájri, maize, oats, and wheat,—must respectively be mixed with pulse in order to furnish the quantities of nitrogen and carbon shewn on each of the three scale of Table V.

In Tables VII., VIII. and IX the first two columns give average weights of persons to be fed, and the third column the total quantity in ounces of mixed cereal and pulse which, plus half an ounce of fat, will furnish the necessary carbon. The remaining eight columns, each headed by the name of a cereal, give the quantities in ounces of the cereal which must be abstracted from the total quantity shown in column 3, and replaced (in order to furnish the required nitrogen) by an equal weight of pulse. The examples at the end of the tables show how they may be employed, all three tables are subject to the general remarks following the examples.

TABLE VII.

Diet Scale No. 1.—Labour Scale.

1.—For the weight shown in columns 1, 2, take the quantity (*plus* always half an ounce of fat) of mixed Cereal and Pulse shown in column 3.

2.—Opposite the quantities shown in column 3, under the name of each Cereal, is a number representing the number of ounces of the quantity shown in column 3, which must consist of Pulse, the remainder to consist of the Cereal heading the column. (See Examples)

Weight of Individuals to be fed.			Ounces of Cereal to be replaced by Ounces of Pulse (average Nitrogen per oz. of Pulse 17 86 grains).							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Weight in lbs.	Weight in Stones and lbs.	Ounces of Cereal and Pulse required + ½ an ounce of fat daily = (C ÷ 170)—1.	Rice—Nitrogen per oz. 5·07 grains.	Barley—Nitrogen per oz. 5·81 grains.	Jowari—Nitrogen per oz 5·97 grains.	Common Millet—Nitrogen per oz. 6 40 grains.	Maize—Nitrogen per oz. 6 93 grains.	Bajri—Nitrogen per oz. 7·00 grains.	Oat-meal—Nitrogen per oz. 8·70 grains.	Wheat—Nitrogen per oz. 9 22 grains.
80	5·10	16 98	5·28	4·56	4·39	3·92	3·29	3·20	·64	— ·35
85	6·1	18·10	5·59	4 82	4·64	4·13	3·46	3·36	·63	— ·43
90	6·6	19 23	5 89	5 07	4·88	4·34	3 62	3·52	·61	— ·52
95	6·11	20·35	6·20	5 33	5·13	4·55	3·79	3·68	·59	— ·61
100	7·2	21·48	6·50	5·58	5·37	4·76	3·95	3·84	·57	— ·70
105	7·7	22·60	6·81	5·84	5·62	4·97	4·12	4·00	·55	— ·79
110	7·12	23·72	7 11	6·09	5 87	5·18	4·28	4·16	·53	— ·88
115	8·3	24·85	7·42	6·34	6·09	5·39	4 45	4·32	·50	— ·96
120	8 8	25·97	7 72	6·60	6·33	5·60	4·62	4·48	·48	—1·05
125	8·13	27·10	8·03	6 85	6·58	5·81	4·78	4 64	·46	—1·14
130	9·4	28·22	8·33	7·11	6·82	6 02	4·95	4·80	·44	—1·22
135	9·9	29·35	8·64	7·36	7·07	6 23	5·11	4·96	·42	—1·31
140	10·0	30 47	8·94	7·62	7·31	6·44	5·28	5·12	·40	—1·40
145	10·5	31·59	9·25	7·87	7·56	6·65	5·44	5·28	·38	—1·49
150	10·10	32·71	9·55	8·13	7·80	6·86	5·61	5·44	·37	—1·57

TABLE VIII.

Diet Scale No. II.—Light Labour Scale.

1.—For the weight shown in columns 1, 2, take the quantity (*plus* always half an ounce of fat) of mixed Cereal and Pulse shown in column 3.

2.—Opposite the quantities shown in column 3, under the name of each Cereal, is a number representing the number of ounces of the quantity shown in column 3, which must consist of Pulse, the remainder to consist of the Cereal heading the column.

Weight of Individuals to be fed.		3	Ounces of Cereal to be replaced by Ounces of Pulse (average Nitrogen per oz. of Pulse 17·86 grains).							
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Weight in lbs.	Weight in Stones and lbs.	Ounces of Cereal and Pulse required + ½ an ounce of fat daily = (C ÷ 170)—1.	Rice—Nitrogen per oz. 5·07 grains.	Barley—Nitrogen per oz. 5·81 grains.	Jowari—Nitrogen per oz. 5·97 grains.	Common Millet—Nitrogen per oz. 6·40 grains.	Maize—Nitrogen per oz. 6·93 grains.	Bajri—Nitrogen per oz. 7·00 grains.	Oat-meal—Nitrogen per oz. 8·70 grains.	Wheat—Nitrogen per oz. 9·22 grains.
80	5·10	14·81	4·47	3·84	3·69	3·27	2·71	2·63	·37	— ·49
85	6·1	15·80	4·72	4·04	3·88	3·44	2·84	2·75	·33	— ·60
90	6·6	16·79	4·97	4·25	4·08	3·61	2·97	2·88	·30	— ·70
95	6·11	17·78	5·22	4·46	4·28	3·78	3·10	3·00	·26	— ·79
100	7·2	18·77	5·47	4·67	4·48	3·95	3·23	3·13	·23	— ·88
105	7·7	19·76	5·72	4·88	4·68	4·12	3·36	3·26	·19	— ·97
110	7·12	20·74	5·97	5·09	4·88	4·29	3·49	3·38	·16	—1·07
115	8·3	21·73	6·23	5·30	5·08	4·46	3·62	3·51	·12	—1·17
120	8·8	22·72	6·48	5·51	5·28	4·63	3·75	3·63	·09	—1·27
125	8·13	23·70	6·73	5·72	5·48	4·80	3·88	3·75	·05	—1·37
130	9·4	24·69	6·98	5·93	5·68	4·97	4·01	3·88	·02	—1·46
135	9·9	25·68	7·23	6·14	5·88	5·14	4·14	4·00	—·02	—1·56
140	10·0	26·66	7·48	6·35	6·08	5·31	4·27	4·12	—·05	—1·66
145	10·5	27·65	7·73	6·56	6·28	5·48	4·40	4·24	—·08	—1·76
150	10·10	28·64	7·98	6·77	6·48	5·64	4·53	4·37	—·12	—1·86

TABLE IX.

Diet Scale No. III.—Bare Sustenance Scale.

1.—For the weight shown in columns 1, 2, take the quantity (*plus* always half an ounce of fat) of mixed cereal and pulse shown in column 3.

2.—Opposite the quantities shown in column 3, under the name of each cereal is a number representing the number of ounces of the quantity shown in column 3, which must consist of pulse, the remainder to consist of the cereal heading the column.

Weight of individuals to be fed.		3	Ounces of cereal to be replaced by ounces of Pulse (average Nitrogen per oz. of Pulse 17·86 grains).							
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Weight in lbs.	Weight in stones and lbs.	Ounces of cereal and pulse required + ½ an ounce of fat daily=(C.+170)—1.	Rice—Nitrogen per oz. 5·07 grains.	Barley—Nitrogen per oz. 5·81 grains.	Jowa'ri—Nitrogen per oz 5·97 grains.	Common Millet—Nitrogen per oz. 6·40 grains.	Maize—Nitrogen per oz. 6·93 grain.	Ba'jri—Nitrogen per oz. 7·00 grains.	Oat-meal—Nitrogen per oz. 8·70 grain.	Wheat—Nitrogen per oz. 9·22 grains.
80	5·10	13·32	2·85	2·23	2·08	1·65	1·09	1·01	— 1·27	— 2·03
85	6·1	14·21	3·01	2·34	2·18	1·71	1·12	1·03	— 1·41	— 2·22
90	6·6	15·11	3·16	2·45	2·28	1·78	1·15	1·05	— 1·55	— 2·42
95	6·11	16·00	3·32	2·56	2·37	1·85	1·17	1·07	— 1·69	— 2·61
100	7·2	16·90	3·47	2·66	2·47	1·92	1·20	1·10	— 1·83	— 2·80
105	7·7	17·79	3·63	2·77	2·56	1·99	1·22	1·12	— 1·97	— 2·99
110	7·12	18·69	3·78	2·88	2·66	2·06	1·25	1·14	— 2·11	— 3·18
115	8·3	19·58	3·94	2·98	2·76	2·13	1·28	1·16	— 2·25	— 3·37
120	8·8	20·48	4·10	3·09	2·86	2·19	1·31	1·19	— 2·39	— 3·56
125	8·13	21·37	4·25	3·20	2·96	2·26	1·34	1·21	— 2·53	— 3·75
130	9·4	22·27	4·41	3·30	3·05	2·33	1·36	1·23	— 2·67	— 3·94
135	9·9	23·16	4·56	3·41	3·15	2·39	1·39	1·26	— 2·81	— 4·13
140	10·0	24·06	4·72	3·52	3·25	2·46	1·42	1·28	— 2·95	— 4·32
145	10·5	24·95	4·87	3·63	3·35	2·53	1·45	1·30	— 3·09	— 4·51
150	10·10	25·85	5·03	3·74	3·45	2·60	1·48	1·32	— 3·23	— 4·70

Examples illustrating the method of employing Tables VII, VIII, and IX.

Average weight of individuals to be fed say 105 lbs. (=7 stone 7 lbs.), Table V shows that—for this weight—the amount of nitrogen and carbon daily required is in grains—

	Nitrogen.	Carbon.
On Scale 1.—The labour scale	201·6	4,011
On Scale 2.—Light labour scale	173·6	3,528
On Scale 3.—Bare sustenance scale	136·7	3,195

Table VI shows that these quantities of nitrogen and carbon may be supplied by the following quantities of mixed cereal and pulse *plus* half an ounce of fat, *e. g.*, ghee or oil, *viz.*—

For Scale No. 1	22·60 ounces.
For Scale No. 2	19·76 „
For Scale No. 3	17·79 „

The proportions which the cereal and pulse should bear to one another in the 22·60 ounces required by Scale No. 1 are shown for each of 8 cereal grains in Table VII. Tables VIII and IX show similarly the proportions which the cereal and pulse should bear to one another in respectively the 19·76 ounces required on Scale 2, and the 17·79 ounces required on Scale 3.

One or two examples will serve to show how from the tables these proportions can be ascertained. Take for example the 22·60 ounces of cereal and pulse required for men averaging 105 lbs. in weight on Scale No. 1. A reference to Table VII. shows, opposite 105 lbs. in the column headed Rice (column No. 4), the number 6·81, this means that if rice is the cereal given 6·81 ounces out of the 22·60 ounces of mixed cereal and pulse must consist of pulse and the remainder or 15·70 ounces of rice. These quantities, *plus* half an ounce of fat, will supply the amount of nitrogen and carbon required. The calculation may be proved by employing the factors given in Table II, thus—

Rice ...	15·79 × 5·07 =	Nitrogen grains	80·0
Pulse ...	6·81 × 17·86 =	ditto	121·6
	22·60 oz. mixed rice and pulse =		201·6

Calculation for carbon 22·60 × 170 = 3,842 grains
plus for half an ounce fat 172 „
= Total carbon grains ...4,015

or if instead of rice the cereal employed is bájri, in column 9, Table VII, under bájri, opposite 105 lbs., is the number 4·00. Hence of the 22·60 ounces of mixed cereal and pulse (column 3, Table VII) 4·00 ounces must be pulse if bájri is the cereal used.

Proof.

Bájri ...	18·60 × 7·00 =	Nitrogen grains	130·20
Pulse ..	4·00 × 17·86 =	ditto	71·44
	22·60 oz. mixed bájri and pulse =		201·64

Calculation for carbon as in previous example.

Where, as in column 11, Tables VII, VIII and IX, and in column 10, Table IX, and the last portion of column 10, Table VIII, the figures of the column are preceded by a *minus* sign no pulse need be employed; the number of ounces of the cereal heading the column shown opposite the weight containing more than the required quantity of nitrogen,—*e. g.*, the 22·60 ounces required on Scale 1, for men averaging 105 lbs. in weight contain in the case of wheat 22·60 × 9·22 = 208·87 grains of nitrogen, a quantity slightly in excess of that (201·6) required by the scale. These *minus* figures come into use when mixed cereals are employed, as will be seen by the following examples:—

1. Men, averaging 120 lbs., require on Scale 1 (see Table V) nitrogen 230·4 grains, carbon 4,584 grains daily. The number of ounces of cereal and pulse necessary (see Table VI.) is 25·97. If the cereals available are rice and bájri in about equal proportions the calculation becomes—

Rice...	... 25·97 — 7·72 (see Table VII., Col. 4) = 18·25 ÷ 2 =	9·12 oz.
Bájri	... 25·97 — 4·48 (see Table VII., Col. 9) = 21·49 ÷ 2 =	10·75 „
Pulse	... 7·72 + 4·48 = 12·20 ÷ 2 =	6·10 „

Proof.

Rice ...	9·12 × 5·07 =	Nitrogen grains ...	46·24
Bájri ...	10·75 × 7·00 =	do. ...	75·25
Pulse	6·10 × 17·86 =	do. ...	108·95
	25·97 oz. mixed cereals and pulse =	...	230·44

Calculation for carbon 25·97 × 170 = 4,415 grains.
Plus for ½ an oz. fat... ... ... 172 „
= Total carbon ... 4,587 „

2. If, however, the cereals to be used are rice and wheat, then the use of the *minus* figures under wheat is shown as follows :—

Rice	... 25·97	— 7·72	(see Table VII., Col. 4)	=	18·25	÷ 2	=	9·12 oz.
Wheat	... 25·97	+ 1·05	(see Table VII., Col. 11)	=	27·02	÷ 2	=	13·51 „
Pulse	... 7·72	— 1·05		=	6·67	÷ 2	=	3·34 „

Proof.

Rice	... 9·12 × 5·07 =	Nitrogen grains	...	46·24
Wheat	... 13·51 × 9·92 =	do.	...	124·56
Pulse	... 3·34 × 17·86 =	do.	...	59·65
	25·97 oz. mixed cereals and pulse=		...	230·45

Calculation for carbon as in previous example.

It will be observed that in this last example the *minus* figures of the wheat column are added to the wheat and deducted from the pulse, and are employed in fact in exactly the reverse way to that in which the figures unpreceded by a *minus* sign are employed.

General remarks applicable to all three scales.

1. It of course must be understood that the weights for which these scales are calculated are weights of individuals fairly nourished, not weights of individuals reduced by disease or famine below the normal.

2. The Tables VII., VIII. and IX. are based on the supposition that grains fairly clean and fairly free from husk are employed. Should this not be the case a proportionate allowance must be made. Taking all circumstances into consideration, it seems to me that (save in very exceptional cases) an increase of 5 per cent. on the quantities of grain shown in the tables would fairly suffice as compensation for husk.

3. Where a cereal is so deficient in nitrogen that a large proportion of it requires to be replaced by pulse, it is desirable to mix it with a more nitrogenous cereal, so that a smaller quantity of pulse may suffice, *e. g.*, rice, especially on Scale 1, and in a less degree on Scale 2, (see Tables VII. and VIII., Column 4), may advantageously be mixed with wheat or bájri.

4. Where a cereal is so rich in nitrogen that according to the tables little or no pulse is required to be mixed with it, no objection exists to replacing a larger proportion of it by pulse than is by the tables shown to be necessary, provided always that the total quantity of pulse given is kept within reasonable limits, say under 4 to 5 ounces.

5. If on any of the scales the quantity of fat given is raised from ½ an ounce to 1 ounce, a withdrawal of 1½ ounces of cereal and an addition of ½ an ounce of pulse serves to compensate for the change.

Note in regard to the limits of error of the tables.

It will be observed that the amount of carbon required regulates the aggregate quantity of cereal and pulse, while the amount of nitrogen required regulates the proportion which pulse ought to bear to cereal.

In calculating the value of the Bombay House of Correction diet and in constructing Tables VI. to IX., all cereals and pulses have been assumed to contain 170 grains per ounce of carbon.

The probable limits of error due to this assumption of a uniform carbon value for all cereals and pulses may be stated as follows.

It will be observed that the three scales of Tables V. to IX. are comparable (weight for weight) with certain European scales, *viz.*—

Scale No. 1 with English convict hard labour diet.

Scale No. 2 with English convict light labour diet.

Scale No. 3 with a mean bare sustenance estimate for male European adults.

And that as regards carbon the three scales of the tables are just 11 5 per cent. richer than the corresponding European scales.

Now suppose that the cereals and pulse supplied to the Bombay House of Correction were exceptionally rich in carbon and contained 175 instead of 170 grains of carbon per ounce, then in order to keep up the correspondence of the three scales with the amended value of the Bombay House of Correction diet, the quantities of carbon shown in Table V. would have to be raised from 11·5 to 14·4 per cent. above the quantities of carbon contained in the corresponding European scales.

Taking an extreme case the other way, suppose that in any particular instance the cereals and pulse available for food-supply happen to be so exceptionally poor in carbon as to contain only 155 instead of 170 grains per ounce,—then the amounts of carbon yielded by the quantities of cereal and pulse, laid down in the tables for the three scales, would only be 1·9 per cent. higher than the quantities contained in the corresponding European scales.

Hence, even with the cereals and pulses exceptionally poor in carbon, the quantities of cereal and pulse provided by the three scales, would still yield 1·9 per cent. more carbon than is contained in the corresponding European scales;

Hence also, even with cereals and pulse exceptionally poor in carbon, an increase of ten per cent. on the quantities laid down in Tables VI. to IX. would raise the carbon value of the three scales to that shown in Table V;

Hence also, even supposing that the cereals and pulse supplied to the Bombay House of Correction were exceptionally rich in carbon and the cereals and pulse available for food-supply happen to be exceptionally poor in carbon, an increase of 12½ per cent. on the quantities of cereals and pulse, laid down in Tables VI. to IX., would bring the carbon value of the three scales into correspondence with the carbon value of the Bombay House of Correction diet, and would raise the carbon value of the same scales to 14·4 per cent. above that of the corresponding European dietaries.

The possible nitrogen error of the scales is more difficult to estimate. An error due to over-estimation of the quantity of nitrogen in a cereal or pulse would be always, to some extent, met by any increase (as allowance for deficient carbon [see above]) of the aggregate quantity of cereal and pulse laid down in Table VI. Any *minus* nitrogen error not met in this way must be met by increased replacement of pulse for cereal.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S., *Surgeon,*

Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay.

APPENDIX.

Data from which the Factors of Table II have been derived.

Nitrogen of Cereals.

Grains per ounce.

A—Rice—	
Calculated from Letheby	4·34
„ „ Polson	4·96
„ „ Poggiale	5·39
Rice supplied to a hospital in Bombay (Lyon)	5·77
B—Barley—	
Calculated from E. Smith	5·81
„ „ Payen	7·68
„ „ Fehling and Faisst	8·14
„ „ Polson	9·12
„ „ Poggiale	5·39
„ „ Mayer	7·85
C—Jowári—	
Mean of three samples (Lyon)	7·01
Calculated from Parkes	5·97
„ „ Church	5·65
D—Common Millet—	
Panicum Milliaceum (free from bran) Parkes	6·40
E—Bájri—	
Calculated from Parkes (free from bran)	7·00
F—Maize—	
Calculated from Letheby	7·66
„ „ Polson (mean of four)	6·08
„ „ Poggiale	6·84
„ „ Mayer	6·62
„ „ Payen	7·44
G—Oats—	
Oat-meal calculated from Letheby	8·70
Oats calculated from Fehling and Faisst, mean	7·87
„ „ „ Poggiale, mean	7·74
„ „ „ Mayer, mean	6·49
H—Wheat—	
Parkes (wheat-flour)	7.60
Wheat calculated from Peligot	10·09
Wheat-flour „ „ Payen	9·98
„ „ „ Wanklyn	8·29
„ from a hospital in Bombay (Lyon)	10·15

Nitrogen of Pulses.

Grains per ounce.

Toor dhall (calculated from Forbes Watson)			...	...	15·31
Indian Pea	„	...	..	...	17·09
Bhoot	„	...	...	...	26·84
Cooltee	„	...	...	...	16·08
Mussoor	„	...	...	...	17·38
Gram	„ Parkes	...	...	...	15·69
Mulmunda (Gray)	...	...	...	...	16·76
Toor dhall from a hospital in Bombay (Lyon)			...	...	20·56
Ooreed (Lyon) ...	...	...	...	...	18·29

Nitrogen per ounce.

Moog (Lyon) ...	...	...	...	...	15·70
Mussoor „ ...	...	...	..	...	16·28
Muthi „ ...	...	...	...	...	19·73
Muth „ ...	...	...	...	...	20·43
Gram „ ...	...	...	...	...	14·00
Mean of all ...	...	...	...	...	17·86

Carbon—of Cereals and Pulses.

Grains per ounce.

Rice.—(Parkes) ...	...	...	...	... 176
„ (Lyon) from a hospital in Bombay			...	... 179·10
„ „ mean of 4 samples		...	...	... 171·09
Barley.—Calculated from Fehling and Faisst (Cellulose 10—11 per cent.)				160·5
„ Calculated from Church		...	...	... 164·6
Jawári.—Mean of 3 (Lyon) ...		...	...	... 161·3
Millet.—Free from bran (Parkes)		...	...	... 183·16
„ "Free from husk" (Church)		...	...	... 172 58
Maize.—(Parkes)	...	...	...	... 176
Oat-meal „ ...	...	...	...	... 172
Wheat-flour „ ...	...	...	...	... 169
„ (Lyon) from a hospital in Bombay			...	... 177·4
Dhall (Toor) „ „		...	...	... 187·3
Muth „		...	...	... 168·87
Gram „		...	...	... 169·89
Moog „		...	...	... 158·68

Nitrogen and Carbon of Succulent Vegetables.

Grains per ounce.

Nitrogen.—Potatoes (Parkes)	...	...	...	1
Carrots „	...	...	...	·4
Mean Nitrogen ...	...	...	...	·7
Carbon.—Potatoes (Parkes) ...	...	...	...	49
Carrots „ ...	...	...	...	18
Mean Carbon ...	...	...	...	33·5

No. 423, dated Simla, 8th May 1877.

From—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., *Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India,*

To—J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., *Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Dept.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor General in Council having had under his consideration the subject of the larger employment of Public Works agency in the Madras Presidency, I am directed to communicate the following observations.

2. Sir Richard Temple has made to the Government of Madras, on the dates specified in the margin, various representations on this important subject. While admitting that in many of the Madras districts relief has been economically managed from the first, he points out that in others the numbers in receipt of relief are apparently excessive compared with equally distressed localities elsewhere, that the number of relief labourers in the Madras Presidency under Public Works agency is only 11½ per cent. of the total number on the works, and that the utilization of such agency in the Salem district has been attended with the most beneficial results. He also dwells on the advantage of the Civil Officers being so relieved as to give more time to village inspection.

February 10th.
March 18th.
" 29th.
April 10th.
" 17th.
" 20th.
" 24th (two.)

3. The Madras Government in paragraph 8 of their despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 25 of the 7th ultimo, while recognising the advantages of Public Works agency, apparently consider its employment to a greater extent than at present not practicable owing to the insufficiency of large works in the Presidency generally, and the impossibility of devising them in certain districts.

4. There would appear, I am directed to observe, to be some misapprehension arising from different applications of the term "large works." In so far as it extends to undertakings of primary magnitude, such as the East Coast Canal and other irrigational projects, there may be, as indicated in Sir Richard Temple's own Minute of February 10th, some difficulty in devising them in the Madras Presidency, or at any rate in doing so in time to be of use in the present juncture. But the term would appear to be used by Sir Richard Temple in his Minutes above referred to in the more limited sense of works capable of employing about 1,200 to 1,500 labourers and upwards. This is the sense in which the term is used in the Bombay Presidency, and a reference to paragraph 9 of the Bombay Weekly Statement No. XXIV (*Gazette of India*, May 5th) will shew that of the large works upon which the Public Works agency is found to be so advantageous, fifteen have less than 2,000 labourers, and only sixteen more than 5,000, employed upon them. And of large works, using the term in the same sense, there would appear to be no lack in the Madras Presidency, for it appears from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 1817 of the 20th ultimo, paragraph 9, that 66 per cent. of the total number of labourers are employed upon works having 1,500 and upwards, and that the average number per work is no less than 4,591.

5. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has observed with satisfaction that the Madras Government have, in their Proceedings No. 1331 (Revenue Department), dated the 4th ultimo, invited the opinions of the Collectors and the Public Works Department upon the question of further utilization of the latter, but trusts that in view of the explanations above given and the success of the system in Bombay after ample trial, His Grace the Governor in Council will be able at an early date to authorize its introduction, especially in Bellary and Kurnool, where the numbers on relief works are apparently the most excessive.

No. 441, dated Simla, 12th May 1877.

From—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C. S. I., *Additional Secy. to the Government of India,*

To—J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., *Additional Secy. to the Govt. of Madras, Revenue Dept.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor General in Council has had under his consideration Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 22nd ultimo, in which, after

recognizing the humane care and the skill with which the large relief camps are conducted, he remarks as follows :—

"But still the fact remains that the death-rate among the inmates of camps is terribly high; that such diseases as are engendered among gatherings of poor people appear and re-appear, and that the air and surroundings of these camps are very depressing. For the little children especially the life must be very depressing indeed. Some of these troubles will, I fear, be aggravated when rain and cold come on, and make relief camp life even less endurable than it now is."

The remedy which Sir Richard Temple suggests is the gradual drafting off of the inmates of these camps to their own homes, to be there cared for under the system of house-to-house visitation and village relief.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers Sir Richard Temple's suggestion to be deserving of consideration, especially in view of the approach of the rainy season, and would be glad to be informed of the views of His Grace the Governor in Council on the subject. It is obvious that, in order that the measure proposed may be safely carried out, considerable efficiency in the system of village relief is indispensable. The system has now, it is believed, been organized in most of the distressed districts, but His Excellency the Governor General would wish that no pains or expense should be spared to render it thoroughly efficient, while confining, of course, its action to those only who are not able-bodied and capable of being drafted on to the works. There seems every reason to hope that this end would be materially furthered if the Civil Officers were enabled by the larger employment of Public Works agency, as suggested in my letter No. 423 of the 8th instant, to give more of their time and attention to the subject.

No. 200, dated Tadputree, 21st April 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., *Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

AT paragraph* 9 of the Madras Government despatch (No. 28 of the 14th April) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, allusion is made to Dr. Townsend, the Sanitary Commissioner's visit to the Madras Presidency. And Sir Richard Temple directs me to lay before the Government of India certain explanation relating thereto.

* NOTE—Extract copy of the paragraph is appended to this letter.

2. Dr. Townsend was deputed by the Government of India to advise Sir Richard Temple concerning the sufficiency of the reduced relief wage and its effect on the condition of the people. Dr. Townsend joined the mission when Sir Richard Temple was in the Bombay Presidency; and he inspected gangs of labourers at and near Sholapur. The long railway journey from Calcutta to Sholapur in the heat had, however, brought on an attack of dysentery, and Dr. Townsend was unable to do as much as he wished.

3. On the day Dr. Townsend entered the Madras Presidency, Sir Richard Temple wrote and informed His Grace the Governor of Dr. Townsend's coming and of the work he was to do in connection with the mission. On the same day I informed Mr. Garstin, the Secretary to the Madras Government, of Dr. Townsend's arrival and of the inspections he hoped to make.

4. Dr. Townsend inspected some 30,000 labourers, and then drew up a report of what he had seen, and of the impressions he had received. A copy of that report with a Minute recorded by Sir Richard Temple was immediately forwarded to the Government of Madras. And Sir Richard Temple arranged with His Grace the Governor that Dr. Townsend, whose early return to ordinary duty with the Government of India was much desired, should visit Madras and wait upon His Grace.

5. Meanwhile Dr. Townsend had gone southwards to inspect certain Coimbatore gangs, regarding the physical condition of which there had been doubt. He was to have visited Madras according to the appointment already made on his way back from Coimbatore. But at that place he was gain attacked by the same complaint which had afflicted him previously. And as the complaint did not at first yield to treatment, he decided not to go into Madras, but to return to Bombay at once. He at once intimated to His Grace the Governor's Private Secretary the reasons which had, to his regret, compelled him to leave the Madras Presidency without waiting upon His Excellency. And afterwards I explained more at length to Mr. Garstin, the Famine Secretary, the circumstances of Dr. Townsend's departure. Sir Richard Temple also explained to His Excellency the Governor the sickness which prevented Dr. Townsend from presenting himself at Madras.

6. Sir Richard Temple regrets much that Dr. Townsend should thus have been unavoidably prevented from waiting on His Grace the Governor of Madras, and laying before His Excellency the impressions he had received from his inspections of relief labourers in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

7. Dr. Townsend had however the advantage of meeting at Cuddapah, by special appointment and arrangement, the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras.

Extract paragraph 9 from the Madras Government despatch No. 28 of 14th April 1877, to the Secretary of State for India.

PARA. 9.—We have not been favoured with any intimation from the Supreme Government of the outline of the instructions given to Dr. Townsend, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, who left the Presidency without having reported to us his arrival in it, or made any other communication with us. He did not visit the city of Madras or the camps in its neighbourhood.

Telegram, dated 15th May 1877.

From—Kurrachee,	*To—Simla,*
From—Governor,	*To—Revenue Additional Secretary.*

FOLLOWING for mail:—Good rain fallen Dharwar, Belgaum, Kaládgi; showers elsewhere. Onica growing; crops sown considerable breadth Dharwar, Belgaum. People Southern Districts good spirits, situation Central Eastern districts more stringent; increase this week on works 33,000 caused by improved working village inspection, which sends people to work who would otherwise need charitable relief or suffer great distress at home. Increase of people, charitable relief 3,000; numbers on works will probably continue increasing till monsoon. Concentration on large works whereon five-sixths of total number are employed. Condition people continues good, except some cases of recent applicants for relief and their young children which were bad. These cases specially treated. Condition cattle, Central and Eastern districts, still causing anxiety, but cannot be accurately ascertained till animals reassembled in villages, believed that enough will survive for agricultural purposes. Grain trade active, prices slightly rising, exportation Bombay to Western Coast ports trade endeavouring to throw in supplies before ports close. Position hopeful, but vigilant activity needed. Arrangements working well.

Weekly Condition Report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* XII.)

Condition Report for week ending 28th April 1877.

Bangalore District.—Prices have risen slightly in the Bangalore, Dodballapur and Nelamangala Taluks. One cent of rain was gauged at the Bangalore Observatory but elsewhere in the station the fall must have measured half an inch, and there was nearly a similar quantity registered in the Closepet, Anekal and Kankanhalli Taluks. Agricultural operations consisted in the sowing of Indian-corn, paddy and sweet potatoes in sum taluks, and in transplanting the sugarcane crops. Bangalore itself is pretty free from cholera and small-pox. These epidemics are still prevalent in the outlying taluks.

Kolar District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Prices have slightly fluctuated. The standing crops of javari, irrigated ragi and sugar cane are in need of rain, none having fallen in this district during the week. Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.

Túmkúr District.—Markets continue fairly supplied, and prices have remained generally stationary. Some rain fell during the week in two taluks, *viz.*, Kunigal and Honnavalli. Prospects are less hopeful, the ryots having been disappointed of the rain usual at this season. Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.

Mysore District.—Markets continue sufficiently supplied and prices are generally stationary. There were showers of rain in all but three taluks. Dry crops below channels are in good condition and sugar cane is being cut in Ashtagram. Drinking water is scarce except in those places which lie in close proximity to rivers and streams. Cholera prevails more or less throughout the district and small-pox also in the Gundlupet Taluk.

Hassan District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. There has been rain throughout the district, the fall registered ranging from 10 to 90 cents. The standing crops of sugar cane, paddy, &c., were doing well, and the ryots were actively engaged in sowing. Cholera, small-pox and dysentery still prevail. Cattle suffer generally from want of fodder and also from foot-and-mouth diseases in the Manjarabad, Belur and Attikuppa Taluks.

Shimoga District.—Markets continue sufficiently supplied and prices steady. The rain fall registered was from 30 cents to 1·55 inches in the several taluks. The standing paddy crops and betel-nut in the Malnad taluks are said to have suffered from want of rain, but the prospects in this district are considered to have improved somewhat. Cholera prevails in all the taluks except Nagar, and small-pox also in the Channagiri, Shimoga and Sorab Taluks.

Kadur District.—Markets continue fairly supplied and prices pretty steady. Rainfall in all the taluks except Banavar, the quantity registered at the head-quarters of taluks varying from 30 cents to 1·35 inches. Javari and sugar cane crops in the Banavar and Lakvalli Taluks are doing well. There are no standing crops in the other taluks of the district. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets continue fairly supplied and prices steady. With the exception of a light shower in the Kankuppa Taluk, no rain fell in this district during the week. The prospects of the season remain unaltered. Cholera prevails in scattered villages of all the taluks and fever also in Budihal. Cattle suffer generally from want of forage.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This narrative is for the week ending 28th April. The rainfall reported during the week has been very scanty, and the Kolar District, which is most seriously affected, has not secured even a drop. The failure of rain has, without doubt, occasioned much discouragement, and there is evidence of increasing distress, chiefly in the Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Chitaldroog Districts.

2. Prices of food grains have risen in Bangalore, and the tendency to rise will continue probably while the prospects of seasonable rain remain uncertain.

3. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent in the districts, but the station of Bangalore is almost free from epidemic diseases. The deaths from cholera were returned at 1,265, according to the latest reports received for the week ending 28th April, as shewn below:—

Bangalore District	70	Shimoga District	274
Kolar „	99	Kadur „	47
Túmkúr „	125	Chitaldroog „	117
Mysore „	234		
Hassan „	299	Total	1,265

4. Compared with the return of the previous week, there is an increase of 434 in the number of works in progress under revenue officers, and of 2,384 in the daily average number of persons employed thereon. The Bangalore District is the only one in which a decrease is shewn in the number of works in progress. The labour return of the Public Works Department also shews an increase as noted below:—

Daily average number employed during the present week	33,183
Ditto ditto during the past week	30,542
Increase	2,641

The showers usual at this period have been undoubtedly less abundant than was expected, and the result has been to compel many to resort to the relief works again.

5. The number gratuitously relieved at kitchens is still on the increase; the daily average number fed during the present week being 87,691 in men, women and children, as against 82,501 of the previous week. The increase amounts to 5,190 persons, and of this the Bangalore District contributes the largest quota, *viz.*, 2,493. During the past four weeks, the numbers in the relief kitchens under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of this District have risen from 16,753 to 38,667, and these are irrespective of 8,804 persons being fed at the Government kitchens under the charge of the Central Executive Committee. The tendency of the famine-stricken to gravitate towards the capital of the Province is natural, and it will be very requisite that the greatest vigilance should be exercised in preventing the resort to kitchens of those who are capable of labour, however light, on relief works.

6. With a view to ensure a strict and systematic supervision of relief kitchens and works and to guard against abuses, the Chief Commissioner has found it needful to require District Officers and their Assistants to visit weekly or fortnightly every relief centre within their respective jurisdictions and to scrutinize the accounts in order to ascertain whether they have been regularly kept and are free from suspicion.

7. The number of persons belonging to Her Majesty's Territory, who were receiving gratuitous relief at the Government kitchens in this Province, has increased from 640 to 1,037, as shewn below:—

Anekal Taluk	260
Kolar „	49
Betmangala „	21
Mulbagal „	35
Gudibanda „	2
Sidlagata „	7
Chikballapur „	46
Malur „	49
Davangere „	528
Dodéri „	40
Total	1,037

8. The Collector of Malabar has recently reported that there were no Mysoreans in the Wynaad District whose removal to their own country was called for, many having returned to their homes while others have obtained employment on the plantations.

9. The quantity of grain imported by railway during the week (including the receipts at the Kolar road station) was 3,130 tons or 426 tons less than that of the previous week. The daily average receipts amounted to 447 tons, which were exported from the following places :—

	Tons.
From Beypore	68
„ Negapatam and Trichinopoly District	26
„ Sholapur and Nagpoor	7
„ Secunderabad	3
„ Madras	338
„ the Kolar District in Mysore	3
„ the adjoining districts of the Madras Presidency ...	2
Total ...	447

10. About 1,977 tons of grain were exported from Bangalore into the interior of the Province as shown below :—

	Tons.
Towards the Túmkúr District	766
„ Chitaldroog and Bellary	307
„ Mysore District	233
„ Oossoor in the Salem District (Madras Presidency)	278
To the taluks around Bangalore	393
	1,977

11. The land revenue, on account of the four kists or instalments amounting to 10 annas in the rupee, which fell due during the months of December, January, February and March, has been pretty fairly collected, as shown in the following table. The Mysore District shews collections in excess of the demand by Rs. 42,453 :—

Districts.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
Bangalore	5,39,425	3,62,404	1,77,021
Kolar	5,52,650	2,17,785	3,34,865
Túmkúr	5,69,260	2,47,356	3,21,904
Mysore	6,24,052	6,66,505	...
Hassan	7,14,325	5,03,188	2,11,137
Shimoga	10,09,180	9,35,896	73,284
Kadur	4,51,811	3,98,350	53,461
Chitaldroog	4,14,621	2,23,621	1,91,000
Total ...	48,75,324	35,55,105	13,62,672

12. The remissions sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner relate to the later kists due between April and June, amounting to six annas in the rupee ; but a very small portion of this demand, if any, is likely to be realized.

"By order,"

T. CLARKE,

Offg. Secretary.

K

PROVINCE

(No. 12.) *Condition Statement for*

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Number and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog.															
Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	62	124	266	452	461	4,709	4,722	7,711	7,198	2,39,645	1,37,562
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	56	241	130	427	257	4,451	6,629	4,084	4,556	1,87,513	1,23,932
Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	47	229	53	329	326	3,781	4,048	2,690	2,690	1,95,634	1,47,946
Ashtagram.															
Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	53	52	67	172	9	341	217	6,215	8,285	71,452	58,503
Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	7	14	8	29	26	1,046	1,560	3,755	3,611	78,668	69,425
Nagar.															
Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	15	15	61	91	81	731	1,078	2,856	2,831	1,07,710	85,815
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	17	34	139	190	164	2,637	1,682	1,108	2,156	54,521	36,559
Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	24	57	241	322	254	9,424	9,534	2,123	1,856	2,00,637	1,24,569
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	59	61	61	566	600	...	...	21,652	17,728
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	281	768	1,024	2,073	1,639	27,686	30,070	30,542	33,183	11,57,432	8,02,039

NOTE—1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions.
2. The figures entered in columns 17 and 18 are based on the latest accounts received from the
3. The figures in column 18 exhibit the adjusted expenditure to end of February and unad-

OF MYSORE.

the week ending 28*th April* 1877.

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief. Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps. During last week.	During present week.	Grants for gratuitous relief. Amount of private subscriptions up to date.	Amount of Government grant.	Total.	Total expenditure up to date.	Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee. Average in ordinary years. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	During last week. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	During present week. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 21st April 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
19,16,363	18,95,645	36,174	38,667	1,294	70,673	71,967	76,173	26	60	16	18	15	18	35·	18·38	·01	
		9,126	9,923	6,086	23,466	29,552	25,465	32	80	15	18	15	18	25·4	16·9	...	
		12,956	12,587	849	48,755	49,604	48,034	28	106	14	18	14	17	27·4	17·58	...	
		2,372	1,574	2,556	2,130	4,686	3,901	24	70	12	18	12	17	24·3	23·69	·11	
		2,786	3,350	69	4,450	4,519	3,719	32	76	13	16	13	16	34·4	15·85	·38	
		1,307	1,057	2,293	1,395	3,688	3,051	30	76	10	14	12	15	38·4	18·65	1·55	
		1,084	1,122	2,258	2,772	5,030	3,540	30	64	13	14	13	14	35·7	22·94	1·35	
		6,040	7,605	4,370	8,646	13,016	8,927	24	88	13	15	13	15	23·5	10·8	...	
...	...	7,691	8,804	18,351	30,388	48,739	47,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2,965	3,002	11,046	9,825	20,871	15,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,16,363	18,95,645	82,501	87,691	49,172	2,02,500	2,51,672	2,36,383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
Public Works Department.
justed for March 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents.										Remarks for 1877.
		Average of 1871, 1872 & 1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		
1st	Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th		...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	65	
12th		...	...	...	...	...	86	...	7	...	...	
13th	April	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	47	...	...	
14th		...	41	...	...	...	31	...	...	2	20	
15th		...	20	...	14	...	...	...	47	...	...	
16th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
17th		...	2	...	45	...	15	...	...	...	1	Week ending 28th April 1877.
18th	May	1	86	...	13	...	...	1	37			
19th		...	19	6	20	...	85	1	93			
20th		...	24	1	12	2	39	...	34			
21st		...	35	3	88	...	35	...	93			
22nd		1	9	4	28	...	48	...	3			
23rd	June	...	39	...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th		...	10	...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th		...	88	...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th		1	15	...	30	...	14	...	67			
27th	July	...	14	...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th		1	11	...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th		...	71	3	44	...	39	...	2			
30th		...	19	2	42	...	19	...	23			
31st		1	8	...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd	August	2	42	2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd		1	98	1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th		1	97	1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th		...	54	1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th	Sept.	2	30	4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th		3	24	4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		1	5	3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th		1	56	2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th		3	12	2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st	Oct.	1	11	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd		1	76	1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd		...	48	2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th		...	5	1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th	Nov.	...	33	...	82	...	26	...	52			
46th		...	47	...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th		...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th		...	49	...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th	Dec.	...	42	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th		...	8	...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		34	66	56	54	22	6	17	34			

Mean Meteorological Results from the Bangalore Observatory Register.	For the week ending 14th April 1877.	For the week ending 21st April 1877.	For the week ending 28th April 1877.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	26·933	26·956	26·870
Mean temperature of air	82·9	81·8	82·5
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	162·	162·5	158·8
Maximum in shade	93·7	95·9	95·3
Minimum in shade	71·9	71·40	72·5
Depth of rain in inches	...	...	0·01

T. C.

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.

STATEMENT No. XXVI. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 11th May 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' Reports by telegram, dated 8th and 9th May 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. During the past week.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. During the present week.	Average rainfall, i.e. the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
										Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Partial showers of rain in District. Small-pox and fever prevalent.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	2,767	2,804	·27	2,46,733	1,65,597	Jowari ... 56 Bajri ... 54	31 28½	29¼ 27⅔	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	6 cents rain in one Taluka. 2 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	18,859	13,160	1·8	4,84,101	2,38,778	Jowari ... 54 Bajri ... 47	31 25	27 24	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	Grain imports enough. 31 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	26,442	27,150	3·5	14,75,634	4,25,667	Jowari ... 76 Bajri ... 66	25½ 24	25 23	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	No rain. Grain supply ample. Slight cholera in District.	Ditto ...	36,700	40,000	4·4	12,90,911	7,12,866	Jowari ... 65 Bajri ... 51	20¾ 21¼	20½ 19	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply fair. Emigrants returning. 7 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	48,145	56,534	7·87	15,91,847	11,45,785	Jowari ... 66 Bajri ... 60	19 ...	19 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	No rain. Grain supply sufficient. 356 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	33,760	37,484	3·52	5,87,582	4,58,768	Jowari ... 39 Bajri ... 35	17 17	17 17	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	From 19 to 37 cents of rain in 6 Talukas. Grain supplies sufficient in all Talukas, except Muddebihal and Hungund. Emigrants returning with cattle. Cattle dying from want of fodder. 296 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	47,557	57,889	7·09	10,44,392	5,78,818	Jowari ... 56 Bajri ... 76	14½ 14¼	14¼ 14	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	83 cents of rain in Belgaum and 25 cents in the Parsgard Taluka. Grain supply plentiful. 83 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	32,000	38,000	4·04	7,03,366	4,21,527	Jowari ... 43 Bajri ... 54	15 16	15 15	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	2 inches and 77 cents of rain in five of the eleven Talukas. Grain imports as before. 319 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	43,545	46,187	4·67	12,18,700	5,02,339	Jowari ... 43	15	14½	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992			2,89,775	3,19,208	4·01	86,43,266	46,50,145					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

There have been slight showers of rain in Khandesh and Nasik, while the fall in parts of Kaladgi and Belgaum has been considerable, and in parts of Dharwar heavy.

2. There is again a slight rise in the price of grain, and jowari now averages little more than 21 lbs. per rupee throughout the affected area. The supply, however, continues to be sufficient, and the rise this week has been chiefly in districts where grain has hitherto been fairly cheap.

3. The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 319,208 against 289,775 last week, and there are also 10,403 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The increase is large, and is due to the fact that many people who have hitherto been able to support themselves without assistance from Government are now obliged to resort to the relief works.

The decrease in Nasik is due to the transfer of about 5,000 labourers from that district to a section of the Dhond-Manmad Railway earth-works. About half this contingent have declined to accept employment on this work, and have returned towards their villages. Government have directed that their condition should be watched, but that no other employment should be given to them.

4. Cholera appears to be slightly on the decrease in the Southern Mahratta Country, but continues to be prevalent in Satara.

5. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that, during the week ending 5th May, the number of people upon Civil Works was 30,681, the number upon works under Public Works Department Agency being 291,456. It appears, therefore, that the proportion of people upon the former as compared with the latter is not materially changed.

6. Government have sanctioned the extension of the Mutha Canal from Warwand to Patas as a relief work.

7. The Sanitary Commissioner has again visited the Nehr, Pingli and Mhaswad Tanks, three large relief works in the Satara Collectorate employing upwards of 28,000 labourers, and reports that the condition of the people who have been some time on the works is very fair, but that some new comers—especially the children of such persons—showed signs of protracted innutrition. Government have ordered careful special treatment in such cases, and heve reiterated their orders regarding very close village inspection.

8. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 28th April, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works. Comparing it with the table which accompanied the last Summary, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 16,065 to 19,608, while the number of children under 7 years of age has increased from 76,088 to 84,856 :—

Districts.	Collector's discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	139	42	1,215	866	82	1,181
Nasik	14	5	212	7,224	1,014	9,594
Ahmednagar	1,999	598	9,742	10,681	1,135	8,453
Poona	5,371	2,185	20,882	14,458	1,622	25,178
Sholapur	2,067	2,213	25,262	14,400	1,438	15,426
Satara	896	311	6,651	11,731	1,483	11,852
Kaladgi	1,079	1,073	5,890	8,937	999	5,760
Belgaum	5,111	1,984	9,244	6,568	684	4,171
Dharwar	2,583	1,506	10,052	9,114	1,023	6,001
Kanara	343	648	842	791	103	466
Ratnagiri	6	5	5	86	13	45
Total ..	19,608	10,570	89,997	84,856	9,596	88,127

9. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works employing 1,000 labourers, or more. It will be seen that 265,680, or nearly

five-sixths, of the labourers are now concentrated upon the works enumerated :—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	REMARKS.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,353	1,353	
Nasik ...	Kherwari-Sinnar Road ...	4,509	12,109	
	Sinnar-Ghoti Road ...	2,376		
	Nasik-Poona Road ...	1,902		
	Bawarbari-Sattana Road ...	1,667		
	Road from Yeola to Nizam's Frontier.	1,655		
Ahmednagar ...	Oojhar Canal ...	1,657	24,006	
	Shahpur Tank ...	1,205		
	Dhond-Manmad Railway ..	18,821		
	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	2,323		
Poona ...	Mutha Canal ...	11,841	35,456	
	Nira Canal ...	8,742		
	Matoba Tank ...	6,256		
	Shirsophal Tank ...	5,565		
	Patas Tank ...	1,491		
	Poona to Paud-Pimpri Ghaut Road	1,561		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank ...	14,202	40,654	
	Pangaon Tank ...	3,552		
	Motibagh Tank ...	3,194		
	Sholapur-Barsi Road ...	5,184		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road ...	4,193		
	Poona-Hyderabad Road ...	3,271		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road to British Frontier.	2,947		
	Pandharpur-Wangi Road ...	2,595		
	Aljapur Road ...	1,516		
Satara ...	Mhaswad Tank ...	10,417	35,788	
	Nehr Tank ...	10,203		
	Pingli Tank ...	8,056		
	Islampur Tank ...	4,479		
	Karad-Nagaz Road ...	2,633		
Kaladgi ...	Begum Tank ...	5,735	47,841	
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	10,954		
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	8,379		
	Sholapur-Hubli Road ...	7,845		
	Indi-Bijapur Road ...	7,164		
	Kaladgi-Badami Road ...	3,630		
	Almella-Adurkhed Road ...	3,053		
	Bijapur-Hipergi Road ...	1,081		
Belgaum ...	Gokak Canal ...	3,361	36,761	
	Gaddikeri Tank ...	1,207		
	Belgaum-Panchgaum Road ...	16,923		
	Belauky-Kanmodi Road ...	4,419		
	Athni-Belauky Road ...	3,907		
	Belgaum-Lingamutt Road ...	2,177		
	Athni-Gokak Road ...	2,148		
	Metalling the Mail Road ...	1,365		
	Arbhavi-Nargund Road ...	1,254		
Dharwar ...	Kulgutgi Tank ...	1,224	31,712	
	Haveri Tank ...	1,216		
	Ron-Nawalgund Road ...	5,398		
	Hubli to Sungutticope Road ...	5,241		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road ...	5,130		
	Hubli-Kaladgi Road ...	4,905		
	Gadag-Dambal Road ...	3,390		
	Haliyal-Annigeri Road ...	2,553		
	Karwar-Bellary Road ...	1,653		
	Bunkapur-Hangal Road ...	1,002		
	GRAND TOTAL ...		265,680	

10. Maps are not sent with this Summary, as they would merely repeat the information already given.

11. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

12. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 7th May to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 7th May was 266,722 tons. The total for the week is 10,371 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October and November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March 1877.	In April 1877.	In May (up to 7th.)	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports.	26,903	17,312	13,459	16,075	16,798	21,399	7,015	118,961
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur.	41,697	25,498	15,471	12,477	13,760	12,856	2,916	124,675
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal.	9,223	3,606	1,615	2,622	3,234	2,346	440	23,086
TOTAL ...	77,823	46,416	30,545	31,174	33,792	36,601	10,371	266,722

13. On the whole, the food supply is sufficient, though grain is becoming dearer; the import trade at the Southern Mahratta Country Ports has been very active, the total amount during the week having reached 7,015 tons. This movement, which is likely to continue till the Coast is closed, is evidently due to the desire of the trade to take the greatest advantage of the sea route while it is still open. The general condition of the people continues fairly good. The condition of the cattle in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Kaladgi is still causing anxiety, but it will be impossible to ascertain it exactly until the animals are driven back from the grazing grounds on the hills, and are collected at the villages. Sowing of quick-growing crops has been commenced to a considerable extent in Dharwar and Belgaum, where the rain-fall has been comparatively heavy. There has been a net increase of 33,517 labourers upon Relief Works. This has been caused by the increased stringency of the situation, but is also due to the greater efficacy of the arrangements for village inspection, which has caused numbers to resort for relief to the works, who would otherwise have swelled the lists of those on charitable relief, or would have suffered the utmost distress in their villages and homes. Cholera, though not increasing, continues prevalent.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General*, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.
										Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Grain slightly dearer. Cholera prevalent, and out of 809 cases, 393 proved fatal during the week.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*...	20,013	21,898	1·59	4,95,959	3,50,128	Jowari ... 51 Bajri ... 44	16½ 16¾	16⅙ 16⅜
Akalkot	498	373	78,2 2	58,000	Prices rising, otherwise no change.	Ditto ...	2,568	2,853	3·64	51,562	39,430	Jowari ... 61	18⅞	18¼
Jath	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received	Ditto ...	2,261	†	†	32,811	26,071	Jowari ... 63	14 9/10	†
Phaltan	397	397	59,124	59,124	Report not received	Ditto ...	†	†	†	17,400	8,440	Jowari ... 54	†	†
Pant Pratinidhi ...	213	138	68,335	44,594	Report not received	Ditto ...	727	†	†	18,479	9,061	Jowari ... 58½	15	†
Sawant Wari	904	...	1,90,814	...	Grain dearer. Imports of grain Rs. 854, exports Rs. 200. Slight fever and cholera.	Ditto ...	78	50	·02	1,500	948	Nachani ... 55	25⅞	25
Savanur	70	18	15,757	2,020	Report not received ...	Ditto ...	110	165	1·04	10,000	1,314	Jowari ... 61½	18	†
TOTAL ...	8,374	4,804	18,50,190	8,47,848						6,27,711	4,35,392			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

A

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relief

(*Accompaniment to*

Districts.	For the week ending 27th January 1877.		For the week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the week ending 10th February 1877.		For the week ending 17th February 1877.		For the week ending 24th February 1877.		For the week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the week ending 10th March 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012	322	3,932	222	4,262	70	2,233	90	3,12
Nasik ...	...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022	...	16,891	...	10,986	...	11,597
Ahmednagar	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912	10,861	686	16,443
Poona ...	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,787	7,638	23,801
Sholapur ...	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451	12,115	36,304	8,973	40,289
Satara ...	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424	316	24,396	377	20,272	297	27,084
Kaladgi ...	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361	6,242	22,58
Belgaum ...	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876	3,454	15,468	3,272	21,22
Dharwar ...	689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143	2,328	26,215
Total ...	1,00,661	1,79,347	79,577	1,84,051	63,659	1,83,045	47,613	1,76,549	39,680	1,84,318	37,060	1,74,415	29,526	1,92,35
Grand Total	2,80,008		2,63,628		2,46,704		2,24,162		2,23,998		2,11,475.		2,21,861	
Ratnagiri ...	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323	668	1,416	150	503	465	1,90
Kanara ...	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194	1,280	196	1,126	85	1,100	18
	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,276	588	1,56	1,4
Total	6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924		3,560		1,864		3,006	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	2,86,849		2,69,773		2,48,695		2,27,086		2,27,558		2,13,339		2,24,867	

* Collector's Returns for 5th May not receiv

works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

Statement No. XXVI.)

For the week ending 17th March 1877.		For the week ending 24th March 1877.		For the week ending 31st March 1877.		For the week ending 7th April 1877.		For the week ending 14th April 1877.		For the week ending 21st April 1877.		For the week ending 28th April 1877.		For the week ending 5th May 1877.	
Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
33	3,331	26	3,289	14	2,930	33	4,204	36	4,346	15	2,207	...	2,757	77	2,727
...	14,015	...	15,574	...	15,759	...	17,648	...	17,178	...	17,905	...	18,759	...	13,157
411	17,495	698	19,213	984	21,493	1,128	24,066	1,418	24,901	1,179	24,111	1,770	24,560	1,826	24,528
3,393	23,914	4,981	25,811	4,876	27,702	4,979	30,111	4,768	30,977	4,517	31,491	4,338	34,132	4,612	36,769
3,589	38,864	4,020	42,532	4,293	42,926	4,521	43,405	5,103	45,554	6,105	42,867	6,804	41,344	6,321	48,287
79	27,047	474	28,727	514	29,566	570	31,131	653	33,191	417	30,897	528	33,269	807	36,593
5,280	21,615	6,754	22,994	7,672	24,513	6,208	32,945	7,868	36,201	8,063	34,179	7,562	39,897	[illegible]	49,197
4,257	17,426	4,305	21,865	5,279	22,316	5,416	24,227	6,080	25 924	5,603	23,641	5,361	28,889	*5,461	37,711
2,064	29,516	2,860	30,921	2,737	35,768	3,198	33,282	2,599	40,785	3,108	40,992	4,215	40,937	*4,215	42,487
19,106	1,93,223	24,118	2,10,926	26,369	2,22,973	26,053	2,41,019	28,525	2,59,057	29,007	2,48 290	30,578	2,64,564	30,681	2,91,456
2,12,329		2,35,044		2,49,342		2,67,072		2,87,582		2,77,297		2,95,142		3,22,137	
457	1,164	593	1,407	828	882	765	1,202	1,017	1,495	999	2,169	1,064	1,166	3,135	2,910
1,074	127	1,017	127	1,042	131	1,554	103	2,091	128	1,974	72	1,239	2,250	1,636	2,722
1,531	1,291	1,610	1,534	1,870	1,013	2,319	1,305	3,111	1,623	2,973	2,241	2,303	3,416	4,771	5,632
2,822		3,144		2,883		3,624		4,734		5,214		6,319		10,403	
2,15,151		2,38,188		2,52,175		2,70,696		2,92,316		2,82,511		3,01,461		3,32,540	

last week's figures have been entered.

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.
(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXVI.)

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
27th January	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	1,00,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,354	1,79,347	23,20,955	1,16,032	1,20,724	43,252	2,80,008
3rd February	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	74,536	80,093	29,422	1,84,051	24,81,077	1,07,509	1,15,120	41,072	2,63,628
10th February	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704
17th February	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162
24th February	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	1,84,318	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998
3rd March	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	1,74,415	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	2,11,475
10th March	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	21,51,479	76,987	85,094	30,254	1,92,335	33,09,939	89,058	98,402	34,401	2,21,861
17th March	11,77,975	6,456	5,317	2,053	19,106	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,369	1,93,223	34,41,482	85,226	90,401	31,422	2,12,329
24th March	11,95,669	10,299	10,373	3,446	24,118	23,93,652	83,667	94,393	32,866	2,10,926	35,89,321	93,966	1,04,766	36,312	2,35,044
31st March	12,23,844	10,776	11,769	3,824	26,369	25,47,352	88,086	1,00,604	34,283	2,22,973	37,71,196	98,862	1,12,373	38,107	2,49,342
7th April	12,45,953	10,242	11,985	3,826	26,053	27,13,353	94,049	1,09,892	37,078	2,41,019	39,59,306	1,04,291	1,21,877	40,904	2,67,072
14th April	12,63,483	10,445	13,170	4,910	28,525	28,57,147	1,01,859	1,18,447	38,751	2,59,057	41,20,630	1,12,304	1,31,617	43,661	2,87,582
21st April	12,66,232	11,065	13,332	4,610	29,007	30,08,633	97,938	1,12,782	37,570	2,48,290	42,74,865	1,09,003	1,26,114	42,180	2,77,297
28th April	12,84,391	11,068	13,773	5,197	30,578	31,66,330	1,03,803	1,20,333	40,428	2,64,564	44,50,721	1,15,411	1,34,106	45,625	2,95,142
5th May	12,93,425	11,282	14,015	5,384	30,681	33,56,720	1,12,413	1,32,792	46,251	2,91,456	56,50,145	1,23,695	1,46,807	51,635	3,22,137

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women, and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

No. 2177.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 11th May 1877.

THE Board herewith submit to Government the relief reports for the week ending 5th May, with maps and statements as per margin.

Maps for—

Nellore.	Chingleput.
Bellary.	Madura.
Cuddapah.	Salem.
North Arcot.	Coimbatore.
South Arcot.	

Statements.

No. 1. Price Return.
„ 2. Relief Report.
„ 3. Talukwar Abstract.
„ 4. Classified list of expenditure.
„ 5. Statistics of gratuitous relief.
„ 6. Memo. of sums sanctioned.

2. *Prices.*—There is a very general rise in prices, as will be seen on looking at the district averages. Rice has risen in all districts except *Coimbatore* and *Tinnevelly*, cholum in 9 districts out of 12; ragi in all, and cumboo in six. In *Nellore* the rise in the price of rice occurs in Polur and in the northern taluks; of cholum in Nellore and Kanigiri, and of ragi and cumboo in Venkatagiri. Reports are wanting for two taluks in *Cuddapah*; rice has risen at five, cholum at 7, and ragi at 8 of the 11 stations whence reports have been received. In Bellary the rise of price is not so general, but has been heavy in several instances. Details for *Kurnool* are not available yet, but rice, cholum, and ragi have all risen, especially the last. In Chingleput there is a general rise in the price of rice, and ragi has risen in Conjeveram, Saidapet and Chingleput. In North Arcot the rise is very general but is most marked in the case of dry grains at Chittoor, Palmanair and Punganur. In South Arcot also prices are rising. In *Madura* and *Trichinopoly* there are no changes of importance, and in *Tinnevelly* prices are stationary. In Coimbatore, though the district averages have gone up slightly, there is no general rise at any particular station or in any particular grain.

In *Salem* prices generally tend to rise, and their is a sharp increase in Utangarai, Oossoor and Dharumpuri, which extends to all grains.

Districts.	Rice.		Ragi.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Nellore	7·0	10·50	8·75	14·00
Cuddapah	6·64	8·71	7·50	10·50
Bellary	5·94	8·04	7·70	9·70
Chingleput	7·99	9·18	9·83	11·92
North Arcot ..	7·00	9·70	8·50	12·00
South Arcot.. ..	8·75	10·50	10·10	..
Trichinopoly ..	7·25	9·96	10·48	13·10
Madura	8·45	9·29	10·07	13·17
Tinnevelly	8·20	9·40	10·50	12·60
Coimbatore	6·12	9·96	8·34	10·06
Salem	6·56	8·46	7·50	9·75

The general tendency to increase which is noticed this week is due to the cessation of the April showers which promised to be favorable in the early part of the month. The highest and lowest prices of rice and ragi in each district are noted in the margin.

3. *Rainfall.*—There were slight showers in seven taluks of *Bellary*, but nowhere reaching an inch; in *Kurnool* 0·9 inch fell in Ramalakota; in Tinnevelly there were showers in Sattur and Sankaraninarkovil; and in Coimbatore 0·75 inches fell in Collegal. There have been reports of heavy rainfall on the 5th in Tinnevelly, but this is not included in the report under review.

Roads.	In the week Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
New works	2,16,337	45,10,529
Repairs	35,342	8,94,285
	2,51,679	54,04,814
Irrigation Works	31,418	5,90,697
Miscellaneous	47,754	6,77,235
	3,30,851	66,72,746

4. The grants to 5th May amounted to Rs. 1,36,35,283, and the outlay against them to Rs. 1,24,80,451. The totals of statement 4 are given in the margin.

5. The district numbers are compared as usual below. No report has been received from the East Coast Canal and the number entered for last week is repeated.

	28th April.	5th May.	
Kistna	1,978	1,773 −	205
Nellore	27,859	28,292 +	433
Cuddapah	51,192	52,459 +	1,267
Bellary	229,233	236,839 +	7,606
Kurnool	211,889	204,972 −	6,917
Chingleput	5,499	7,029 +	1,530
North Arcot	41,042	50,724 +	9,682
South Arcot	724	546 −	178
Madura	11,631	12,832 +	1,201
Tinnevelly	499	462 −	37
Coimbatore	21,958	24,425 +	2,467
Salem	57,989	54,160 −	3,829
	661,493	674,513 +	13,020
East Coast Canal ...	40,691	40,691	
	702,184	715,204 +	13,020

6. The slight increase in Nellore seems to be due to resumption of work in Kandakur taluk. That in *Cuddapah* results from increase of nearly 6000 in the three taluks of Voilpaud, Madanapalli, and Royachoti, and of decrease in Prodatur, Cuddapah, Budwail and Kadiri. Reports from two taluks are wanting, and last week's figures are repeated for them. The Sub-Collector has made a note in the return to the effect that the numbers in the sub-division are understated by 12,000 coolies; especially as regards Kadiri which in the report shows a decrease. The sub-division numbers have therefore very largely increased, notwithstanding that nearly 7,000 coolies have, it is stated, been despatched to the Nellore Canal. The cause of decrease in the principal division taluks is emigration to Nellore.

7. The increase in the *Bellary* district is almost accounted for by increase in Madaksira and Raidrug. In the former taluk it is ascribed to greater pressure of the famine, but there must be some more special reason for the large number and the increase in this taluk which should be enquired into by the Collector. In Raidrug the increase results from extension of works. The numbers in the extreme western taluks of Hadagalli and Harpanahally rose and fell respectively by about 4,300 coolies. The rise is due to abatement of cholera; the fall to concentration of works. There is no great change in other taluks. Adoni shows a slight increase said to be due to fraud, which has been discovered, and a reduction is expected in the current week. The coolies employed on the Hooblee Railway in the Bellary taluk are not included in this return. They should be in future.

8. The telegram from *Kurnool* states that there has been increase of 6,446 in four taluks, due to increased pressure, and a decrease of 13,863 in four others, owing to drafts for Nellore, and defective report from Nundial. The railway works are not included in the *Chingleput* return, and apparently also some officers of the Public Works Department in the district have failed to supply information as to works under their control. Hence the small numbers. The taluk details for North Arcot which presents a large increase are compared in the margin. The increase is due to the inclusion of 7,793 coolies (under Eastern Zemindaries) working on the railway line to Arconum. *Madura* shows increase of 1,360 in Pulni, which has now 9,873 coolies out of 12,832 in the district. The increase in Coimbatore district occurs in Coimbatore, Erode, Palladam and Dharapuram. It is ascribed to subsidence of cholera and opening of fresh works. In *Salem* the numbers in the sub-division have fallen from 31,482 to 27,732, but there is increase in Ahtur which is unsatisfactory.

	28th April.	5th May.	
Chittoor	4,593	3,061	—1,532
Chendragiri	328	336	+ 8
Palmanair	1,493	1,797	+ 304
Gudiattum	1,207	1,137	— 70
Vellore	6,168	6,896	+ 728
Polur	1,594	2,458	+ 864
Wandiwash	1,200	1,898	+ 698
Arcot	4,118	3,600	— 518
Wallajah	7,188	6,639	— 549
Eastern Zemindaries	8,424	17,905	+9 481
Western Zemindaries	4,729	4,997	+ 268
Total ...	41,042	50,724	+9,682

9. *Rates of wages.*—The only material alteration to be noted is that in Adoni, Alur, Gooty and Tadpatri in the Bellary district; the relief officers have considered it necessary to raise wages by 3 pies above scale, and in Adoni the wage for men has been raised by 6 pies. The rates now are in these taluks 1 anna 9 pies, 1 anna 6 pies, and 1 anna for men, women and children, and 2 annas for men in Adoni. The matter is before Government. Elsewhere there is no change of importance to be noted.

10. *Gratuitous relief.*—The following statement gives the usual comparison by districts of the total numbers:—

	28th April.	5th May.	
Kistna	509	364	—145
Nellore	13,151	18,431	+5,280
Cuddapah	24,988	24,810	—178
Bellary	1,01,623	1,08,499	+6,876
Kurnool	63,797	64,817	+1,020
Chingleput	9,059	10,441	+1,382
North Arcot	8,071	12,843	+4,772
South Arcot	1,280	1,991	+711
Madura	6,224	7,776	+1,552
Tinnevelly	225	568	+343
Coimbatore	11,181	12,632	+1,451
Salem	35,540	60,420	+24,880
TOTAL ...	275,648	323,592	+47,944

The increase is to a great extent due to the extension of the special grant to young children, whose number has risen from 99,802 to 126,890 or by 27,088; of which increase upwards of 20,000 will be found in the *Ceded Districts*, and nearly all the rest in *North Arcot*. The number of these children are now altogether excessive in *Bellary* and *Kurnool*, and fraud is suspected. The concession to young children is now introduced in all districts except Chingleput and Coimbatore, and the numbers will further increase. The extension of this concession accounts for the increase on the whole which appears in *Bellary*, *North Arcot* and *Kurnool* (where camp and village relief have decreased). The increase in *Nellore*, *Chingleput* and *Coimbatore* is under camp relief.

11. The enormous increase in *Salem* is due to the extension of village relief which has attained enormous dimensions in that district. The numbers on village relief have gone up from 29,318 to 52,853 as shown by taluks in the margin. The increase is chiefly in Ossoor, and the Board cannot but think that the system is being abused or overdone. The village relief is probably made too permanent, and it seems to be for gotten that when distressed persons who are able to work or can be moved are discovered in the villages, they should be transferred to works or camps. There may, however, be some error in the Oossoor return.

	28th April.	5th May.	
Salem ..	2,266	2,265	−1
Ahtur ..	79	383	+304
Namkul ..	1,408	1,465	+57
Trichongode ..	2,647	3,973	+1,326
Tripatore ..	1,711	1,910	+199
Utangarai ..	984	1,572	+588
Dharampuri ..	8,875	11.439	+2,564
Oossoor ..	6,071	24,319	+18,248
Kistnagiri ..	5,277	5,527	+250
	29,318	52,853	+23,535

12. The abstract appended (No. 5) gives details of the organization for gratuitous relief in each district. There were 229 camps or relief houses with 94,947 persons; relief was given to 101,391 persons in villages; and 126,890 children were in receipt of 3 pies a day. The deaths in relief camps were 771 during the week against 110 last week. *Chingleput* with 421 deaths shows the highest figure. Of these 408 occurred in Conjeveram, and the Collector will be called upon to report regarding this extraordinary mortality. The increase in mortality is probably due to more accurate reporting in the week under review. The outlay on gratuitous relief during the week was Rs. 94,692 and up to the week Rs. 7,23,533.

13. The following statement shows the progress of operations under the Land Improvement Act:—

	In the week.	Up to the end of the week.
Nellore	...	18,162
Cuddapah	2,150	91,137
Bellary	...	10,515
Chingleput	10,063	51,483
North Arcot	250	300
Madura	3,113	13,183
Tinnevelly	410	32,400
Coimbatore	810	2,655
Salem	6,172	19,896
Total ...	22,968	240,031

The attention of the Collector of Chingleput is called to the apparently excessive advances being made in his district. A further advance of Rs. 3,260, making a total of Rs. 6,831, was made to weavers in *Salem*.

14. The special establishment according to the most recent returns is as follows :—

	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Superior officers included.	
	No.	Monthly pay.	No.	Monthly pay.	No.	Monthly pay.	No.	Monthly pay	No.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Nellore	172	7,572	..	..	34	588	206	8,160	8	4,441
Cuddapah	303	13,309	61	668	106	1,339	470	15,316	20	9,201
Bellary	1,023	20,694	152	1,921	78	1,550	1,253	24,165	12	4,132
Kurnool	748	21,440	212	2,298	83	1,272	1,043	25,010	26	9,857
Chingleput	73	1,941	7	96	2	27	82	2,064	1	641
North Arcot	259	6,775	25	505	147	1,171	431	8,451	6	3,004
Madura	106	3,349	19	204	20	300	145	3,943	2	1,235
Tinnevelly	66	252	..	...	1	8	67	260	..	..
Coimbatore	125	2,640	1	15	21	352	147	3,007	1	425
Salem	304	11,266	..	...	63	917	427	12,183	6	3,146
Total ...	3,239	89,238	477	5,797	555	7,524	4,271	1,02,559	82	36,166

15. The usual memorandum of advances sanctioned by the Board accompanies. The total is Rs. 1,36,49,493.

16. The report of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, shows a daily average of 15,580 paupers resident in Camps and of 14,445 persons fed, against 14,814 and 14,183 in the previous week. There were 1,163 fresh admissions, of whom 587 were from *Chingleput*. The strength in hospital was 482, and the deaths in the week 159, of which 142 occurred in hospital. The resident population on the 5th May was 15,765, of whom were from *Chingleput* 8,004, North Arcot 3,868, Nellore 3,739 and other districts 154. The outlay in the week was Rs. 9,484, and up to the week Rs. 4,41,045, the President of the Municipal Commission had 1,297 persons at the Sattankad Camp on the 5th May, and 3,807 persons employed on relief works. He spent Rs. 2,700 in the week, and Rs. 39,647 up to the week.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 *tolas per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the* 5*th May* 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd Sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horsegram..			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches	Inches	Inches
Kistna	8·54	8·60	18·79	11·28	11·26	32·07	13·83	14 23	36·03	10·54	10·20	35·93	6·84	7·36	14·45	11·18	11·25	28·02	0·28	4·13	0·40
Nellore	8·04	8·22	15·46	9·77	10·01	28·84	12·36	12·79	33·11	9·89	10·01	27·11	7·06	7·14	12·58	8·66	8·65	26 10	...	1·80	0·79
Cuddapah	7·81	8·09	12·90	8·83	9·21	25·17	8·97	9·77	26·79	7·97	8·07	23 79	6·65	6·81	11·99	8·05	8·09	25·97	...	0·35	0·57
Bellary	7 00	7·07	13·30	7·89	8 12	24·53	8·68	8 98	26·71	8·36	8 48	24·04	7 05	7·02	13 87	7·60	7·57	22·65	0 14	0 89	0·79
Kurnool	7·18	7·27	14·36	8·30	8·49	28·61	9·77	10·20	31·29	9·47	9·47	29·30	7·21	7·45	14 94	8·28	8·28	26·64	0·11	1·60	...
Chingleput	8·74	9·52	15·80	9·95	11·30	...	11·02	11·52	23 91	10·78	10·78	19·80	6·35	6·35	9·84	11 07	11·19	20·34	...	0·52	3·47
North Arcot	8·24	8·77	14 34	9·34	9·85	22·26	10·23	10·58	22·22	8·65	8·87	18·61	5·61	5·77	10·83	10·10	10·03	24·21	...	1·05	0·47
South Arcot	9·23	9 67	15·49	11·04	11·99	27·56	12 04	12 88	26·97	12·33	12 69	26·17	5·39	5·53	10·01	11·78	11·79	24·14	...	0·06	4·11
Trichinopoly	8·27	8·34	14 07	16·80	16·80	30 10	10·40	11·01	25·41	11·11	10 80	21·84	6·20	6·27	10·16	11·01	11·01	25·56	...	1·11	1·74
Madura	8·78	8·81	14·67	12·39	14·17	35·96	10·63	10·66	32·11	10·50	10 96	29·57	5·75	5 72	10·81	11·82	11·95	26·63	...	3·17	4·14
Tinnevelly	8·98	8·98	12·10	11·20	10·90	22·50	11·70	12·10	28 50	11·25	12·00	27·00	6·00	6·00	8·38	11·12	11·02	18·90	0·08	3·77	3 47
Coimbatore	8·01	8·01	12·24	9·05	9·29	19·31	9·49	9·53	22·33	9 36	9·62	22·28	6·45	6·51	10·56	9·09	9·17	21·09	0·08	1·72	3·21
Salem	7·67	8·26	13·33	8·74	9·36	22·66	9·18	9·57	22·67	8·48	8·72	21·57	5·80	5·83	10·37	9 59	9·59	24·26	...	1·74	3·20

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
11*th May* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secretary to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 5th May 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 5th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	90,000	...	1,571	61,640	76,725	3,299	276	...	...	...	1,773	...	...	...	364
Nellore	9,53,000	5,83,215	16,083	6,17,682	6,17,682	77,649	6,399	8,243	14,305	5,744	28,292	2,756	5,003	9,672	17,431 1,000
Cuddapah	21,20,000	16,15,200	39,376	14,59,194	18,07,217	38,163	6,788	19,150	27,513	5,796	52,459	3,209	4,125	17,476	24,810
Bellary	50,16,000	28,98,638	1,45,622	34,31,164	41,97,195	3,22,821	28,494	73,037	128,441	35,361	236,839	9,820	13,353	85,326	108,499
Kurnool	37,21,000	...	1,11,378	36,74,167	36,74,167	1,13,360	19,960	...	...	..	204,972	...	...	...	64,817
Chingleput	1,95,365	2,11,768	6,624	1,34,197	2,01,741	32,588	3,794	3,334	3,065	730	7,029	2,105	3,411	4,925	10,441
North Arcot	3,45,450	6,12,939	71,176	3,03,763	3,56,319	7,391	1,854	18,527	24,680	7,517	50,724	1,840	2,385	8,618	12,843
South Arcot	15,000	5,166	210	2,840	4,480	1,413	622	242	287	17	546	497	645	849	1,991
Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	1,43,748	1,09,575	7,074	66,079	88,700	12,570	2,772	4,431	8,200	201	12,832	1,606	2,864	3,306	7,776
Tinnevelly	64,200	14,059	428	8,801	16,711	2,209	209	293	149	20	462	116	273	179	568
Coimbatore	4,00,000	4,48,577	14,541	2,02,122	2,74,665	13,428	3,505	8,602	14,893	930	24,425	2,604	4,956	5,072	12,632
Salem	5,61,000	7,09,772	28,145	3,85,115	4,38,455	98,643	20,019	22,444	26,996	4,720	54,160	12,121	21,809	26,490	60,420
Malabar	5,520	5,000	1	149	149	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,36,35,283	...	4,42,229	1,03,46,913	1,17,56,918	7,23,533	94,692	...	...	...	674,513	...	...	...	323,592

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
11th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN.
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 5th May 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 5th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,05,537	703	83,289	84,803 939	3,534	784	1,056	2,073	564	3,693	711	787	602	2,100	
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,658	3,546	1,32,993	1,33,075 5,271	1,282	346	563	1,774	259	2,596	98	145	394	637	
	Prodattur	...	1,15,000	323	55,306	59,836 2,916	2,520	482	380	602	85	1,067	207	401	771	1,379	
	Cuddapah	...	1,22,993	2,740	94,203	1,14,429 30,344	2,740	565	1,201	1,843	322	3,366	252	351	1,204	1,807	
	Budwail	...	1,39,134	3,075	90,305	91,136 3,098	4,127	817	1,588	1,896	677	4,161	339	524	1,663	2,526	
	Sidhout	...	37,599	1,237	28,843	53,773 4,480	955	244	896	986	198	2,080	110	137	2,186	2,433	
	Pullampett	...	1,47,499	7,675	1,26,063	1,26,663 2,128	10,048	1,565	4,304	6,813	1,361	12,478	699	770	5,476	6,945	
	Kadiri	...	2,37,780	4,386	2,26,799	2,60,244 29,766	1,408	390	2,094	2,528	574	5,196	118	137	916	1,171	
	Royachoti	...	2,11,500	5,256	1,17,290	1,42,908 50,157	3,283	540	1,117	1,686	431	3,234	170	299	508	977	
	Madanapally	...	2,77,500	7,747	2,96,111	2,96,331 50,496	6,161	646	2,842	3,414	843	7,099	322	369	896	1,587	
	Voilpaud	...	Not given	2,688	2,07,992	2,19,409 45,015	2,105	409	3,109	3,898	482	7,489	183	205	2,860	3,248	
	Total ...	21,20,000	16,15,200	39,376	14,59,194	18,07,217	38,163	6,788	19,150	27,513	5,796	52,459	3,209	4,125	17,476	24,810	
Bellary.	Adoni	...	5,81,500	37,095	4,88,825	7,55,290 8,906	48,429	2,632	17,400	27,561	11,447	56,408	353	472	16,117	16,942	
	Alur	...	3,55,250	12,137	3,55,250	3,73,784 601	7,086	1,182	6,946	10,497	3,542	20,985	251	351	9,154	9,756	
	Gooty	...	1,56,861	4,980	1,56,861	2,63,784 3,080	21,674	1,054	2,740	4,654	1,126	8,520	513	759	3,030	4,302	
	Tadpatry	...	1,00,000	7,215	48,065	1,37,571	13,560	1,245	3,598	6,441	1,637	11,676	531	727	4,297	5,555	
	Anantapur	...	1,37,743	5,855	1,24,555	1,42,719	5,597	1,285	2,773	8,140	2,477	13,390	515	744	5,637	6,896	
	Dharmaveram	...	1,31,061	10,963	1,30,701	1,63,368 979	6,715	730	1,023	2,269	762	4,054	282	420	1,651	2,353	
	Pennakondah	...	1,35,189	3,800	1,61,451	1,62,250	33,884	2,524	1,745	4,322	1,590	7,657	943	1,362	4,055	6,360	
	Hindupur	...	34,550	867	1,49,163	1,52,442 3,017	71,828	2,087	486	983	189	1,658	786	1,150	2,274	4,210	
	Madaksira	...	13,760	12,199	2,14,527	2,14,527	44,334	5,302	6,337	13,945	1,903	22,185	1,535	1,970	13,176	16,681	
	Raidrug	...	1,78,422	3,995	1,26,502	1,26,502	3,377	629	2,625	4,239	1,400	8,264	495	550	3,032	4,077	
	Bellary	...	...	13,898	7,70,796	8,28,966 67,111	10,804	1,818	8,952	10,554	2,417	21,923	348	539	5,175	6,062	

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 5th May 1877—(Continued.)

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 5th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Bellary.—*contd.*	Hospett	...	2,37,638	9,018	1,89,292	2,10,236	16,883	1,850	5,068	9,860	2,048	16,976	1,060	1,197	5.826	8 083	
	Sundur	...	6,655	1,763	4,517	43.678	1,494	246	550	2,350	524	3,424	98	217	757	1,072	
	Kudligi	...	3,74,483	5,648	1,74,936	1,77,443 1,588	6,760	1,087	3,374	6,259	1,144	10,777	328	490	2,231	3,049	
	Harpanhally	...	2,12,022	4,789	1,39,111	1,53.774 4,578	13,204	1,083	3,991	5,361	929	10,281	839	1,296	4,663	6,798	
	Huvinhadgally	...	2.43,504	11,400	1,96,612	2,01.001	17,191	3,740	5.429	11,006	2.226	18,661	943	1,199	4,251	6,303	
	Total ...	50,16,000	28,98,638	1,45,622	34,31,164	41,97,195	3.22,820	28,494	73,037	128,441	35,361	236,839	9,820	13.353	85,326	108,499	
Salem.	Salem	...	1,50,048	4,397	82,581	89,849	10,461	1,592	4,914	4,889	853	10,656	698	1,599	652	2,949	
	Ahthoor	...	44.554	904	22.999	23.391	870	197	1,379	1,680	234	3.293	134	250	94	478	
	Namkal	...	70,233	2.619	35,555	37,117	511	943	1,755	991	149	2,895	703	1,179	552	2,434	
	Trichengode	...	79.770	3.721	38.515	46,012	8,396	1,811	3,272	2.548	300	6,120	803	2,112	1,486	4,401	
	Tripatore	...	45,494	2,924	23,902	26,545	8,959	1,262	1.187	1.897	380	3.464	564	985	861	2,410	
	Uttengiri	...	82,479	2,505	35,232	38.193	13,466	2,080	2,664	3,139	676	6,479	558	1,152	1,175	2,885	
	Darampury	...	67,566	3,579	50,275	59,918 2,311	30,840	5,668	3,074	4,478	920	8,472	3,034	4,662	6,154	13,850	
	Oossoor	...	74,976	2,839	44.791	56,011 1,456	10,012	3,857	1,581	2,476	269	4.326	4,571	8,244	12,333	25,148	
	Kistnagiri	...	94,652	4,657	51,265	55,174 2.480	10,528	2,609	2,618	4,898	939	8,455	1,056	1,626	3,183	5,865	
	Total ...	5.61,000	7,09.772	28,145	3,85,115	4,38,455	98,643	20,019	22,444	26,996	4,720	54,160	12,121	21,809	26,490	60,420	
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	68,730	1,307	17,578	36,260 2,686	2,827	926	2,219	958	234	3,411	630	1,135	1,237	3,002	
	Pulladam	...	88,494	1,485	45,150	53.576 2.371	1,901	569	1,203	2,213	106	3,522	311	627	461	1,399	
	Udumalpetta	...	66,056	3,262	42.732	67,689 1.852	2,262	378	1,770	3,469	6	5,245	454	890	393	1,737	
	Sattiamangalam	...	56,346	205	13,517	14,009 152	793	158	160	422	37	619	218	300	798	1,316	
	Caroor	...	39,010	2,131	17,399	22,823 418	1,264	430	1,254	2,156	44	3,454	259	629	602	1,490	
	Bhowany	...	35,955	983	19,015	19,515 463	2,19 7	498	254	1,064	18	1,336	257	508	653	1,418	
	Polachy	...	5,226	154	431	431	...	...	79	138	3	220	...	...	...	...	
	Coimbatore	...	43,453	2,648	27,235	27,991 3,632	912	256	952	1,613	244	2,809	267	360	513	1,140	
	Dharapuram	...	37,807	2,366	18,841	20,439 77	1,094	261	711	2,860	238	3,809	186	488	402	1,076	
	Collegal	...	7,500	...	224	224 27	178	29	...	...	...	...	22	19	13	54	
	Total ...	4,00,000	4,48,577	14,541	2,02,122	2,74,665	13,428	3,505	8,602	14,893	930	24,425	2,604	4,956	5,072	12,632	

Madura.	Madura	...	30,595	597	8,922	12,820	3,051	530	471	559	75	1,105	321	471	462	1,254
	Tirumangalam	...	9,740	893	4,337	10.953	228	165	295	356	55	706	105	163	158	426
	Melur	...	3,131	617	1,447	2.352	535	199	260	489	22	771	76	230	42	348
	Dindigul	...	3.079	192	1.885	1.885	1,446	395	140	234	3	377	167	355	762	1,284
	Pulney	...	63,030	4,775	49,466	51,768	5,187	1,052	3,265	6,562	46	9,873	648	999	1,372	3,019
	Periacolam	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,899	1,539	261	...	...	...	...	128	294	270	692
	Shivaganga	...	...	...	22	22	581	170	...	...	...	...	161	352	240	753
	Total ...		1,43,748	1,09,575	7,074	66,079	88,700	12,570	2,772	4,431	8,200	201	12,832	1,606	2,864	3,306	7,776
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly		5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur		...	5	5	5	3,728	47	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Sattur		...	8,470	94	4,459	5,071	244	35	68	12	...	80	21	46	24	91
	Senkaranainarkovil		...	...	...	...	3,475	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ottapidaram		...	5,584	329	4,337	4,387	1,701	169	225	137	20	382	90	226	154	470
	Nangunery		...	...	...	...	50	19	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
	Tinnevelly		...	...	...	...	...	28	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
	Tenkasi		...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ambasamudram		...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		64,200	14,059	428	8,801	16 711	2,209	209	293	149	20	462	116	273	179	568
Chingleput.	Madrantakam		...	32.526	384	12,916	14,961	974	56	365	365	17	747	50	100	134	284
	Conjeveram		...	28,237	28	13,783	19.941	3.632	194	207	43	...	250	281	449	9 0	1.630
	Chingleput		...	12.498	840	3,501	11,844	2.102	141	622	509	338	1,469	226	261	562	1,049
	Trivellore		...	62,405	2,172	42,480	47.358	622	120	648	567	27	1.242	100	141	131	372
	Saidapett		...	49,840	1.790	23,939	56,427	23,451	2,300	655	921	248	1.824	847	1,588	2,750	5,185
	Ponnery		...	26,262	1,410	37,578	51,210	1,807	983	737	660	100	1,497	601	872	448	1,921
	Total ...		1,95,365	2,11,768	6,624	1,34,197	2,01.741	32,588	3,794	3.234	3,065	730	7,029	2,105	3.411	4,925	10,441
Nellore.	Gudur		...	38,841	428	30.272	30.272	8.755	439	324	356	161	841	136	220	497	853
	Rapur		...	30,385	656	22.280	22.280	3.955	447	228	196	60	484	168	253	434	855
	Nellore		...	14,302	358	15.773	15,773	13.114	900	184	269	59	512	705	940	1,494	3,139
	Atmakore		...	98,495	350	92,551	92.551	15.531	185	340	439	89	868	134	350	320	804
	Kavali		...	98.750	5,962	1,29.572	1.29,572	11.261	934	3.227	5.772	2,007	11,006	183	445	2,115	2.743
	Udayagiri		...	1,20,387	5.367	1,47.174	1,47,174	5.329	1,074	2,451	4,812	2,618	9.881	309	657	1,501	2,467
	Kandukur		...	90,225	623	89.921	89,921	4.561	34	439	785	101	1,325	66	145	244	455
	Kanigiri		...	34,000	152	33,368	33,368	1.576	209	52	82	14	148	67	170	122	359
	Ongole		...	790	...	184	184	2,606	166	...	...	..	...	100	130	183	413
	Addanki division		...	9,440	390	10,606	10.606	598	80	160	392	67	619	19	31	401	451
	Darsi division		...	8,000	1,066	10,418	10,418	63	12	415	701	364	1,480	9	5	...	14
	Podile division		...	5,600	50	5,517	5,517	860	59	...	...	...	...	35	78	26	139
	Venkatagiri		...	...	...	...	...	3,783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	Sullurpetta		...	...	...	...	...	2,311	1,000	...	...	...	...	557	1,067	1,214	2,838
	Naidupetta		...	34,000	681	30,046	30,046	3,346	860	423	501	204	1,128	268	512	1,121	1,901
	Total ...		9,53,000	5,83,215	16,083	6,17,682	6,17,682	77,649	6,399	8,243	14,305	5,744	28,292	...	...	...	18,431
Malabar	Wynaad		5,520	5,000	1	149	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 5th May 1877—(Concluded).

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 5th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	30,389	1,518	21,964	32,549 1,411	270	47	1,355	963	743	2,061	41	43	2,744	2,828	
	Chendragiri	...	20,355	59	7,010	7,570	366	46	113	195	28	336	25	50	42	117	
	Palmanair	...	23,312	808	9,490	23,603 2 627	259	123	754	978	65	1,797	92	115	430	637	
	Gudiattam	...	38,198	1,571	10,482	10,637 513	110	15	373	729	35	1,137	8	3	2	13	
	Vellore	...	85,433	5,167	54,627	62,285 1,822	877	353	1,517	3,506	1,873	6,896	402	376	271	1,049	
	Poloor	...	22,935	1,411	3,673	3,673 37	356	215	563	1,593	302	2,458	...	...	1,459	1,459	
	Wandewash	...	24,152	544	971	971 21	117	30	589	1,010	299	1,898	2	2	596	600	
	Arcot	...	57,356	2,439	29,638	31,335 1,766	388	...	1,530	1,966	104	3,600	...	...	...	...	
	Wallajah	...	81,202	3,700	38,755	38,755 85	9	9	2,129	4,093	417	6,639	356	430	318	1,104	
	Trippathy	...	15,053	788	3,505	3,555	398	146	320	470	131	921	112	100	322	534	
	Narayanavanam	...	27,188	1,451	9,604	9,753 65	263	14	2,044	1 046	1,030	4,120	28	14	20	62	
	Kalastry	...	11,372	714	3,233	3,233 103	810	102	801	497	381	1,679	219	505	976	1,700	
	Kangundy	...	2,508	334	1,259	1,274	71	18	204	367	65	636	...	...	176	176	
	Arnee	...	2,000	143	143	143	5	5	60	120	60	240	29	36	9	74	
	Trittany	...	25,792	924	10,567	15,202	502	45	487	349	150	986	11	32	68	111	
	Arconum	...	68,499	47,091	59,486	59,486	142	7	3,525	5,089	843	9,457	6	4	19	29	
	Punganur	...	75,340	2,118	38,244	41,573 526	1,202	393	1,797	1,434	890	4,121	271	428	547	1,246	
	Maderpauk	...	1,855	396	1,112	1,669 47	1,246	286	366	275	101	742	238	247	619	1,104	
	Total ...	3,45,450	6,12,939	71,176	3,03,763	3,56,319	7,391	1,854	18,527	24,680	7,517	50,724	1,840	2.385	8,618	12,843	
	Villupuram	...	300	6	6	1,496	...	...	19	17	7	43	...	...	...	...	
	Tindivanam	...	150	41	105	250	129	107	96	27	...	123	41	32	20	93	
	Trinomalai	...	4,716	163	2,729	2,734	641	357	127	243	10	380	367	405	509	1,281	
	Chengam	...	...	...	...	...	443	101	...	...	...	...	55	182	295	532	

South Arcot.	Merkanum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gingee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5
	Trickolore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4
	Vanoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	29	...	...	...	...	12	9	1	22
	Tittangudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhownagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12
	Ellavandoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4
	Chillumburum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	18
	Kullakurchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	18	...	...	...	...	6	6	8	20
	Total	...		15,000	5,166	210	2,840	4,480	1,413	622	242	287	17	546	497	645	849	1,991

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
11th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 5th May 1877.

DISTRICTS.	ROAD WORKS.						IRRIGATION WORKS.			MISCELLANEOUS			TOTAL.		
	ORIGINAL WORKS.			REPAIRS.											
	Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.	
		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week	To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,571	61,640	..	..	..	..	1,571	61,640
Nellore	4,68,600	13,929	5,12,333	1,500	..	1,661	71,500	167	64,045	41,615	1,987	39,643	5,83,215	16,083	6,17,682
Cuddapah	13 27,333	29,387	11,53,641	68,313	2,774	86,828	1,06,389	4,292	87,083	1,13,165	2,923	1,31,642	16,15,200	39,376	14,59,194
Bellary	17,47,748	1,11,360	24,81,308	6,52,685	17,130	5,91,857	2,83,563	8,323	1,79,268	2,14,642	8,809	1,78,731	28,98,638	1,45,622	34,31,164
Kurnool	Telegraphic Summary received.														
Chingleput	81,374	1,808	53,351	9,000	317	8,025	71,034	2,347	51,580	50,360	2,152	21,241	2,11,768	6,624	1,34,197
North Arcot	2,54,243	52,133	1,65,769	45,142	2,516	21,267	38,635	2,711	9,259	2,74,919	13,816	1,07,463	6,12,939	71,176	3,03,763
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,166	210	2,840	5,166	210	2,840
Trichinopoly	No relief works in progress.														
Madura	50,200	3,244	42,721	3,530	180	352	43,257	2,019	15,280	12,588	1,631	7,726	1,09,575	7,074	66,079
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,420	86	4,368	5,639	342	4,433	14,059	428	8,801
Coimbatore	36,200	1,311	8,909	3,18,616	7,802	1,31,381	44,511	2,781	26,278	49,250	2,647	35,554	4,48,577	14,541	2,02,122
Salem	1,28,507	3,165	92,497	87,287	4,623	52,914	2,20,565	7,121	91,896	2,73,413	13,236	1,47,808	7,09,772	28,145	3,85,115
Malabar	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	5,000	1	149	5,000	1	149
Total ..	..	2,16,337	45,10,529	..	35,342	8,94,285	..	31,418	5,90,697	..	47,754	6,77,235	..	3,30,351	66,72,746

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
11th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secretary to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday the 5th May 1877.

Districts.	In Camps and Relief-houses.						Village relief.								Relief granted to children under 7 years of age at 3 pies a day		Total numbers relieved.				Total outlay on gratuitous relief.		Number of deaths during the week.
	Number of relief centres.	Numbers relieved.				Expenditure in the week.	Total number of villages in the taluk.	Number of inspection circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Numbers relieved.				Expenditure in the week.	Number.	Expenditure in the week.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In the week.	Up to the week.	
		Men.	Women.	Children	Total.					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.										
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.
Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Telegraphic summary received.															
Nellore ..	20	2,702	4,614	5,938	13,254 1,000	5,130	730	13	23	54	389	198	641	293	3,536	976	2,756	5,003	9,672	17,431 1,000	6,399	77,649	25
Cuddapah ..	19	1,714	2,163	2,179	6,056	3,226	1,269	36	515	1,495	1,962	2,106	5,563	2,403	13,191	1,154	3,209	4,125	17,476	24,810	6,788	38,163	68
Bellary ..	68	5,294	6,900	16,485	28,679	12,180	2,547	102	971	4,526	6,453	8,981	19,900	10,254	59,860	6,060	9,820	13,353	85,326	108,499	28,494	3,22,820	43
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	7,584	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	14,037	..	4[illegible],196	..	...	...	43,196	64,817	...	...	...
Chingleput ..	22	1,962	3,206	4,764	9,932	3,641	1,796	58	16	143	205	161	509	153	..	..	2,105	3,411	4,925	10,441	3,794	32,589	421
North Arcot..	12	1,540	2,028	2,150	5,718	1,049	3,324	16	75	300	357	921	1,578	375	5,547	430	1,840	2,385	8,618	12,843	1,854	7,391	15
South Arcot..	1	43	163	264	470	88	2,587	2	51	454	482	515	1,451	534	70	..	497	645	849	1,991	622	1,413	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Nil.*											
Madura ..	20	1,474	2,607	2,936	7,017	2,587	1,124	26	88	132	257	85	474	181	285	4	1,606	2,864	3,306	7,776	2,772	12,570	20
Tinnevelly ..	9	113	273	152	538	208	1,639	100	2	3	..	..	3	1	27	..	116	273	179	568	209	2 209	1
Coimbatore ..	47	1,763	3,355	3,192	8,310	2,294	1,343	17	99	841	1,601	1,880	4,322	1,211	..	..	2,604	4,956	5,072	12,632	3,505	13,428	18
Salem ..	11	1,605	2,316	2,468	6,389	4,361	4,263	98	2,917	10,516	19,493	22,844	52,853	15,516	1,178	142	12,121	21,809	26,490	60,420	20,019	98,643	160
Total ..	229	18,210	27,625	40,528	86 363 8,584	34,764	20,622	470	4,757	18,464	31,199	37,691	87,354 14,037	30 926	126,890	8,766	36,674	58,824	205,109	257,411 65,817	74,456	6,06,875	771

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
11th *May* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 6.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for relief works up to 10th May 1877, and expenditure up to 5th May 1877.

Number.	Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 5th May 1877.	
			On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Kistna	90,000	76,725	3,299
2	Nellore	9,53,000	6,17,682	77,649
3	Cuddapah	21,20,000	18,07,217	38,163
4	Bellary	50,16,000	41,97,195	3,22,820
5	Kurnool	37,21,000	36,74,167	1,13,360
6	Chingleput	1,95 365	2,01,741	32,588
7	North Arcot	3,45,450	3,56,319	7,391
8	South Arcot	15,000	4,480	1,413
9	Tanjore	10,000	*Nil*	
10	Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	
11	Madura	1,43,748	88,700	12,570
12	Tinnevelly	64,200	16,711	2,209
13	Coimbatore	4,00,000	2,74,665	13,428
14	Nilgiris	4,210	*Nil*	
15	Salem	5,61,000	4,38,455	98,643
16	Malabar	5,520	149	
	Total ...	1,36,49,493	1,17,56,918	7,23,533

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, MADRAS; 11th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

Agriculture and Horticulture.—Famine.

No. 444, dated 12th May 1877.

ERRATUM.—In last line of paragraph 5 of the Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated the 24th April 1877, relative to the utilization of the Public Works officers in Madras on relief works in certain districts, published at page 1245 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 5th instant, for "and in the distressed part of Poona 3·7," read "and in the distressed part of Poona 10·5."

No. 459, dated Simla, the 17th May 1877.

ERRATUM.—In column 2 of the 2nd of the two statements inserted in the margin of the 18th paragraph of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 418, dated the 5th May 1877, reviewing the detailed reports of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency, and published in the Extra Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the same date—

Against May *for* ...	...	... 11,871
read ...	...	... 213,471
„ July *for* ...	...	... 232,304
read ...	...	... 225,782

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17TH MAY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there has been good rain in Malabar and parts of Tinnevelly, and showers in South Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Salem, with slight rain in parts of Kistna, Bellary, Kurnool, North Arcot, Chingleput, Tanjore and Madura; the reported number on relief works is 702,737, which is exclusive of the labourers on the Nellore Canal, who are probably about 50,000 in number: excluding them from both weeks, the numbers now reported exceed those of last week by about 32,000: the chief increases are in Cuddapah 15,500, Bellary 11,400, and Salem 4,600: there is a decrease of 2 500 in Malabar: the numbers on gratuitous relief are 325,258, an increase of 5,419. In Mysore there has been no rain, and its failure is said to have intensified the distress: in Coorg the coffee crop is reported to be threatened: the numbers on relief works are 62,511 and gratuitously fed 94,873: the former are slightly less, the latter 7,000 more than last week. In Bombay there have been slight showers in parts of Khandesh, Belgaum and Dharwar: a little rain is also reported from Sind. In the Central Provinces light rain fell in five districts: the threshing of the *rabi* and the ploughings for the *kharif* are proceeding. In Berar there has been no rain: ploughing continues. No rain is reported from Central India. Showers have fallen in parts of Rajputana. In Bengal moderate rain is reported from almost all districts: prospects are good. In Assam good rain has fallen. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather is now settled and prospects are good. In the Punjab there have been light showers in many districts, but the weather has generally improved and prospects are more favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (May 14th)	1·0 in Tirur; ·45 in Palnad; *nil* elsewhere.	*Jonna*, *sajja*, maize, &c., sown after late rain are good but want rain prices slightly risen in Repalli and Gudivada, steady elsewhere; seers of Rs. 80 weight, rice 8·57, *cholum* 11·19, *raggi* 14·10, *cumboo* 11·18; import at Guntur from Godavery, rice 12·95 tons; 1,871 on relief works; 278, Guntur report wanting, fed gratuitously by Government; 1,386 by people; cholera seizures 107, deaths 47, small-pox and cattle disease in some taluks; fodder scarce; markets fairly supplied.
Nellore („ 15th)	*Nil*	Average prices, second sort rice 7·75 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·74, *raggi* 11·96, *cumboo* 9·70; imports by sea on behalf of Government none, on behalf of merchants, rice 334 tons, *raggi* 1 ton, *cholum* 16 tons; imports by merchants into the town of Nellore by road, rice 32 tons, *cholum* 3 tons, *raggi* 12 tons; number on district relief works 28,016, number on canal for week ended 5th May, as per district engineer's return received yesterday, 49,102, his return for this week not received; number fed gratuitously 21,797; 76 deaths from cholera reported; cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery and diarrhœa prevalent in some taluks; cholera prevailing among coolies that have come from the west; water-supply insufficient over the greater part of the district, so much so as to cause great anxiety in Gudur and Polur, and anxiety in Venkatagiri; prospects of cattle same as in last week.
Cuddapah ...	*Nil*	Average prices, seers per rupee, second sort rice 7·49, *cholum* 8·76, *raggi* 9·42, *cumboo* 8·94; people on relief works 70,337, gratuitously fed 28,726; cholera deaths 311; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 655.
Bellary (May 15th)	·5 at Gooty; slight shower at Tadpatri.	Average price of second sort rice 7·27, boiled rice at Bellary 7·83, *cholum* or great millet 8·09, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 9·01, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·47, *cumboo* 7·96 seers of 80 tolas; import 902 tons; accounts from 1 railway station only; 245,266 persons on relief works; increase as compared with return for previous week 11,468, this is owing to the increasing pressure of the famine; 119,738 gratuitously fed; increase as compared with return for previous week 12,312, this is chiefly due to the payment of 3 pies to the children of coolies employed on relief works, but also to an increase in the numbers in relief houses; 2,989 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera decreasing but still in all taluks; small-pox and fever prevalent, but the former decreasing; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*concluded.*		
Kurnool (May 15th)	·1 in Ramalkota; *nil* elsewhere.	Weather close and trying now; water-supply good; slight fresh continues in Tumbudra; paddy in Nandial taluks being harvested; cholera throughout, but in Markapur abated, small-pox and fever general, cattle continue dying for want of fodder; cholera seizures 90, deaths 54; second sort rice per rupee in Imperial seers 7·27, *cholum* 8·10, *raggi* 9·81, *cumboo* 8·74; number on relief works 204,858, gratuitously fed 61,049, including 40,752 children under 7 years and 13,394 people fed by village heads; import Government grain 73 tons, private 205 tons; in the taluks the net decrease of coolies is 114, fluctuations in numbers great in some taluks either owing to emigration or fresh admissions; decrease in village relief attributable to improved checks; physique of coolies indifferent.
North Arcot („ „)	0·18, average of two stations.	Average prices in Government seers second sort of rice per rupee 7·9, *cholum* 9·3, *raggi* 9 7, *cumboo* 8·5; relief works' coolies 45,797; persons gratuitously fed 11,851, decrease not explained; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some places; pasture scarce; cattle still dying of starvation in some parts.
Chingleput („ „)	Slight rain fell in some parts of the Trivalore and Conjeveram taluks.	Prices of rice second sort 8·79, *raggi* 10·99, *cholum* 9·95, *cumboo* 10·78; imports rice 169·75, *raggi* 39·12 tons; cholera prevalent more or less in all taluks; small-pox and fever in some, dysentery in others; condition of cattle poor; deaths occurring from disease in some taluks; pasturage *nil*; water failing and dry fodder very scarce and expensive; on relief works 6,146; gratuitous relief 12,894.
South Arcot („ „)	·78; in Tricalore and Kolacoorchy 1·5; ·1 in Trinamally.	Rice second sort 9 seers, *cumboo* 11¾, *raggi* 11½, *cholum* 11, little dearer owing chiefly to absence of rain; number employed last day of week 1,627, gratuitously fed last day at Chengam 1,151, in villages 2,015; children paid 3 pies; people generally healthy; deaths from cholera 326 out of 375 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture deficient.
Tanjore („ „)	Slight rain in some villages of Tanjore taluks.	Prices seers, rice 8¼, *raggi* 10 13/16, *cumboo* 10½, *cholum* 10 5/16; imports by sea, rice 2,445 tons; relief works none; deaths from cholera 111, small-pox almost throughout the district; cattle disease in Tanjore, Combaconum, Mayaveram and Sheally taluks with some loss of life; fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ „)	·47	Second sort rice 7 9/10 seers, *cholum* 16⅘, *raggi* 11, *cumboo* 10⅔; import of grains for week ending Saturday 97 tons; no relief works; gratuitously fed on 12th instant by public subscription 2,349; deaths from cholera 199, from small-pox 65; pasture and health of cattle unchanged.
Madura („ „)	Slight fall at Palany and Periacolum.	Rice second sort 8⅖, *cholum* 9⅓, *raggi* 10, import, rice 2,703 tons, other grains 164; number on relief works 13,476, number fed gratuitously 8,286; cholera continues, deaths 285; cattle disease in some taluks.
Tinnevelly („ „)	Heavy rain in Tenkasi and Satur; slight fall in 5 taluks.	A few tanks received partial supplies; standing crops in good condition except in two taluks, 327 deaths to 429 attacks; cattle disease in three taluks with mortality; heat severe; prices rising slightly, average prices per rupee, second sort rice 8¾ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 13½, *cumboo* 11 and *raggi* 11½; import of grain, rice 491 tons; number on relief works 818; number gratuitously fed 677.
Coimbatore („ „)	·10 at Coimbatore on 7th and 8th; ·20 at Collegal on 7th; ·25 at Erode; ·50 at Bhowany; ·25 at Dharpuram; ·10 at Oodoomulpetta; showers in parts of Palladum, Sattiamangalum and Erode taluks on 7th.	Prices rising, rice second sort 7·61, *cholum* 8·62, *raggi* 9·20, *cumboo* 9; imports estimated, rice 682 tons, other grains 410; severe cholera in all taluks, attacks 1,133, deaths 945; fever and small-pox prevalent; no cultivation except to a small extent under wells; some crops on *punjah* and well lands are suffering from want of rain; cattle poor, losses in Collegal and Sattiamangalum; fodder and water scarce; on relief works 23,770; no deterioration in physique of work people reported; gratuitously relieved 15,996; increase due to opening of relief houses to meet local distress.
Salem („ „)	·31	Prices, rice 7⅝, *raggi* 8⅝, *cumboo* 8, cholum 8 9/16; import of all grains 1,300; number on relief works 57,600; number gratuitously fed 40,800, number fed by private charity 800; cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number falling off 30 per cent. due to erroneous entry in Oossoor return.
Malabar („ „)	1·38, average of 7 taluks.	Rainfall not quite sufficient in some places for first crop cultivation; markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 6,475, *raggi* 8, *cholum* 556 tons; exports, rice 1,023 and *raggi* 750 tons; prices of rice stationary in Cherakal, Wynaad, Walluvanaad and Cochin, and slightly risen elsewhere, highest 7¼ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10¾ in Cochin, average 10⅔ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 10⅛ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 13¼; small-pox in 8 taluks; cholera in all except Cochin, deaths from latter 279; cattle healthy; pasture good in Cochin and improving everywhere; 3,155 coolies on Kolathur roads.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged; exports of grain by rail from Madras 9,165 tons during week ending 12th May.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (May 17th)		
Sind—(May 16th)		
Kurrachee ...	·01 in Kurrachee.	Total fall since 1st January 1·69 in Manora; 2·25 in Sehwan; 1·35 in Joruck; freshes in Gaj; river at Kotri on 14th 10 feet 9 inches, 7 inches higher than last year; 5 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee.
Shikárpur ...	...	Rather hot; river high; public health good.
Hyderabad ...	...	No change.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Slight rain on 9th.	Weather warm; peshras crops healthy.
Guzerat—(May 16th)		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather warm; small-pox in Dholka.
Kaira ...	...	Weather very hot; cotton-picking completed.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	·20 to ·50 in eastern talukas.	Hail-storms at Taloda; small-pox and fever continue; water-supply very scanty in some places.
Násik ...		Two deaths from cholera in Yeola.
Konkan—(May 16th)		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera continues in 4 talukas; small-pox in almost all talukas.
Deccan—(May 16th)		
Poona ...	...	Cattle disease in Khed, Sirur and Haveli talukas; cholera and small pox as last reported.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in 7 talukas, cases 87, deaths 37.
Sholapur ...	...	18 deaths from cholera; weather hot.
Satara ...	...	20 deaths from cholera on Islámpur tank, and 8 on Nahr tank, total deaths in the district 345; small-pox in three talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country—(May 16th)		
Belgaum ...	A little rain fell in three villages in Athni taluka.	99 deaths from cholera on 10th.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain at Dharwar, Muridargi and Bankapur; average fall ·29.	Cholera prevalent, deaths 187.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevalent, deaths 51.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera cases 354, deaths 215; small-pox in Baghalkot taluka.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—(May 16th)		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot and cloudy; general health good.
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather and health same as before.
Baroda ...	...	Small-pox has decreased since last week.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot throughout the presidency; cholera decreasing in Southern Mahratta Country, but continuing in parts of the Deccan and Tanna, where also small-pox is prevalent.
Bengal— (May 17th)		
Chittagong ...	·90	Cholera still prevails on a diminished scale.
Noakholly ...	1·50	Health of the district much improved.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	·39	
Hill Tipperah ...	2·76	Still some cases of cholera at Agartala.
Backergunge ...	·31	Still much sporadic cholera and fever; cattle are healthy, in one thána disease is reported to have appeared among them.
Furreedpore ...	·89; Goalundo ·60; Madareepore ·7; Rajbári ·41.	
Dacca ...	1·11	Cholera decreased except in thána Roopgunge.
Tipperah ...	1·32	
Mymensingh ...	2·36	
24-Pergunnahs ...	Return not received.	
Jessore ...	·37	
Nuddea ...	·29	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Moorshedabad ...	·62; Aurungabad ·38.	Cholera prevalent in parts.
Pubna ...	1·18	
Rajshahye ...	·49	Cases of cholera in nearly all thánas, but they have not been severe in any part except in Lukhunhatee.
Bogra ...	·65	
Maldah ...	2·14	Cholera much worse; 386 deaths, of which 276 in Shibganj and Kalachuck thánas, 138 in each; a native doctor has been sent and a special man asked for from the Deputy Surgeon-General.
Dinagepore ...	·03; ·81 in Roygunge.	Cholera somewhat abating.
Rungpore ...	1·46; 2·47 in Gaibanda; 2 37 in Bagdogra; 1·43 in Kurigram.	Cholera disappeared from Kurigram sub-division, but stated to be prevalent in Bhabániganj in Gaibanda sub-division.
Cooch Behar ...	2·24; Dinháta; 2 83; Mátabhánga 1·85.	A few isolated cases of cholera, but no regular outbreak as yet.
Jalpáiguri ...	·17	
Darjeeling ...	·71	
Midnapore ...	·03	
Howrah ...	·32	
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Cholera and cattle disease still exist.
Burdwan ...	·37; Culna ·29; Boodbood 1·12; Rancegunge ·24; Jehanabad ·66.	Cholera abated, but fever prevalent.
Bankoora ...	·92	
Beerbhoom ...	·17	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·43; Deoghur 1·08; Godda ·26; Rajmehal ·9.	
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil* ·35 in previous week.	Health improved.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*; ·31 in Begoo Serai; ·42 in Jamooee.	Cholera prevalent slightly in several parts.
Purneah ...	·25; 1·68 in Kissengunge; 1·90 in Arrareah.	Cholera prevalent in Dhámdaha and in the eastern thánas.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported from Hajeepore and Seetamurhee sub-divisions.
Sarun ...	·22; Sewan ·15.	General health good, but cholera in a mild form has broken out in the town and some villages in the interior.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox still reported.
Patna ...	·03	Sporadic cases of cholera throughout the district.
Gya ...	·10; Nowáda ·15.	
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Health good
Hazáribágh ...	1·47	Cases of small-pox still reported.
Lohardugga ...	·71; Palamow ·45.	Public health good, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox in Palamow.
Manbhoom ...	·74	
Singhbhoom ...	·90	District healthy.
Balasore ...	·99	Cholera on the decline.
Cuttack ...	·55	
Poorea ...	·67; Khoordah 2·11	Public health good
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in most districts, and the prospects of the crops have much benefited by it.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (May 16th)	...	Weather dry and hot.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Nothing new to report.
Jhansi („ 17th)	...	Weather now clear and seasonable.
Agra („ 16th)	·1 to ·5	
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear.
Bareilly („ „)	...	Weather clear and seasonable.
Almora („ 14th)	...	Weather cleared since 9th, only two partial storms since.
Lucknow („ 16th)	...	Nothing particular.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather more seasonable; grain being threshed out.
Fyzabad („ „)	...	Weather seasonably hot; sugarcane irrigation going on.
		General Remarks.—Cessation of storms and rain is generally reported; heat is increasing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab— (May 16th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Health good; harvest over.
Hissar ...	Occasional slight showers.	Stormy weather; harvesting in progress; *kharif* ploughing commenced; health generally good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Jullundur ...	·1	Crops reaped; fever about.
Lahore ...	·1	Health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	·2	Crops partially damaged by rain; health good.
Mooltan ...	1·0	Crops considerably damaged; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·5	Health and harvest good.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good and weather becoming more settled.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (May 12th)	·84	Cloudy and hot; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Sambalpur ...	·08	Sugarcane not so good as usual; health good; prices steady.
Biláspur ...	...	Sugarcane good; slight fever; prices rising.
Raipur ...	...	Threshing *rabi* continues; cholera continues; prices steady.
Bálaghát ...	...	Cloudy and hot; threshing *rabi* continues; cattle disease prevalent; health good; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	...	Cloudy and close; some grain damaged by previous week's rain; health good; prices stationary.
Chánda (May 13th)	...	Hot; cattle disease and small-pox continue; prices rising.
Betúl („ 14th)	...	*Rabi* threshing concluded; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Bhandára („ 15th)	·35	Threshing and winnowing *rabi* continue; fever, small-pox, and cholera continue; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 16th)	...	Cloudy and close; threshing *rabi* completed; *kharif* ploughing continues; health good; prices rising.
Wardha ...	...	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Nimár ...	...	Oppressive; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Hoshangabad ...	·09	Cloudy and close; small-pox continues; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Hot; *rabi* slightly damaged by late rain and hail-storm; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and warm; threshing and winnowing progressing; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Threshing and winnowing progressing; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Threshing and winnowing continue; health good; prices rising.
Mandla ...	·04	Threshing continues; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	Winnowing progressing; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in 5 districts; ground is being prepared for *kharif* sowing; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent in most districts; prices rising.
British Burma— (May 17th)		
Arrakan Division ...	...	Seven deaths from cholera in Akyab town; cholera and cattle disease in Nuaf township in the Akyab district; public health good in Kyoukphyoo and Sandoway districts.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	A few deaths from choleraic diarrhœa in Twantay.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	...	Public health normal; 1 death from cholera in town, 19 in district; slight cattle disease.
Henzada ...	...	Slight cattle disease in Tahpoon and Mengyee townships; 3 deaths from cholera in Zaloon; otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Two deaths from cholera in Prome town; otherwise healthy.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Three deaths from cholera in Thayetmyo, 11 in Myedai.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Cholera in Moulmein; small-pox in Tounghoo; health good in Shwegyeen district.
Assam—		
Gauháti (May 17th)	2·34	Clear hot days; violent bursts of stormy weather at night with heavy rain; *asu* and *bao* cultivation nearly complete; *salee* cultivation commenced; tea manufacture in progress; a few cases of diarrhœa reported in the station.
Sylhet ...	1·38	Sowings of *ous* and *amun* going on; prices unchanged; some fever, small-pox and cholera remains.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 17th)		
Mysore ...	*Nil*	Failure of timely rain has intensified distress in nearly all districts, and in Coorg the coffee crop is threatened; prices of food grains have risen; ordinary rice selling in Bangalore at 13 lbs. per rupee; deaths from cholera in Mysore Province 1,240, in Coorg 75; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved is in—
Coorg ...	·03	

Bangalore district including town ...	6,581	and 50,325
Kolar	6,534	„ 11,753
Túmkúr	4,676	„ 12,952
Mysore	798	„ 3,649
Hassan	1,320	„ 4,099
Shimoga	1,028	„ 1,072
Kadur	1,419	„ 1,288
Chitaldroog	9,996	„ 9,735
Total ...	32,352	and 94,873

excluding those employed by the Professional Department, daily average of which is 30,159.

At page 1089 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, 21st April 1877, opposite Peshawar in the rainfall column for "·3" read "3·0."

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Amráoti	(May 17th)	...	Ploughing continued; small-pox still prevalent; cholera decreasing.
Central India—			
Indore	(May 16th)	...	Weather seasonable.
Gwalior	(„ „)	...	
Neemuch	(„ „)	...	Health good.
Rutlam	(„ „)	...	
Sutna	(„ „)	...	
Rajputana—			
Abu	(May 17th)	Slight showers.	Sultry and close with occasional clouds.
[illegible]	(„ 13th)	·05	Frequent storms during week; health good.
Marwar	(„ 12th)	·75	Cloudy and stormy; temperature low for season; health good.
Meywar	(„ 11th)	[illegible]	Stormy and high winds; some damage to crops during harvest by [illegible]; small-pox much less.
Bikanir	(„ 9th)	Light showers at Bikanir; good rain in neighbourhood and districts.	Weather hot, dust-storms; no epidemic; grain prices rising.
Harowtee	(„ 12th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Deoli	(„ 18th)	...	
Tonk	(„ „)	·5	
Kotah	(„ „)	1·3	
Jhallawar	(„ „)	...	Windy; health good.
Ajmere	(„ 17th)	...	Weather turned hot; small-pox still rampant.
Jeypore	(„ „)	...	Crops prospects unchanged; small-pox disappearing; weather becoming more seasonable.
Ulwar	(„ 16th)	...	Weather becoming settled and warm, but no hot winds yet.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 21.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1877. [Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General. *(Nothing for publication).*

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22. *(Nothing for publication.)*

SUPPLEMENT No. 21.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 21st May 1877.

No. 448.—With reference to Notification No. 306, dated 29th March last, the following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is published for general information :—

No. 36 (Public), dated London, the 29th March 1877.

MY LORD,—I have to inform Your Excellency in Council that Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. Robert Eyles Egerton, C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in succession to Sir Henry Davies.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) SALISBURY.

No. 451.—The services of Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Nagpur Division in the Central Provinces, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st May 1877.

No. 796.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel P. Wheeler are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces for appointment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Bareilly.

PATENTS.

The 23rd May 1877.

No. 28.—Specifications of the under-mentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, at the Presidency, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 85 of 1876.—Mr. D. Hawkesworth, of Acacia Valley Tannery, in the County of Digby, Tanner, and Mr. H. Colford, of the City of Halifax, Insurance Agent, both in the Province of Nova Scotia and Dominion of Canada, for improvements in spark-arresters.

No. 97 of 1876.—William Martin, the younger, Director, David Russell Dawson, Secretary, both of Laing's Patent Overhead Hand Stitch Sewing Machine Company, "Limited," and Robert Orchar, Engineer, all of Dundee, in the County of Forfar, North Britain, for improvements in Laing's Overhead Sewing Machine.

No. 98 of 1876.—Mr. H. J. Cole, of Wandsworth Road, in the County of Surrey, England Engineer, for improvements in apparatus con

nected with cleansing the bottoms of ships and other submerged structures.

No. 3 of 1877.—Mr. E. Korting, of Hanover, in the German Empire, and of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, in England, Engineer, for improvements in the mode of and apparatus for forcing and raising liquids and for other useful purposes.

No. 6 of 1877.—Mr. J. Lewtas, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, lamp manufacturer, for improvements in apparatus for lighting, heating and cooking purposes.

No. 11 of 1877.—Mr. A. Butler, of Durbhungah, Tirhoot, Civil Engineer, for an improvement in apparatus required for the manufacture of indgo.

No. 21 of 1877.—Mr. W. Adams, one of the Deputy Registrars of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, residing at Bombay, for fusing metals, melting ores, melting or vetrifying mineral substances, baking bricks, tiles, bread, &c., cooking food, generating steam in boilers for driving machinery, the cremation of deceased Hindus and others, and for most of the purposes for which heat is generally used, by solar heat.

No. 22 of 1877.—Mr. J. C. Kinmond, Manufacturer of Leamington, in the County of Warwick, England, at present of Calcutta, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for rolling tea leaves.

No. 24 of 1877.—Mr. J. W. Brown, of No. 18, Leadenhall Street, London, England, Electrician, for improvements in Electric Telegraphs.

No. 25 of 1877.—Mr. G. Allan, Civil Engineer, and J. W. Brown, Electrician, both of No. 18 Leadenhall Street, England, for improvements in Electric Telegraphs.

No. 28 of 1877.—Mr. R. F. Strong, of Sunderland, in the County of Durham, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland known as England, Timber Merchant, for improved machinery for making patent safety railway keys for securing railway rails to the chairs.

No. 31 of 1877.—Captain G. H. Marshall, of Weedon, in the County of Northampton, England, Royal Artillery, for improvements in apparatus for working punkhas.

No. 33 of 1877.—Mr. F. A. Bonnefin, of the Mauritius, at present residing at the Royal Hotel, Blackfriars Bridge, London, for improvements in extracting and treating juice from sugarcanes and other vegetable substances.

No. 34 of 1877.—Mr. J. Holloway, of the firm of Holloway Brothers, of Jeffrey's Square, in the City of London, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called England, Merchant, for certain improvements in the production of metals or metallic alloys and in the process employed therefor.

No. 35 of 1877.—Mr. J. Gordon, of No. 67 Strand, London, for improvements in signals and signalling.

No. 39 of 1877.—Mr. W. Greig, at present residing at No. 22, Park Street, Calcutta, for drying tea by heat instead of by charcoal as heretofore generally done, and for preparing green leaf for rolling.

No. 184.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the extension for a period of seven years from 19th February 1878 of the term of the exclusive privilege granted to Major-General Francis Applegath, late of the Madras Staff Corps, on 19th February 1864, in respect of his invention for iron anicuts and iron undersluices.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 23rd May 1877.

No. 321.—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, Colonel Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, C.S.I., who vacated his appointment on the 27th February last on admission to Colonel's allowances, is reappointed to be Surveyor General of India from the same date, and permitted to retain office up to the 31st December 1877.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 25th May 1877.

No. 7 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

AFRICA, GULF OF ADEN.

Intended exhibition of light at Port Berberah.

The Egyptian Government has notified that, on and after the 1st June 1877, it is intended to exhibit a light from the lighthouse now under construction at Port Berberah.

The light will be a *fixed white dioptric* light of the 4th order, elevated 76 feet above the level of high water, and in clear weather should be visible from a distance of 14 miles.

The lighthouse is on the mainland. Position as given, latitude 10° 23′ N., longitude 45° 7′ E.

Vessels making for the port at night will, by keeping the light to the eastward of South (magnetic), avoid the spit extending from Ras Tamar.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 21st May 1877.

JOHN HENRY ELLIS, *Staff Comdr.*, R. N.,
Deputy Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

By Order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts: Port Berberah, No. 675; Jibul Jarne to Sayara, &c., No. 283 *b*; Gulf of Aden, No. 6 *b*; Juba Islands to Muscat, &c., No. 598, and Indian Ocean, Sheet 2, No. 748 *b*: also Admiralty Gulf of Aden Pilot, page 58; the Admiralty Light List for 1877, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, page 114.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 25th May 1877.

No. 56*J*.—The Assistant Commissioners of Ajmere and Mhairwarra for the time being appointed to be Magistrates of the 1st Class, are invested with the powers of a Magistrate of a district for the purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure within their respective jurisdictions.

MILITARY.

The 19th May 1877.

No. 48*M*.—PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions are made in the Infantry Branch, Deolee Irregular Force, with effect from 9th April 1877:—

Jemadar Ram Roop Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Muttra Pursad, deceased.

Havildar Mungulla to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Roop Sing, promoted.

POLITICAL.

The 22nd May 1877.

No. 1157*P*.— Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. William Thorburn as Consular Agent for Italy at Kurrachee.

No. 1159*P*.—With reference to a Notification of the Government of Bombay in the Judicial Department, No. 823, dated 5th February 1877, prohibiting the transport of arms, military stores, lead, sulphur, saltpetre, gunpowder, or other ammunition from the Island of Bombay, or from any place in the territories under the Government of Bombay to any other place in the said territories, except according to the rules and conditions therein specified, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the Notification of this Department, No. 14, dated 7th January 1869, on the same subject.

GENERAL.

The 19th May 1877.

No. 1283*G*.—Surgeon R. E. Ross, 20th Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelcund Political Agency, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 21st May 1877.

No. 1291*G*.—LEAVE.—Surgeon-Major W. H. Colvill, Surgeon of the Baghdad Political Agency, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 5th November 1876.

The 22nd May 1877.

No. 1301*G*.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Berkeley, Political Agent, 2nd Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 1st Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Miles proceeding on furlough.

No. 1302*G*.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Vice-Consul at Bussora, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class, and is posted to Muscat, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Miles proceeding on furlough.

No. 1304*G*.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon N. J. Halpin, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, to officiate as medical officer in charge of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon W. Beatson.

The 24th May 1877.

No. 1350*G*.—LEAVE.—In supersession of Notification of this Department, No. 183G, dated 26th January 1877, the privilege leave for three months granted therein to Mr. R. B. Shaw, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, and British Joint Commissioner, Ladakh, is converted into six months' special leave on private affairs.

The 25th May 1877.

No. 1373*G*.—With reference to Resolution of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 674P., dated 27th March 1877, directing certain changes in the Administration of the district of Ajmere and Mhairwarra, the following

appointments are made, with effect from 1st June 1877 :—

Mr. Leslie Saunders to be Commissioner of Ajmere and Mhairwarra and Resident of the 3rd Class.

Mr. James White to be Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere and Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain J. H. Lassalle to be Assistant Commissioner of Mhairwarra and Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant Donald Robertson to be Cantonment Magistrate of Nusseerabad and Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

No. 1374*G*.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain A. Conolly, 2nd in Command, Erinpoora Irregular Force, to officiate as 2nd in Command, Meywar Bheel Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major Gunning.

Captain R. H. F. Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain Conolly.

No. 1376*G*.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Major A. G. Mayne, Captain F. H. Maitland will officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class.

No. 1381*G*.—Major C. Hayter, Madras Staff Corps, to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class, and as Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, with effect from 9th March 1877, *vice* Major Mayne on furlough, or until further orders.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 25th May 1877.

No. 833.—Mr. H. G. H. Keene is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st May 1877.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 25th May 1877.

No. 869.—Mr. L. G. Hynes is appointed to officiate as Master of Her Majesty's Mint at Bombay during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. White, R.E., or until further orders.

Mr. Hynes received charge of the office of Master of Her Majesty's Mint at Bombay from Lieutenant-Colonel White, afternoon, on the 8th May 1877.

No. 887.—*Silver received and coined in the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the calendar year* 1877 :—

	Bullion or Coin received.		
	From the Paper Currency Department (petty amounts) from Government Officers.	From Merchants.	Coined and examined.
In the month of April 1877.			
Calcutta	36,38,470	731	29,74,411
Bombay	59,45,603	..	1,00,19,063
TOTAL ..	95,84,073	731	1,29,93,474
First four months.			
Calcutta	92,76,878	731	1,06,02,794
Bombay	3,00,38,547	..	2,61,09,740
TOTAL ..	3,93,15,425	731	3,67,12,534

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1877.

	Gold.			Silver.			Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net.	Imports.	Exports.	Net.	Imports.	Exports.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of April	23,91,801	7,840	23,83,961	92,66,179	4,21,652	88,44,527	1,16,57,980	4,29,492	1,12,28,488
First four months	99,59,833	60,966	98,98,867	4,01,07,746	55,05,757	3,46,01,989	5,00,67,079	55,66,723	4,45,00,356

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 25th May 1877.

No. 847.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as cases (*b*1) and (*b*2) under Section 39 of the Civil Pension Code :—

(*b*1). Any officer appointed to be Chairman of the Commissioners of the town of Calcutta, Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, or President of the Municipal Commission for the town of Madras. The exemption of these officers from the operation of the rules in this chapter is held to be a substantial contribution by the Government to Municipal revenues granted in consideration of the fact that the Local Government retains in its own hand the nomination and appointment of officers to these offices.

(*b*2). Political officers employed in the Sawant Wari and Kolhapur States on the 18th August 1875, and also those who may be thereafter appointed to offices held by British officers in those States on the 18th August 1875.

No. 849.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added to Rule 13 under Section 38 of the Civil Pension Code :—

"except when an officer is exempted from the payment of the contribution prescribed in Section 38, *e.g.*, the Chairman of the Commissioners of the town of Calcutta, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, the President of the Municipal Commission for the town of Madras, and an officer holding political appointment in the Sawant Wari or Kolhapur State which was on the 18th August 1875 held by a British officer. In this case the saving should be paid to Government."

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th May 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 465.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major W. B. Beatson, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Nagpur, to be a Deputy Surgeon-General with temporary rank, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General E. C. Thorp, M.D., proceeding on furlough.

Surgeon-Major A. J. Dale, M.B., in medical charge, 1st Bengal Cavalry, to be a Deputy Surgeon-General with temporary rank, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General G. H. Ray, M.D., proceeding on furlough.

No. 466.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

Military, INDIA OFFICE;
No. 101. *London, 15th March* 1877.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—Para. 1. Mr. R. J. Taaffe, a successful candidate for the Indian Medical Service at the examination held in February last, having already gone through a course of instruction at the Army Medical School at Netley, has been exempted from undergoing a second course, and has been appointed a Surgeon on your establishment. His commission will be dated the 31st March 1877, but his relative position on the list of Surgeons will be determined hereafter.

2. In order that Mr. Taaffe may not obtain an undue advantage over the other candidates who are about to join at Netley, by being allowed to proceed to India before them, he will not be permitted to reckon as service for full pay pension the period he passed at the Army Medical School.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 467.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Lyndon Bolton Irwin, Bengal Staff Corps.	16th May 1877.
Lieutenant John Corse-Scott, Bengal Staff Corps.	

No. 468.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," the 20th April 1877, *page* 2676.

War Office, Pall Mall, 20th April 1877.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service to be Colonels in the army, *viz.*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Nedham, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 28th February 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Harington Hawes, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 7th January 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Browne William Ryall, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 14th January 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Dandridge, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 14th January 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Lewin Taverner, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 17th January 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Norman Maclean, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 26th January 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pritzler James Pakenham Wetherall, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 26th January 1877.

No. 469.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant E. M L. Inman, 10th Hussars, Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant C. G. Mansel, Bengal Staff Corps to be 2nd Squadron Officer, with effect from the 23rd March 1877.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant C. B. Brownlow, 1st Battalion, 17th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

No. 470.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Allahabad and Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps. To be Honorary Colonel.

The Hon'ble *Sir* G. E. W. Couper, Bart., K.C.S.I., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner for Oudh.

ARMY CIRCULARS.

No. 471.—In continuation of G. G. Orders, Nos. 780 and 837 of 1874, the following clause 38 of Army Circulars, dated the 1st March 1877, is declared applicable to India, and published for general information :—

This cancels G. G. O. No. 105 of 1877.

CLOTHING AND NECESSARIES.

Clothing.—Spurs.

Clause 38.—1. A pair of hunting spurs will be supplied free to all recruits joining Cavalry Regiments, Royal Horse Artillery, Riding Establishment Royal Artillery, mounted men of Field Brigades Royal Artillery, mounted men of the Royal Engineer Train, and mounted men of the Army Service Corps.

2. Hunting spurs will be required to last five years, the rowells being renewed when necessary at the expense of the men.

3. Hunting spurs that have been five years and upwards in wear will, if condemned as unserviceable by a Board of Survey, be replaced at the public expense, and instructions as to the disposal of the old spurs will be obtained from the Director of Clothing.

4. Hunting spurs in possession of men who are non-effective, of men transferred from one mounted corps to another, or transferred from

mounted to dismounted services, will be taken into the regimental store, and those that have not been five years in wear, will be retained for re-issue to recruits, or transfers from dismounted services, for the further periods of wear required of them. The remainder will be disposed of as directed in paragraph 3.

5. The date of issue of the hunting spurs in possession of each man will be shown against his name in the Annual Nominal Clothing Roll, which accompanies the Clothing Account, in the same manner as is prescribed for cloaks and great-coats.

6. Each recruit joining Cavalry Regiments, Royal Horse Artillery, Riding Establishment Royal Artillery, Royal Engineer Train, mounted men of Field Brigades Royal Artillery, and mounted men of the Army Service Corps, will also be supplied with a pair of swan-neck spurs as part of his kit.

7. Hunting and swan-neck spurs will be marked by the Armourer-Sergeant without charge, the ⅛ inch stamps supplied for marking iron being used for the purpose. He will also without charge fit the swan-neck spurs issued under paragraph 6.

8. Demands for the issue and exchange of spurs, together with all correspondence on the subject, will be addressed to the Director of Clothing, Army Clothing Department, Grosvenor-road, London, S. W.

9. Clause 14, Army Circulars, 1871, and Clause 89, Army Circulars, 1874, are hereby cancelled.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 472.—The services of Native Medical pupil Kûmar Ooddeen, No. 1246, admitted by G. G. O. No. 841 of 1876, are dispensed with.

EQUIPMENT TABLES.

No. 473.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 56 of 1875, the entry "Bellows, 20 lbs, 21″ × 11″, F S," at page 12 of the Equipment Tables for British Infantry, is to be erased, and the following substituted :—

"Bellows, smith's, small, 24 inch.
Frame, wood, for bellows, smith's."

No. 474.—ERRATUM—

In G. G. O. No. 409 of 1877, in the last line opposite "Weights, Avoirdupois, iron," for "¼ lbs. 1" read ¼ lbs. "2".

No. 475.—In G. G. O. No. 190 of 1877, for "No. 2 Mountain Battery" read No. "1" Mountain Battery.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 476.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Deputy Surgeon-General George Hutchinson Ray, M. D.,—medical certificate, for six months, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 872 of 1876.

Deputy Surgeon-General Edward Courtenay Thorp, M. D.,—medical certificate, for six months, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 872 of 1876.

Captain Augustus Keith Abbott, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 477.—The furlough granted to Captain W. A. Roberts, Remount Agent at the Presidency, in G. G. O. No. 410 of 1877, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 478.—The following extract from List No. 8, dated 27th April 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return to duty.

Captain R. McMeminey, Unattached.
" H. H. Cole, R.E.
Lieutenant-Colonel B. R., Branfill, Cavalry.

Granted extensions of leave.

Captain S. W. Jenner, R.E.,	6 months,	medical certificate.
Major H. M. Repton, S.C.,	2 "	private affairs.
Apothecary W. B. Grassby,	6 "	medical certificate.
Colonel W. W. H. Greathed, C B., R E., ...	6 "	" "
Colonel R. N. Tronson, S.C.,	6 "	" "
Major H. W Gordon, S.C.,	4 "	" "
Surgeon F. M. Mackenzie,	2 "	" "

No. 479.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Lloyd, Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to reside in England under the terms of G. G. O. No. 797 of 1872.

No. 480.—REGULATIONS—

G. G. O. No. 1316 of 1875.

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that furlough on medical certificate, under Rule 6 of the furlough Rules of 1875, does not count as service for pension until it has been paid off as provided for in the Rule.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 481.—ERRATUM—

In G. G. O. No. 274 of 1877, under the appointments of Colonel E. J. Lawder, opposite to "Deputy Quartermaster General," read *28th September* 1861, and opposite to Officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 28th Native Infantry," read *27th September* 1866, instead of the dates therein given.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 482.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, in supersession of G. G. O. No. 374 of 1st April 1873, that a British officer (including a Royal engineer officer returning to England after the expiration of his tour of service) proceeding from India to England under circumstances entitling him to a free passage, will, from the date he quits his station, if struck off pay and Indian allowances, be granted a daily personal allowance at the rate and under the conditions specified, to cover extra expenses incurred in travelling to the port of embarkation and during his necessary detention, at the port, awaiting embarkation.

2. The rates are as follow :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For a General officer ...	10	0	0
" Field " ...	7	8	0
" other officers ...	5	0	0

3. The issue of the above rates will be regulated by substantive rank in the case of a combatant officer, and by relative rank in the case of medical officer or veterinary surgeon.

4. The foregoing rates will be issued for each day that an officer may be necessarily on the journey from his station to the port of embarkation. If necessarily detained at the port of embarkation, or at any intermediate place *en route* to the port, an officer will receive the full rate, provided the detention at any one place does not exceed seven clear days, exclusive of the days of arrival at and departure from such place.

5. When the necessary detention at any one place exceeds seven days, half rates only will be issued for the remainder of the period of detention.

6. After the receipt of the order recalling an officer from India, consequent on his promotion, transfer, or removal under any circumstances, or on the expiration of his tour of service, he should be required to proceed to England by the first available opportunity, in a troopship or other vessel according to the season of the year; and in the case of a regimental officer, or a medical officer not on the administrative staff, he should remain at his station on the pay and Indian allowances (which will include the British pay of advanced rank, if promoted) he was drawing when the order reached him, until it is necessary for him to proceed to the port of embarkation to ensure his arriving there in time. But the Indian allowances in question cannot be admitted unless the officer proceeds, as above, by the first available opportunity, nor under circumstances which involve a double payment, *viz.*, to the officer proceeding to England, and to his successor who may have already come out to relieve him: in such cases British pay only of rank will be passed.

Should an officer be absent on leave in India when the order necessitating his removal from the Indian establishment is received at his regiment or station, he will cease to draw Indian allowances from the date of the general order notifying the arrangement, but will be granted the personal allowance until his departure from the country, provided he proceeds to the port of embarkation with the least practicable delay.

The provisions of this paragraph are not applicable to a general officer, or to a surgeon-general and deputy surgeon-general, whose pay and allowances prior to embarkation, after removal from the Indian establishment, or on the expiration of tour of service, will be regulated by existing rules.

7. The journey should be so timed that no unnecessary detention shall take place at the port of embarkation.

8. As a rule, detention at ports should not exceed three clear days.

9. An officer who fails to embark in the ship appointed for his conveyance, will not be entitled to further detention allowance while awaiting another passage, unless the delay arises from causes beyond his control.

10. An officer is not entitled to any allowance for the day on which he embarks.

11. Personal allowance will not be issued for detention at any one place, for a period exceeding fifteen days, without the special sanction of the Governments of India, Madras, or Bombay, or as the case may be.

12. This order is not applicable to an officer, who, on being struck off Indian allowances, is not entitled to British pay.

PENSIONS.

No. 483.—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay :—

Sergeant Robert Ferguson, late 1st Battalion, 3rd Foot,—two shillings and three pence per diem.

Thomas Beale, late 89th Foot,—one shilling and one penny per diem.

Lance Corporal Agumbraham, late Ceylon Gun Lascars,—6 rupees per mensem.

Hospital Sergeant William Turner, late Royal Horse Artillery,—two shillings per diem.

QUEEN'S REGULATIONS.

No. 484—The following paragraph 150, Section 7, of the Queen's Regulations is declared applicable to India and published for general information :—

Paragraph 150, *Section* 7.—Transfers are to take place as a general rule from the last day of the month; to which date inclusive, the men will be settled with in their old corps. They will be struck off the strength of the old regiment, and taken on that of the new, in the monthly return of the following day.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th May 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 10.—Mr. E. Monk, from the Indian Government Steamer *Irrawaddy* to the Indian Government Steamer *Sir William Peel* as Second Class Engineer, *vice* Mr. Delanay, resigned.

Mr. K. P. Cook to be Engineer in charge of the Indian Government Steamer *Irrawaddy, vice* Mr. Monk.

With effect from the dates they assume charge of their respective appointments.

SALVAGE MONEY.

No. 11.—The following statement shewing the amount of salvage money admissible to each of the several classes of officers and crew of the Indian Government Steamer *Dalhousie,* for salvage services rendered to the S.S. *Azalia* in August 1873, is published for general information :—

NOTE.—*Claims to the salvage money will be paid by the Accountant General, Marine Department, Bombay, on the production by claimants of certificates from the Commander of the* "Dalhousie."

Rank.			Amount admissible.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Commander	...	...	4,812	3	8
2nd Class	...	...	2,165	8	0
3rd "	...	...	1,856	2	4
4th "	...	...	1,237	6	11
5th "	...	...	742	7	4
6th "	...	...	618	11	5
7th "	...	...	433	1	7
8th "	...	...	247	7	9
9th "	...	...	123	11	11
10th "	...	...	61	14	0

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 19th May 1877.

No. 242.—The following is republished for information and guidance in the Public Works Department:—

Financial Department Notification No. 451, *dated 11th May* 1877.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that an officer who, while absent from duty on privilege leave or examination, leave is transferred to a new station, may draw travelling allowances for the journey direct from the place in India where the order reaches him, to his new station, at the rate (if any) to which he would have been entitled if he had been on duty: provided that the allowances thus drawn shall not exceed the total sum which he might have charged for the journey direct from his old station to his new one.

No. 243.—Mr. T. Macpherson, Sub-Engineer 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to the Central System State Railways.

The 21st May 1877.

No 245.—Nubbee Ahmed, Overseer 1st Grade (temporary rank), Central Provinces (Railway Branch), is confirmed in that grade.

The 22nd May 1877.

No. 246.—The services of Mr. J. Robinson, Executive Engineer 4th Grade (temporary rank) Military Works Branch, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, for employment under the Rungpur District Road Cess Committee with effect from 25th October 1876.

The 23rd May 1877.

No. 247.—Mr. H. E. Grant, Engineer Apprentice, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer 3rd Grade.

No. 248.—Mr. G. Brown, Assistant Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 25th May 1877.

No. 249.—The orders of the Government of the North-Western Provinces in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch (Notification No. 662E. of 28th March 1877), transferring Mr. J. Sheldon, Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, temporarily to Hyderabad, are confirmed.

No. 250.—Sergeant J. Wilson, Overseer 1st Grade, Bengal, is remanded to military duty.

No. 251.—Mr. W. R. Newman, Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, rejoined the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, from privilege leave, on the forenoon of the 16th May 1877.

No. 252.—Mr. F. Morrison, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is appointed Government Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, with the temporary rank of Examiner 3rd Class, 1st Grade, *vice* Captain R. A. Sargeaunt, R. E.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1877. Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st March 1877.

From the 14th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 7th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th May 1877.

No. 72.—Mr. T. S. Huskisson, Cable Clerk, 3rd Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave from 27th January to 5th March 1877, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 73.—Mr. S. Parrott, Cable Clerk, 1st Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, leave on medical certificate, from 11th November 1876 to 15th April 1877, under Section 3 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st May 1877.

No. 17.—Leave of Absence.—Mr. George William Jarbo, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, for three months from the 23rd April 1877, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Gwalior, the 22nd May 1877.

No. 65. *R. G.*—Captain A. W. Roberts, Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, held charge of the current duties of the Gwalior Political Agency from the afternoon of the 10th to the afternoon of the 13th April 1877.

JOHN WATSON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Aboo, the 16th May 1877.

No. $\frac{1388}{1020}$ *G.*—Surgeon T. H. Hendley, Agency Surgeon, Jeypore, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him by this Office Notification No. $\frac{1075}{766}$G, dated 17th ultimo, on the forenoon of the 3rd May 1877.

No. $\frac{1387}{1024}$ *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. $\frac{1020}{766}$G, dated 12th April 1877, Lieutenant O'Moore Creagh, Adjutant, Mhairwara Battalion, is granted one month's extension of privilege leave.

By Order,
H. M. DURAND,
1st Asstt., Agent to the Govr. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 17th May 1877.

No. 31.—Notification No. 19, dated 10th April 1877, promoting Baboo Umbica Churn Chowdry from Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporarily, is cancelled.

E. SWETENHAM, *Major, S.C.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, P. W. D., RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 18th May 1877.

No. 326.—With the sanction of the Governor General in Council, it is hereby notified that the Ajmere Courts' Regulation No. 1 of 1877, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 5th May 1877, will come into force on the 1st day of June 1877.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Chief Commr. of Ajmere.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore Division.

Lahore, the 15th May 1877.

No. 15.—Lieutenant R. F. Moore, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself on the afternoon of the 11th May of the leave granted him in Public Works Department, Military Works, Notification No. 16, dated 2nd March 1877.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Lahore Divn., Mily. Works.

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 12th May 1877.

No. 29.—With reference to Military Works Notification No. 38 of 23rd March 1877, Mr. F. H. Ashhurst, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, left Ranikhet on the forenoon of the 5th instant to join the Rawal Pindi Division of Superintendence.

The 17th May 1877.

No. 30.—Sub-Overseer Bucktawar Lall, Bareilly Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 10th May 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 22nd May 1877.

No. 31.—With reference to Military Works Notification No. 36, dated 23rd March 1877, Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Chakrata Division on the afternoon of the 10th instant, and proceeded to join his appointment in the Lahore Division on the same day.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Supdce., Mily. Works.

Rawal Pindi Division.

Rawal Pindi, the 17th May 1877.

No. 874.—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Sergeant W. G. Westwood, Overseer, 1st Grade, from the 1st June, or such date subsequent thereto as he may avail himself thereof.

The 18th May 1877.

No. 888.—Mr. J. Ashurst, C.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival in the Rawal Pindi Division on the 9th instant.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Rawal Pindi Divn., Mily. Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 21st May 1877.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 210, dated the 10th May 1877, Captain W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., took over charge of the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, on the afternoon of 10th instant.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Consltg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Rys.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 14th May 1877.

No. 89.—Mr. E. Hyde, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on special duty, is transferred to the Lower Scinde District, and posted to the Sehwan Division.

No. 91.—Mr. G. H. R. Deverell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Sehwan Division, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st May 1877, or such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

The 15th May 1877.

No. 92.—Mr. T. Reid, Overseer, 1st Grade, Ghotki Division, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 20th June 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 93.—Mr. R. Sivewright, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, posted to this line by Director of State Railways' Notification No. 78 of 27th April 1877, reported his arrival at Kurrachee on the afternoon of the 11th instant, and is posted to the Lower Scinde District.

The 16th May 1877.

No. 94.—Messrs. H. E. Haddon and E. Leycester, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, posted to this line by Director of State Railways' Notification No. 78 of 27th April 1877, reported their arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 16th and 17th instant, respectively, and are posted to the Mooltan District.

The 17th May 1877.

No. 95.—Captain A. C. Bigg-Wither, Executive Engineer (temporary rank), Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief, is granted three months' privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The 18th May 1877.

No. 96.—Mr. J. F. Cockburn, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

No. 97.—The following posting has been made by Superintending Engineer, Lower Scinde District:—

Mr. R. Sivewright, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Office of Superintending Engineer.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawal Pindi, the 19th May 1877.

No. 62.—Lieutenant J. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Chenab to the Ravi Division. He left the former on the forenoon of 4th May 1877, and joined the latter on the same date.

This cancels Notification No. 60, dated 12th May 1877.

No. 63.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 62, dated 2nd April 1877, Mr. H. F. Storey, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the eighteen months' furlough therein granted on the 23rd April 1877.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 16th May 1877.

No. 22.—Mr. C. Pierce, Assistant Apothecary, 1st Class, Rajputana State Railway, was absent on privilege leave from the 17th February to the 9th March 1877.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Offg. Manager.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 24th May 1877.

No. 17.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 217 of 14th May 1877, Lieutenant G. F. Wilson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the afternoon of the 24th April, and is temporarily attached to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 18.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 16 of 8th May 1877, eleven days extension of privilege leave is granted to Mr. J. P. O'Sullivan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway.

E. J. MARTIN,
In Charge of Engineer-in-Chief's Office.

Report of a Deserter from the 66th Regiment of Foot, dated at Ahmednagar, this 16th day of May 1877.

Name,—Albert Lloyd.
Age,—23 years and 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 9½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, sallow; hair, dark brown; eyes, hazel.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—None.
Date of Desertion,—12th May 1877.
From whence deserted,—Ahmednagar.
Date of Enlistment,—8th February 1877.
Place of Enlistment,—Bombay.
Parish where born,—Liverpool.
County,—Lancashire.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Sailor.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—coat or jacket; waistcoat; breeches or trowsers. } Regimentals.
REMARKS, stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—None.

F. BARCLAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 66th Regiment.

Report of a Deserter from the 66th Regiment of Foot, dated at Ahmednagar, this 16th day of May 1877.

Name,—Mark Wilson.
Age,—26 years and 8 months.
Size,—5 feet 11 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Scar on left arm.
Date of Desertion,—12th May 1877.
From whence deserted,—Ahmednagar.
Date of Enlistment,—9th January 1869.
Place of Enlistment,—Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Parish where born,—Newburn.
County,—Northumberland.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Collier.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—coat or jacket; waistcoat; breeches or trowsers. } Regimentals.
REMARKS, stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—None.

F. BARCLAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 66th Regiment.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
8	D 4—69661		50	Revd. Fr. Symphorien, Agra.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
20	D 10—44846		5	Mr. J. W. Smith, Agra.
10	D 5—89570 „ —89571	wrongly joined.	20	Dr. G. A. Oliphant, Hauper.
11	L 51—21457 „ —21458	ditto	100	Mr. D. Low, Calcutta.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 17th May 1877.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 7—66027	5	Messrs. Groves, Wait & Co., Coonoor.
J 3—95345	100	Commissioner, for Dr. A. F. Dobson, Mangalore.
J 6—76862	10	Mr. H. M. Walker, Cochin.
J 4—70019	50	S. Vencatasiah, Assistant Master, Central College, Bangalore.
J 4—66719	50	P. O'Ratigan, Esq., Executive Engineer, Ghooty.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 15th May 1877.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 7—93271		10	Mr. Moroba Govind, Cashier, Indo-European Telegraph Office Kurrachee.
G 8—30177		20	Mr. Hurree Sing, Overseer, Dinna Nuggur, Punjab.
G 7—87507		10	Mr. Jethanund Manghoomal, Time-keeper, Dadu, Sind.
G 7—80161 „ —80162	mis-matched.	10	Mr. Damodhar Gopal, Head Clerk, Judge's Office, Shikarpur.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 11th May 1877.

W. A. INGLE,
Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
29	E 13—08730		100	Baboo Ranjus, Pensioner, Lahore.
30	E 10—11060		10	The Post Master General, N. W. Provinces, Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
55	E 10—39453		10	Revd. F. Kennedy, Chaplain, E. I. Railway, Toondla.
23	E 7—57257 „ —57259		5	Loukra, Silk-seller, Chhattabazar, Lahore.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 19th May 1877.

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant
19	B 40—53517 B 43—93448		5 50	Runchoddoss, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
27	B 39—68114		5	V. Thorasawmy Naidu, Puducottah.
13	B 34—67166 „ —67167	wrongly joined.	10	M. Punchatchara Moodelly, Madras.
14	B 42—71052 „ —71051	ditto	20	Mrs. J. Hogg, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 14th May 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Nagpur Circle.

MISMATCHED NOTES.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
3	F 7—77393 „ —77395	10	Mr. D. Schmid, Postmaster, Nagpur.
4	F 7—67455 „ —67456	10	Bhora Ismailji Mahomed Ally, Bombay.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 17th May 1877.

H. KEENE.
Asstt. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
78	L 84—19222	100	Jamin Ali.
	„ —19217	100	
	L 81—91206	50	
	„ —91202	50	
79	L 81—95531	50	Ram Lal Durwan.
80	L 84—09894	100	Kuldeep Narain Sing.
	L 81—58215	50	
	„ —79267	50	
81	L 84—02230	100	Mr. B. L. Gupta, C. S.
	L 90—28216	20	
	„ —79108	20	
	„ —90449	20	
82	L 89—27826	20	Messrs. Mitra, Friend & Co.
	L 91—00974	20	
	L 14—05065	20	
	L 27—15255	5	
83	L 90-53450	20	Babu Doorga Das Chatterjee.
	L 21—09674	5	
84	A 93—70925	20	Babu Doorga Das Banerjee.
85	L 65—77969	20	Mr. T. H. Dunne.
87	L 90—62920	20	Mr. F. T. Mills.
	„ —11406	20	
88	L 52—98055	500	Brindabun Omed Ram.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
39	L 9—87931	5	Bukhree Ram.
	„ —87932		
40	L 22—10157	5	Ojoodhia Pershad Bajpie.
	„ —10160		
41	L 15—58987	5	The Treasurer, Rai Bareilly Treasury.
	„ —58985		
42	L 89—51801	20	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	„ 90—45610		
43	L 22—53709	5	Babu Gopee Mohun Koondoo.
	„ 23—39590		
44	L 23—13155	5	Babu Sham Lal.
	„ 22—31565		
46	L 22—43913	5	Babu Lachmi Narain.
	„ —43915		
47	A 93—03419	20	Babu Koilas Chunder Bose.
	„ —03418		
	A 98—76774	10	
	L 1—39080		
70	L 82—70452	100	Babu Hari Charan Chakravarti.
	L 67—08011	50	
	L 81—28926	50	
	„ —35825	50	
	L 77—00419	20	
	L 74-48435	10	
	L 86—45040	10	
	L 95—99900	10	
	„ —99159	10	
	„ —81531	10	
	L 25—73611	5	
	L 24—88365	5	
71	L 82—41264	100	The Manager, Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Calcutta.
72	L 78—95284	20	Davee Dyal.
73	L 65—85228	20	Mr. C. H. St. Pourcain.
	L 90—41336	20	
74	L 26—53606	5	Babu Jogendra Nath Chatterjee.
75	L 87—44744	10	Ram Chand.
76	L 90—41660	20	Babu Haradas Ghose.
77	„ —24335	20	Mr. J. Hyland.
	L 7—35211	20	
78	L 34—60820	10	Mr. R. Richardson.
79	L 58—30367	10	Babu Gopee Mohun Koondoo.
	L 57—90967	10	
80	L 66—64754	50	Mr. G. W. Llewhellin.
	„ —64755	50	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 25th May 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1877.			
W29	M 29—04716	10	Nanabhoy Burjorji, Bombay.
	„ —04717	10	
	„ —04718	10	
	„ —04719	10	
	„ —04720	10	
	„ —04721	10	
	„ —04722	10	
	„ —04723	10	
	M 23—68253	50	
	„ —68254	50	

Bombay Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1877.			Rs.	
M39	M 20—88214 C 96—79677		10	Tyabally Abdoolally, Bangree Bazar, Bombay.
M40	M 25—01438 „ —01439		100	Roshun Ally Tegally, Khand Bazar, Bombay.
M41	C 96—24363 „ —24362		10	Bapoojee Dhunjibhoy, Bombay.
	M 19—40004 „ —40007		10	Bapoojee Dhunjibhoy, Bombay.
	„ —59028 „ —59029		10	Bapoojee Dhunjibhoy, Bombay.
H77	C 99—25120		20	Vunarsey Ludha, Modykhana, Fort Bombay.
M 43	K 2—17029 C 84—82294	wrongly joined.	20	Premjee Anandjee, Bhooleshwar, Bombay.
M 45	„ —68160 „ —6816—	ditto	20	Purbhoodass Nagardass, care of Messrs. C. Macdonald & Co., Victoria Building, Bombay.
	M 3—04718 „ —04719	ditto	5	Purbhoodass Nagardass, care of Messrs. C. Macdonald & Co., Victoria Building, Bombay.
H 79	M 27—79744		10	Ittoo Luxoomen Mochee, No. 4, Parell, Bombay.
	„ —79745		10	Ittoo Luxoomen Mochee, No. 4, Parell, Bombay.
H 80	„ —18726		10	Narayen Jeevajee, Vittalwady, Bombay.
H 81	C 85—03102		50	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	C 91—02733		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	C 95—23257		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	C 98—86942		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	C 99—77743		20	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —86071		20	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	M 5—75561		50	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —87287		50	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	M 16—81819		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	M 17—15051		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	M 19—02089		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	M 20—02118		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —21179		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —32036		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —54766		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —56172		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —56763		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —57221		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —64051		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —79677		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —88886		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —99031		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	M 21—23533		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —25480		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —37639		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —49496		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —51568		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —52200		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —60682		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —71722		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —74393		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —78877		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —87577		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	M 22—32930		20	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —35231		20	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —37816		20	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —39106		20	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —41795		20	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —58082		20	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —58664		20	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —59857		20	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	M 23—20962		50	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —33814		50	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —35614		50	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —36276		50	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —36428		50	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —47330		50	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —48172		50	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —50235		50	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —50915		50	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —56604		50	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	M 27—09951		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —10240		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —17667		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —20877		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —42226		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —47485		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —51986		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —79387		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —79579		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —80144		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —85207		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —90216		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —93749		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	M 28—06799		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —22868		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —29138		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —33271		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —36448		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —49237		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —49609		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —51446		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.
	„ —53230		10	Sivram Baldeo, Kalbadavee Road, near Moombadavee, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 22nd May 1877.

W. WELLS
Assistant Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th May 1877.

RULES FOR THE CUSTODY, DISTRIBUTION AND SALE OF POSTAGE STAMP LABELS.

Approved by the Government of India in Financial Department letter No. 715, dated 9th February 1877.

(N. B.—These Rules apply both to Service Stamps and to Ordinary Stamps, with the exceptions noted in Rules V and VIII.)

Supplies from Central Depôts.

I.—Supplies of postage stamps for the Madras Presidency, including Mysore and the local depôts subordinate to Madras, shall be supplied by the Superintendent of Stamps at Madras on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts.

II.—Supplies of postage stamps for the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, Berar, the Central Provinces, and local depôts subordinate to Bombay, shall be supplied by the Superintendent of Stamps at Bombay on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts.

III.—Stamps for the Bengal Presidency, including the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, Central India, Rajpootana, Assam, and British Burmah, and local depôts subordinate to Calcutta, shall be supplied by the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts.

IV.—The above-mentioned supplies from central to local depôts shall be issued on credit.

Local Depôts.

V.—Every Treasury throughout India, including those attached to political, customs and salt agencies, shall be a local depôt for the sale of postage stamps, provided that the value of the stamps sold at one time to any purchaser shall not be less than Rs. 5, and shall not include any fraction of a rupee. At any station at which there is a collector of land revenue, neither a salt agent nor collector of customs shall be entrusted with the custody and sale of postage stamps. All sales under this rule will be for cash on delivery; and when the purchaser is one of those who are required to retail stamps under Rule VIII (not being a person employed in a Government Treasury), or is one specially authorized under Rule IX, a discount of one-half anna per rupee will be allowed. But to purchasers other than the above, no discount will be allowed; and officers in charge of local depôts must see that discount is not allowed except to the privileged officers above referred to. The sale of embossed envelopes shall be subject to the same conditions, except that they shall be sold in packets containing sixteen envelopes each, portions of a packet not being saleable. The price of each packet shall be the value of the stamps borne by the envelopes contained in it, the discount (if any) being calculated on that value.

The above rule is only partially applicable to "Service Stamps," which may be sold *only to Government officials without restriction as to a minimum amount on a written application, accompanied by payment of the value in cash*, and on which *no discount is allowed*. A receipt containing in detail the gross value of each description of Service Postage Stamps sold will be granted by the treasury officer for the amount paid to him.

VI.—A supply equal to the probable consumption for five months of the district attached to each local depôt shall be kept in each, and as soon as the number in store has fallen below the number expended during the preceding six months, the collector, or other officer in charge of the depôt, shall indent* on the central depôt of his Presidency for a number equal to the consumption of the last three months for which accounts have been rendered to the central depôt of the Presidency. If by any accident the stock of stamps of any value should run short before the receipt of a fresh supply from the central depôt, the officer in charge of the treasury will indent on neighbouring districts for a quantity sufficient to meet the demand, which may be supplied or not, according to the discretion, and on the responsibility of the officer indented on, with reference to the wants of his own district. It will be the duty of the Superintendent of Stamps of the Presidency to report to the Director General of the Post Office, for the ord-

* Form 1.

Government, every occasion on which it may appear, from the monthly statement or otherwise, that the store of stamps of any particular value in any district has fallen below the authorized amount.

Branch Depôts.

VII.—Every branch treasury and every tehsil treasury shall be a branch depôt for the sale of postage stamps under the conditions described in Rule V. It will receive its stamps from the local depôt to which it is subordinate, keeping always in store a supply sufficient to meet the probable demands of one month, estimated according to the average of former sales. It will keep an account of sales in the same form (3) hereafter prescribed for the treasurer's account, and will indent for supplies in the same form (4) as hereafter prescribed for the treasurer's indent. It will render an account monthly to the local depôt in Form 6A immediately on the expiration of the month.

Retail sale of Stamps.

VIII.—A supply of stamps *for sale by retail* shall be kept available at every post office, receiving house, tehsildaree, thana and every police station at which letters are received for despatch, and with every licensed stamp-vendor; and it shall be the duty of the officer to whom the person in charge of any of the above-named places is subordinate, to take steps to ensure that the supply kept on hand is at all times equal to at least one week's demand. Persons in charge of the above-mentioned places will receive discount on purchases under Rule V.

This rule does not apply to "Service Stamps."

By the term "licensed vendor," as used above, is meant a stamp-vendor licensed under rules framed by the local Government in accordance with Section 48 of the General Stamp Act (XVIII of 1869).

Authorization of certain retail vendors other than the above.

IX.—A district officer may authorize the grant of discount at half-anna per rupee on purchases under Rule V to any person who is a *bonâ fide* retail vendor of postage stamps, although he may not be one of those required to retail them under the above rule. Such authority shall be given in writing, and must be produced by the person authorized when claiming discouut on purchases: the authority will hold good for only 12 months from the date on which it is given, and may be revoked at any time at the discretion of the district officer. No such authority may be given to any person employed in a Government Treasury. The authority so given may at the discretion of the district officer be made subject to conditions to be expressed in the writing of authority in any or all of the following respects, *viz*:—the maintenance of a sufficient supply of all or any specified denominations of postage stamps for retail: a particular shop, place or locality, or particular shops, places or localities, in which postage stamps are to be exposed for sale: the days and hours during which they are to be so exposed: and any restriction upon the sale in shops, places or localities other than those specified. A register showing the name, residence, and occupation of every person so authorized, and the date of the authority, shall be kept by the district officer.

Custody of Stamps in Local Depôts.

X.—The bulk of postage stamps in store at any local depôt shall be kept in parcels, containing a known number of sheets, in the treasury or other secure place, in one or more strong chests or presses, under double locks,—the key of one lock of each chest or press always remaining in the hands of the collector or other officer in charge of the stamps, and the key of the other in the hands of the treasurer.

XI.—The remainder of the stamps in store shall be in the hands of the treasurer, and shall not exceed the probable demand of fourteen days, estimated according to the average of former sales.

XII.—The treasurer shall keep a daily account of receipts and sales* in the vernacular of the district, in which the transactions of each succeeding day shall be entered consecutively, a balance being struck at the close of each day, and attested by the initials of the officer in charge of the treasury.

Form 3.

XIII.—On the first open day of each month, and on every Monday during the month, the treasurer shall prepare in the vernacular, and submit to the officer in charge of the postage stamps, an indent† for a supply of postage stamps for the following week. The

† Form 4.

indent, after being approved or altered by the officer in charge of the postage stamps, shall be signed by him, and complied with as directed in the following rule. The indent thus signed shall be the warrant for the issue of the stamps.

XIV.—The officer in charge of the postage stamps shall cause the store under double locks to be opened, and the required number to be counted and delivered to the treasurer in his presence. A store-book‡ shall be kept in English, in which the number and value of the stamps delivered to the treasurer shall be entered, and a balance struck at the time of delivery. This balance will be attested by the initials of the officer in charge and of the treasurer, both of whom shall invariably be present during the whole time that the store under double locks, or any part of it, remains open. The deliveries shown in the store-book will agree with the indent as approved.

‡ Form 5.

XV.—If the treasurer require stamps at any intermediate time, the same process will be observed as is prescribed in the two preceding rules.

XVI.—Stamps will be supplied from the store under double locks only to the treasurer and to branch depôts, and on indent from them respectively. Sales should be made not out of store, but from the supply in the hands of the treasurer or the supply in branch depôts.

XVII.—As soon as possible after the arrival of a despatch of postage stamps from a central depôt, or from any other local depôt, the packets or boxes are to be opened, one at a time, in the presence of the officer in charge of stamps. The stamps contained in each box or packet are then to be immediately counted and compared with the invoice,§ which, after being receipted, will be returned by the first post to the depôt whence they were despatched. Unless the officer in charge of the stamps can certify that the stamps contained in any given packet or box were immediately counted by himself personally, or in his presence, he will be held responsible for the value of any that may be found deficient. The stamps are then to be placed in the store under double locks and entered in the store-books, and no stamps are to be delivered to the treasurer or sold to any party without being first brought into store.

§ Form 2.

XVIII.—Officers in charge of stamps will have the stamps in store, both those under double locks and those in the hands of the treasurer, counted in their presence on the last open day of September and March in each official year, and will certify having done so in the following terms at the foot of the monthly accounts of sales and stock* for those months furnished to the Superintendent of Stamps :—

Form 6.

"*I do hereby certify that I have personally counted the postage stamps in store on 18 :, the actual value of which is Rupees* (here enter the amount in words and figures); *and that the rules prescribed by the order of the Government of India, dated 9th February 1877 are duly observed.*"

XIX.—On occasions of transfer of charge, postage stamps will be made over in the same manner and under the same precautions as the cash balance in the treasury.

XX.—The officer in charge of each local depôt will submit, within the first week of each month, an account† to the Superintendent of Stamps of his Presidency, showing the balance in hand at the sudder and branch treasuries at the close of the preceding month, and the sales effected during that month.

Form 6.

Returns to be made by Central Depôt.

XXI.—The Superintendent of Stamps of each Presidency will, on the 15th of each month, in addition to any account required by the Accountant General, furnish the Director General of the Post Office with a memorandum‡ showing the number of stamps distributed by him during the preceding month; and at the close of each month he will also furnish another memorandum§ showing the number and value of stamps in hand, and the total amount of the actual sales of each local depôt and of all the local depôts supplied by him.

Form 7.

Form 8.

A. M. MONTEATH,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 25th May 1877.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 1st June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 1st June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 2nd June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Khandalla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 28th May 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Bokhara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 28th May 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 27th May 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 29th May 1877, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 28th May 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for Rupees. On General Treasury.	Certificates issued for Rupees. On Currency Department.	Balance of Bullion. Under Assay.	Balance of Bullion. Assayed.	Balance of Bullion. Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
May 14	...	...	...	...	64,79,746	1,90,000
" 15	...	1,63,882	...	...	65,70,105	..
" 16	...	...	...	...	64,64,675	
" 17	...	...	.	...	63,66,264	..
" 18	..	...		...	62,71,348	...
" 19	...	...	..	..	61,71,768	

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 21st May 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 24th May 1877 ... Rs. 29,05,489-8-10

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
25th May 1877.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd May 1877.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid-up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		16,70,904	2	5
	Rs. A. P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,04,80,250 7 3	2,26,36,024	0	2
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,21,55,773 8 11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		1,55,63,517	12	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.		3,20,910	7	7
Sundries		12,07,808	4	8
TOTAL		6,13,99,164	11	2

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...		93,83,500	1	3
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		48,86,141	8	5
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		54,67,891	2	3
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches		1,98,30,187	14	9
Balances with other Banks ...		11,26,276	4	8
Bullion		7,14,481	7	7
Dead Stock		10,20,986	1	9
Stamps		9,796	10	11
Sundries		1,61,740	15	2
		4,26,01,002	2	9
	Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office...	1,06,78,985 15 2	1,87,98,162	8	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	81,19,176 9 3			
TOTAL ...		6,13,99,164	11	2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 24th May 1877.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

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The Books named below having been de-clared a part of the obligatory equipment of emigrant vessels, are now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted opposite each:—

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE.

The Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers will be held at the Town Hall on Monday, the 30th July next, at 4-30 P. M.

The Managers will propose the following amendment to section 2, article 8 of the Rules :—

" Before ' Rs. 12,500' insert ' Rs. 18,750 or to, and for ' in the former case one-half and in the latter one quarter' substitute ' in the first case three quarters, in the second one-half and in the third one quarter.'"

In the event of the above amendment being carried, the following resolution will be moved :—

" The Managers are authorized to give the amendment now adopted retrospective effect from 1st January 1877, and to allow to all subscribers who have retired from the service on or since that date the further option thus provided."

By order of the Managers,
COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND,
The 19th May 1877.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 034182 of the four per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the names of Jewanjee Bomonjee Mehta, Hormusjee Pestonjee Mallegaumwalla, and Fakeerjee Limjee Oomrigur, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the Interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the surviving proprietors Hormusjee Pestonjee Mallegaumwalla and Fakeerjee Limjee Oomrigur.

HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE MALLEGAUMWALLA.
FAKEERJEE LIMJEE OOMRIGUR.

Care of Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, No. 2, Meadow Street, Bombay.

Lost

Coupon No. 00841 for Rs. 55, being 35½ years' interest on Government Promissory Note No. 10369 of 1859-60 for Rs. 2,000.

MAHOMED HOSAIN ESPAHANEE.

Lost.

Lost at Sealkot Cantonment, on or about the 11th instant, a 4½ per cent. Government Promissory Note, No. $\frac{053431}{006398}$ of 1872, for Rs. 500.

TAKURDOSS BUGBANDOSS,
Bankers, Sealkot Cantonment.

SEALKOT,
23rd April 1877.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 21.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1877. [Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE REDUCTION OF RATES BY THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY FOR THE CARRIAGE OF GRAIN FROM THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

No. 320 A. & H., dated Simla, 24th August 1876.

Office memo. from—C. J. LYALL, Esq., Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Reve., Agri., & Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

From the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 1235 A, dated the 24th July 1876.

In forwarding copy of the letter noted in the margin, on the subject of the export of wheat to England, the undersigned is directed to request that the suggestion contained in paragraph 3 thereof, *viz.*, that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company should be moved to reduce their rates for the carriage of grain on through freight to Bombay, may be considered in the Public Works Department.

No. 1235A, dated Naini Tal, 24th July 1876.

From—B. W. COLVIN, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Reve., Agri., & Commerce.

*No. $\frac{T}{18A}$, dated 3rd July.

I am directed to submit, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces, regarding the export of wheat to England.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that it is very desirable that information should, if possible, be obtained before the rabi is sown in this country, as to the limits of prices which both wheat and barley are expected to command in the London markets during the spring and summer months which precede the harvest in European countries. This information, if procurable, might be published in the Gazette or otherwise for general information, and might prove very useful for the purpose indicated by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce. His Honor, however, does not approve of the Director's suggestion to circulate it among the people through Government officials.

3. In view of the increasing export trade in wheat to Europe, and of its possible future extension, His Honor would suggest for consideration the propriety of endeavouring to induce the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to lower their rates of freight. These add greatly at present to the cost of carriage of grain sent by Bombay, which is the nearest and most convenient port for consignments to Europe.

No. 1236 A.

Copy forwarded to the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces, for information, in reply to his letter No. $\frac{T}{18 A}$, dated the 3rd July.

No. $\frac{T}{18 A}$, dated Naini Tal, 3rd July 1876.

From—E. C. Buck, Esq., Director of Agriculture and Commerce, N.-W. Provinces,

To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces.

I have the honor to make the following representation for the consideration of Government.

2. The export of wheat has of late years been attracting attention. The amount exported depends upon—

(1.) The quantity available in India.
(2.) The price in England.
(3.) The price in India.

3. The large export of the present year is due in a great measure to the low price of grain in India, which has allowed safe profits to the exporting merchants.

4. The quantity of good wheat available for export, *i. e.*, of the kind which fetches the best price, has been small. It is evident, however, that the area under the best wheat would probably be increased if the cultivating classes could be made to accept the information that the price of good wheat would be high.

5. From enquiries which I have made, it appears possible that information might be obtained in September of the probable limits of the price of wheat in March and April in London. The cold-country harvests are then over, and the supply of wheat from them known. If this is the case, the information could be telegraphed to India in time to warn the cultivators before the wheat is sown in India.

6. I have the means, through the *kanúngos* and *pátwaris*, of communicating information very widely in a few days. A Hindi circular would be sent to each *kanúngo*, who would make the 30 or 40 pátwaris under him copy it when collected on their monthly visit at the tahsil. The pátwaris would be directed to explain it to the cultivators.

7. At present no custom of offering advances for wheat has arisen, nor, from the enquiries which I have made, is it likely to arise at present. Under these circumstances, it will be not undesirable that Government should lead the way in endeavouring to induce cultivation to increase the supply to meet a foreign demand.

8. I request, therefore, that Government may be pleased to consider whether the Government of India may not be moved to address the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, with a view of ascertaining whether any reliable information as to the probable price of wheat for six months can be obtained in September, and if so, of procuring telegraphic information on the subject.

9. I may add that the first orders received in Cawnpore for foreign export are said to have arrived this year in December. Despatches commenced in January.

No. 2410R, dated 15th September 1876.

From—The Government of India, P. W. Dept.,

To—The Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept., Railway Branch.

In forwarding for your information a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, on the subject of the export of wheat to England, I am directed to enclose a comparative statement of the special grain rates per ton per mile in force on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

From Govt., N.-W. P., to Govt. of India, R., A., and C. Dept., No. 1235 A, dated 24th July 1876.

From Dir. of A. and C., to Govt., N.-W. P., No. $\frac{T}{18 A}$, dated 3rd July 1876.

From Govt. of India, R., A., and C. Dept., to Govt. of India, P. W. Dept., No. 320, dated 24th August 1876.

Comparative Statement showing the special grain rates per ton per mile in force on the G. I. P. and E. I. Railways.

	G. I. P.	E. I.	G. I. P.	E. I.	G. I. P.	E. I.	G. I. P.	E. I.
	Up to 200 miles.	Over 150 and under 301 miles.	From 200 to 400 miles.	Over 300 and under 501 miles.	From 400 to 600 miles.	Over 500 miles.	Above 600 miles.	From Cawnpore and stations above to Howrah and Jabalpur.
	Pies.	Pies.	Pies.	Pies.	Pies.	Pies.	Pies.	
Special grain rate.	7·0	6·81	7·0	6·6	6·5	5·45	6·0	5·1

No. 2411 R.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department for information, with reference to its No. 320 of 24th August 1876.

No. 498, dated Bombay Castle, 29th March 1877.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL M. K. KENNEDY, R. E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, P. W. Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

With reference to your memorandum No. 834 R., dated 20th instant, I am directed to state that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have not reduced their rates for carriage of wheat from the North-West Provinces since the receipt of your letter No. 2410 R., dated 15th September last, and there is no *immediate* prospect of their doing so.

2. The late Agent, Mr. LeMessurier, in reply to the reference made to him on the subject, wrote as follows on 11th October :—

"On the subject of the rate charged on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for wheat and other grains, I have the honor to state that the rate from Jabalpur to Bombay is 5½ pies per ton per mile, without terminal, and that is the maximum rate charged from that district.

"Our rates were fixed after much enquiry and discussion, and I am informed that the merchants in Bombay have repeatedly stated that they are satisfied with them, and are enabled to export wheat, &c., with a profit. The large increase in the export of grains, &c., is perhaps as good a test as any that can be obtained. I am therefore of opinion that so long as the merchants do a prosperous and largely increasing trade, we can hardly be called upon to lower our present very moderate charges."

3. He also on 1st November forwarded a comparative statement of cost of carrying wheat from Cawnpore to London and Liverpool *viâ* Calcutta and Bombay respectively. A copy of this statement is appended.

4. The subject was also referred for the opinion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and copies of the correspondence with that body and extracts from speeches made on the 16th instant at a meeting of the Chamber by Messrs. Graham and Bythell are appended. It will be seen that, in the opinion of this Government, the present is not an opportune time for pressing further reductions in the rates for grain from the North-West Provinces on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

First, because the rate from Jabalpur has already been reduced below any other, *viz.*, to 5½ pies* per ton per mile, without terminal, and is believed to leave a very small margin of profit.

The East Indian rate to Jabalpur and Howrah appears to be $5\frac{1}{10}$ pies per ton per mile.

Secondly, because the London Board would be likely to oppose reduction, having recently expressed themselves as of opinion that reduction had been carried far enough for the present.

Thirdly, and chiefly, because the famine traffic, superadded to the ordinary traffic, is now taxing the carrying powers of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the uttermost.

The force of the last objection is admitted to a certain extent by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. It will, of course, lose force if the traffic falls off, but apart from the famine there is a marked increase this season in the quantity of cereals and oil-seeds brought to Bombay for export, and the necessity of increasing the carrying powers of the line in order to admit of a further reduction in rates, whether from Jabalpur or elsewhere, is becoming daily more obvious.

No. 1189, dated Bombay Castle, 29th September 1876.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept., Railway Branch.

Read—

Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, No. 2410R, dated 15th September 1876. In forwarding for information a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, on the subject of the export of wheat to England, encloses a comparative statement of the special grain rates per ton per mile in force on the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

From Government, North-Western Provinces, to Government of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, No. 1235 A, dated 24th July 1876.

From Director of Agriculture and Commerce, to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. $\frac{T}{18\,A}$, dated 3rd July 1876.

From Government of India, P. W. Dept., No. 320, dated 24th August 1876.

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated to the Consulting Engineer for Railways and the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, for early report, after consultation with the Company's officers. The subject is a very important one, and every endeavour should be made to effect any arrangement by which export of agricultural productions would be facilitated and stimulated.

No. 3846, dated Bombay, 18th October 1876.

Memo. by—LIEUT.-COL. H. F. HANCOCK, R.E., Consulting Engineer to the Govt. of Bombay for Railways.

Submitted,* with reference to Government Resolution No. 1189, dated 29th September last.

Letter from Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, No. 8824, dated 11th October 1876, embodied in paragraph 2 of Bombay Government letter to Government of India, No. 498, dated 27th March 1877.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's rate from Jabalpur, which alone affects the trade of the North-Western Provinces, is 5½ pies per ton per mile without terminal, the East

Indian Railway rate to Jabalpur and Howrah is quoted at $5\frac{1}{10}$ pies. A reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ pie per ton per mile would be equivalent to about Re. 1-10 per ton or 1 anna per Bengal maund in Bombay.

No. 1325, dated Bombay Castle, 26th October 1876.

From—LIEUT.-COL. H. F. HANCOCK, R.E., Under Secy. to Govt., Bombay, P. W. Dept., Railway Branch,

To—The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward copies of the papers marginally noted, and to request that the Chamber will be so good as to favor Government with their opinion on the general question of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway rate for grains.

From the Government of India, No. 2410, dated 15th, and accompaniments.

Government Resolution No. 1189, dated 29th September 1876.

* See para. 2 of letter to Government of India. { Letter* from the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, dated 11th October 1876, No. 8824.

Memorandum by the Consulting Engineer for Railways, No. 3846, dated 18th October 1876.

No. 89, dated 23rd January 1877.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government of Bombay in the Public Works Dept., Railway Branch.

Read the following :—

From—J. GORDON, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,

To—The Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept., Railway Branch.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1325 of the 26th October last, with its accompaniments, and with reference to paragraph 3 of the letter of the Government of the North-Western Provinces to the Government of India, dated 24th July last, to state that in the opinion of this Chamber a reduction in the present high rates charged by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the carriage of grain would be attended with great benefit to all concerned in the trade, and to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company itself. A reduction of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's rate would, the Chamber believes, result in a considerable expansion of the export trade. It would bring from Delhi, Cawnpore, and other places in Upper India large quantities of rape-seed, wheat, &c., which only struggle down to Bombay occasionally, and it would tend to render the export of wheat from this port continuous under changing circumstances of freight and exchange. At present the export is uncertain, and so sensitive is it to any increase of charge, that it frequently ceases, when the rate of freight by steamer rises even a little, say 2*s.* 6*d.* or 5*s.* per ton.

The experience which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company has had of the results of reduced rates, proves beyond question that it would be greatly to the interest of that Company to make further concessions. The reduction of the rates made in September 1875, for the carriage of wheat and seeds to Bombay, led to a very great increase in the traffic, which a further reduction would doubtless stimulate still more, to the advantage of all concerned. In the year 1872-73, the quantity of wheat exported from Bombay was 74,867 cwt.; in 1873-74 it rose, with the repeal of the export duty, to 434,453 cwt.; in 1874-75 the export was 633,681 cwt.; and in 1875-76 it amounted to 837,869 cwt. The railway charge was reduced in September 1875, and, in the six months ending 31st March 1876, the export of wheat was 415,651 cwt., against 264,835 cwt. in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The effect of reduced charges on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway seeds traffic is still more remarkable. In August 1875 the export duty on seeds was abolished, and about the same time the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's rate for the carriage of seeds was reduced. During the six months ending 31st March 1876, the quantity of the three principal descriptions exported, namely, linseed, rape-seed, and teel-seed, rose to the large total of 1,559,369 cwt., against 592,373 cwt. exported in the corresponding period of the previous year. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, in his report on the trade and resources of these Provinces for the year 1875-76, remarks: "In former years, oil-seed was an unimportant export in the tables, but this year it has taken the highest place,—higher than cotton, which all along was not approached by any other kind of produce,—that is to say, it brought in this year nearly £500,000,—a higher figure than any other single item of export."

The Chamber believes that there can be no doubt that this extraordinary development of the grain and seeds export trade is principally due to the reduction in the cost of carriage to Bombay. That the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's rates for the carriage of grain and seeds are still much too high, curtailing and hampering trade, is felt to his cost by every merchant engaged in it; and as there is no question of greater importance to the prosperity of the country, affecting as it does the export trade, the land revenue, and railway traffic itself, the Chamber trusts that His Excellency in Council will urge the Government of India to bring its influence to bear on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to induce that Company to make further concessions in its rates.

RESOLUTION.—The following letter to be addressed to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 9th instant, and to forwarsd, for the information of the Chamber, copy of the note of the Consulting Engineer for Railwaye on the analysis of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's revenue account for th half-year ending 30th June 1876, and of Tables C, C-I, and M-V of the Analysis.

2. The method of division of charges adopted in table M-V, is considered by the Consulting Engineer to throw too large a proportion of the working expenses on passengers and too small a proportion on goods; but the average cost of carrying a ton of goods one mile is shown in that table to have been 4¼ pies, and as the run of empty wagons is from Bombay towards Jabalpur, the present rate charged by the Company for wheat and other grains from Jabalpur to Bombay, *viz.*, 5½ pies per ton per mile without terminals, does not allow much margin for profit.

3. In the opinion of Government, moreover, the present is not an opportune time for pressing further reductions in rates on the Railway Company. The Railway is at present overtaxed by the demands of the famine districts, and its resources will be even more severely strained as the ordinary traffic of the approaching busy season increases month by month. The London Board of Directors appear to beof opinion that reduction has been carried far enough for the present, and although Government concur with the Chamber that it may fairly be inferred from the success of the reductions already made that the interests of the shareholders will, in the long run, be best secured by still further lowering rates, and thereby increasing traffic, provided the capacity of the line is increased in due proportion, it is obviously not desirable for the Company to undertake more business than they can perform to the satisfaction of their customers.

No. 231, dated Bombay Castle, 15th February 1877.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept., Railway Branch.

Read the following—

Letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated 6th February 1877.

The Committee of the Chamber direct me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 89 of the 23rd ultimo, containing the views of Government on the opinion which the Chamber, at the request of Government, was desired to express with respect to the point raised by the Government of the North-Western Provinces as to the propriety of endeavours being made to induce the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to lower their rates for the carriage of grain.

The Chamber regrets that it cannot concur in the views expressed by Government in the letter under acknowledgment, the tendency of which would be injurious to the public interests and opposed to what were among the principal objects of the Government in sanctioning the construction of railways in India, namely, the multiplication of produce and the consequent increase of the national wealth. Government admits that the interests of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway shareholders would be best secured by still further lowering rates, and thereby increasing traffic, but concludes with the remark that it is obviously not desirable for the Company to undertake more business than they can perform to the satisfaction of their customers; in other words, that because the present rolling-stock has been overtaxed, the traffic has risen to as large a point as it should be encouraged to go.

There is nothing to show that the capacity of the line has been overtaxed, but simply that there is a great deficiency of rolling-stock for the steadily increasing traffic, and this is borne out by the fact that before the scarcity in the famine districts appeared, complaints of delay in forwarding goods were frequent. Moreover, not only is the rolling-stock inadequate to the ordinary, but the Railway Company have none to cope with an emergency; and as famines are periodical in the country, it is incumbent upon them to have a rolling-stock more than equal to the ordinary demands which may be made on the line.

When the Chamber advocates a reduction of rates in order to increase traffic, it, of course, takes for granted that the necessary increase will be made to the rolling-stock. And if a train load carried at lower than present rates would pay its working expenses and contribute sufficiently towards the general expenses and interest, it appears to the Chamber that rates should be reduced, and that the rolling stock should be kept up to a point sufficient for whatever traffic may come. Table M-V shows that the carrying cost of goods per ton per mile was 4¼ pies, while the rate charged by the Company for wheat and other grains from Jabalpur was 5½ pies per ton per mile, and Table C gives the receipts as averaging from 7·08 pies to 49·86 pies per ton per mile. These figures induce the Chamber to believe that further reductions in rates are possible, and ought to be made.

The Chamber admits that, *for the moment*, it is not an opportune time for pressing further reduction in rates on the Railway Company, which, while the famine lasts, could not result in any advantage to the Company or to the public; but there is no reason why the enquiry should not be proceeding, and the efforts of the Company should be directed, not to curing the complaint from which they are suffering of excessive traffic by maintaining rates at figures that will keep down traffic, but by making provision for what they have, and for more, if they can obtain it, and if it will pay them to take it.

RESOLUTION—The following letter to be addressed to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce :—

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated 6th instant, I am directed to inform you that the necessity of increasing the carrying powers of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in view of an increasing traffic, is recognized by Government, and that arrangements are being carried out for adding to the number of locomotive engines, augmenting the carrying capacity of the rolling-stock, and giving more sidings. Government, however, have had no reason to believe that the rolling-stock has hitherto been inadequate for the maximum traffic of ordinary seasons.

2. Government, I am to add, did not intend their general observation, to the effect that it is not desirable for the Company to undertake more business than they can perform to the satisfaction of their customers, to convey an expression of opinion to the effect that traffic has "risen" on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway "to as large a point as it should be encouraged to go;" and are at a loss to understand on what grounds the Chamber assume Government to dissent from the view that the Company's efforts should be directed, not to checking traffic by increasing rates, but to increasing traffic, and making due provision to meet it.

Extract from a speech made by the Hon'ble D. Graham, Chairman at a special general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, held on Friday, the 16th March 1877.

"The next question is that of Railway charges. I refer to those of the Great Indian Peninsula. This is a question which has occupied the attention of the Committee, and indeed it is a question which has occupied the attention of your Committees for many years past. They have, year after year, urged upon the Railway Authorities the necessity of reducing the rates of carriage, and in this we have received the encouragement of the Bombay Government. Lately the Government communicated with the Chamber, admitting that the reduction of rates had brought about increased traffic, but they added that they were doing as much as they possibly could, and could not at present undertake more. The Committee understood this remark to mean that the traffic had reached as high a point as it was desirable to encourage it. They then applied to Government, asking them to increase the carrying capacity of the lines, especially by additional rolling-stock, and entreated them not to restrict traffic. Government said that we have misunderstood the meaning of what they had said, and added that they were ready to encourage the facilities for traffic in every way. The Committee still hope that a further reduction will be made; but at present, with the increase of traffic owing to the famine, it is perhaps not an opportune time to urge the question. That it should be urged when convenient there can be no doubt. Wheat, for instance, costs one-third of its value in coming from Jabalpur to Bombay, and from Cawnpore it costs one-half its value, which shows how important it is that the freights should be reduced as much as possible."

Extract from a speech made by Mr. J. K. Bythell on the same occasion.

"I was also very glad to hear you say that the Committee had been steadily endeavouring to get the Government to get the railways to reduce their rates. Until we have cheaper means of transit for goods, it will be utterly impossible for the trade of this country to be developed as it ought to be. You referred to seed and wheat: the rates for these, no doubt, require further to be reduced. We have, however, had a considerable reduction in them, but in spite of that, no reduction has been made in the rates of cotton. Of course I am speaking of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. I found that last year when I came out from England we were actually paying more than was charged in 1869, when cotton was double the price. I wrote to the Chamber about it, and I believe the Chamber wrote to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company about it, but even with the slight reduction which has been made we pay more than in 1867. Fortunately there has been a considerable advance in the price of cotton this year. If it had not been so,—if we had it at the same price as last year,—I believe there would have been considerable curtailment in the production of cotton. I think it is impossible to expect that when cotton cost four pence a lb., the freight from Kurrachee should be one halfpenny, or one-eighth of the cost, as was the charge last year, *minus* a slight reduction of what had been previously charged for ghât haulage. I believe that if the Chamber persists in urging this matter, a considerable reduction will be effected. When I came out here last year, I had as fellow-passengers some prominent members of Government, and we had conversations on the matter. I think I am justified in saying that they are entirely with us. What we want is to increase our exports, and the exports would be enormously developed if we had cheaper means of transit. Under the old Act, Government had it in their power to make the railways do so. Unfortunately now they have not that power, but we know that if they choose to bring pressure to bear upon the railways, they are obliged to submit; and as we know that the Government are with us, I hope that the Committee will persist in getting Government to bring its influence to bear.

Statement showing the Cost of conveying Indian Wheat per ton to London and Liverpool from Cawnpore viâ *Calcutta and Bombay.*

Rate of Exchange.		Carriage to		Freight.				Total *viâ*				Date.
				Calcutta to		Bombay to		Calcutta to		Bombay to		
		Calcutta, 684 miles.	Bombay, 964 miles.	London.	Liverpool.	London.	Liverpool.	London.	Liverpool.	London.	Liverpool.	
s. d. ½ ¾	£	1 11 11¾	2 5 4½	3 10 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	5 1 11¾	4 16 11¾	5 5 4½	4 10 4½	30th October 1876.
	Rs.	18 14 5	26 12 3	41 4 4	35 9 3	35 5 4	26 8 0	60 2 9	54 7 8	62 1 7	53 4 0	

From Kutnee to Bombay 673 miles, and on to Liverpool, per ton £3-19-9½, or Rs. 46-12-0.

Wheat is shipped to Liverpool. The London freight does not affect the question. I am told by one of the largest Liverpool ship-owners that at present anything over £3 per ton on the voyage round, *i. e.*, out and home, is clear profit.

31*st October.* H. P. LEMESSURIER.

NOTE.—Difference of time at sea is about six and a half to eight days in favor of Bombay.

Brokerage charge ⅛ per cent. in Bombay; believed to be same in Calcutta.

In spite of our heavy gradients and charges for fuel, wheat can come to Bombay from Kutnee, per ton, 673 miles, for Rs. 20-4-0. By East Indian Railway, Cawnpore to Calcutta, 684 miles, the charge is Rs. 18-14-5.

No. 1392 R, dated 10th May 1877.

From—The Government of India, Public Works Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 498, dated the 29th March 1877, with enclosures, and in reply to state that the Government of India concurs with the Government of Bombay in considering it inexpedient at present to press the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to reduce further the rates for the carriage of grain from the North-Western Provinces.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XIII of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 1st April 1876.	For week ending 31st March 1877.	Total from 1st January to 1st April 1876.	Total from 1st January to 31st March 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28th Apl. 1877 ...	East Indian, Main	7,12,605	7,95,710	85,71,807	1,04,71,944	19,00,137	...
28th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	54,450	1,06,592	6,37,918	12,93,169	6,55,251	...
28th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	57,983	65,634	7,41,013	8,42,542	1,01,529	...
14th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	69,614	80,692	8,80,499	10,87,501	2,07,002	...
28th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	2,02,554	2,27,000	21,95,232	24,96,037	3,00,805	...
14th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,60,168	1,88,112	15,62,526	24,14,138	8,51,612	...
31st Mar. 1877 ...	South Indian ..	36,185	63,217	4,36,319	6,45,629	2,09,310	...
21st Apl. 1877 ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	6,44,030	8,18,183	69,53,730	93,65,031	24,11,301	...
14th ditto ..	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	2,10,367	2,35,726	19,20,824	21,38,908	2,18,084	...
	TOTAL ...	21,47,956	25,80,866	2,38,99,868	3,07,54,899	68,55,031	...
	State.						
28th Apl. 1877 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,428	2,248	28,076	27,813	...	263
28th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,501	1,487	23,432	22,151	...	1,281
21st ditto ...	Rajputana ...	46,918	52,002	6,68,598	7,43,102	74,504	..
21st ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,398	7,937	99,686	84,135	...	15,551
31st Mar. 1877 ...	Khangaon ...	1,779	1,729	17,096	21,003	3,907	...
31st ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,693	3,143	26,757	30,852	4,095	...
31st ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,039	1,273	8,873	15,079	6,206	...
31st ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,052	16,004	1,19,212	1,93,853	74,641	...
21st Apl. 1877 ...	Tirhut ...	2,554	5,014	29,206	57,052	27,846	...
31st Mar. 1877 ...	Punjab Northern ...	11,303	20,613	88,273	1,38,028	49,755	...
21st Apl. 1877 ...	Neemuch ...	...	1,023	...	15,258	15,258	...
	TOTAL ...	85,665	1,12,533	11,09,209	13,48,326	23,117	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,33,621	24,93,399	2,50,09,077	3,21,03,225	70,94,148	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 23rd MAY 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice ...	...	...	77,468	4,14,766	903	4,956	...	...	78,371	4 19,722
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	3,905	13,333	...	...	3,905	13,333
" Other Grains ...	81	360	8,738	42,923	351	2,103	...	...	9,170	45,386
Bimlipatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	1,100	3,750	...	...	1,100	3,750
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Tranquebar—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice ...	...	...	5,644	33,866	4,034	24,204	...	...	9,678	58,070
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	18,809	64,225	...	...	18,809	64,225
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice ...	867	4,736	21,390	1,23,506	...	...	...	...	22,257	1,28,242
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin—Rice ...	...	...	33,462	1,72,890	2,137	10,760	22	112	35,621	1,83,762
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	8,168	49,265	343	1,840	8,511	51,105
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	24	6	24
Tellicherry—Rice ...	...	...	15,297	87,402	...	...	...	...	15,297	87,402
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	293	1,600	...	...	452	2,852	745	4,452

Calicut—Rice ...	...	...	69,376	3,83,891	...	...	485	2,997	69,861	3,86,888
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	7,848	42,929	606	2,910	...	...	3,264	17,707	11,718	63,5[illegible]
Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	1,990	10,532	...	...	52	350	2,042	10,882
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	1,441	4,566	..	...	1,441	4,566
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	1,436	292	1,436
Mangalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice ...	867	4,736	224,627	12,26,853	7,074	39,920	559	3,459	233,127	12,74,968
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	33,423	1,35,139	343	1,840	33,766	136,979
" Other Grains ...	7,929	43,289	9,637	47,433	351	2,103	4,014	22,019	21,931	1,14,844
TOTAL ...	8,796	48,025	234,264	12,74,286	40,848	1,77,162	4,916	27,318	288,824	15,26,791
Imports in previous week ...								Rice ...	247,850	13,36,283
								Paddy ...	68,057	2,45,138
								Other Grains ...	39,166	2,01,020
								TOTAL ...	355,073	17,82,441

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 23rd MAY 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	37,665	1,59,887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,665	1,59,887	8,831	28,384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,831	28,384
„ Paddy ...	1,496	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,496	3,400	2,683	6,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,683	6,609
Bimlipatam ...	7	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	49,819	2,04,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,819	2,04,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	10,032	25,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,032	25,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin ...	45,656	1,67,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,656	1,67,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	1,496	3,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,496	3,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	27,333	1,00,577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,333	1,00,577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	513	1,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	1,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	174,017	6,65,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174,017	6,65,853	11,514	34,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,514	34,993
Exports in previous week ...											246,978	9,43,541											37,505	93,336

* No return received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

By the Madras Railway, during the week ending 12th May 1877.

Forwarded from	To											
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Cocoor and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	South Indian Railway.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	1,257	3,145	831	149	...	376	1,340	818	512	152	100	8,680
Beypore	41	416	644	1,321	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,503
Raichore... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	137	777	751	...	1,728
Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,137	2,137
Tanjore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Tuticorin ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	881
Other Stations ...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Total ...	1,298	3,561	1,475	1,470	81	376	1,403	955	1,289	903	3,118	15,929

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 15.488.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 19th May 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	296
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations	2,888
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore	1,333
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	2,984
Total Tons ...	7,501
Total for previous week, Tons ...	6,324

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam ...	11 8	11 8	17 7	...	...	...	11 3	12 1	17 8	16 2	15 5	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 2	10 2	10 2	13 6	16 2	17 3	25 9	15 8	15 8	21 [illegible]
	Godavery ...	12 0	12 6	13 5	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	22 3	11 0	11 0	23 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	6 8	6 4	15 4	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	19 4	9 1	9 1	20 4	11 4	11 7	21 8	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	6 3	6 3	12 6	...	...	...	7 9	7 4	14 8	8 5	8 0	16 0	10 8	10 1	26 9	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ..	7 7	7 7	11 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 7	8 3	8 3	11 2	8 7	9 5	21 3	8 7	9 4	25 [illegible]
	Bellary ...	8 6	8 6	14 4	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	11 8	8 4	8 4	13 5	9 0	8 7	23 2	8 5	8 5	21 [illegible]
	Kurnool ...	6 3	6 3	13 3	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 5	6 5	6 5	15 7	8 2	8 2	30 1	7 5	8 1	27 [illegible]
	Madras ...	7 9	8 2	11 0	...	...	...	8 5	7 8	11 0	9 1	10 0	11 9	10 7	11 4	16 8	10 2	10 6	17 9
	Chingleput ...	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	12 7	9 2	9 4	13 6	...	10 1	...	...	...	19 [illegible]
	North Arcot ...	5 9	5 9	11 0	...	...	...	7 5	7 8	12 1	7 9	8 8	13 2	10 1	10 9	23 7	8 2	8 2	19 8
	South Arcot ...	4 7	...	9 4	...	...	...	9 1	10 4	12 2	10 1	10 9	13 6	...	...	20 2	10 8	11 2	20 [illegible]
	Tanjore ...	5 9	5 9	10 3	...	...	..	8 7	9 5	13 7	...	10 8	...	12 5	13 5	28 4	10 5	10 1	21 2
	Trichinopoly ...	6 6	6 6	9 9	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	14 4	8 7	8 7	14 9	...	...	16 8	10 8	10 8	22 [illegible]
	Madura ...	6 2	7 0	11 7	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	13 9	9 3	9 7	13 9	10 1	10 1	*...	9 5	9 9	25 0
	Tinnevelly ...	8 0	8 0	6 5	...	...	...	7 5	9 0	10 5	8 3	9 4	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	19 6
	Coimbatore ...	8 2	8 2	11 8	...	...	...	7 9	7 6	10 5	8 6	8 1	11 4	10 4	10 4	18 8	10 3	10 3	21 5
	Nilgiris ...	6 4	6 4	8 5	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	9 6	7 6	7 2	10 0	7 7	8 5	13 1	7 0	8 4	12 6
	Salem ...	5 9	5 9	10 4	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	12 0	8 3	8 3	14 6	8 4	9 2	22 3	7 7	8 4	23 2
	South Canara ...	8 6	8 8	11 2	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	9 7	10 5	10 3	12 7	...	...	...	...	..	
	Malabar ...	10 1	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	12 1	10 5	10 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Bombay	Bombay ..	9 4	9 12	12 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	6 15	6 15	8 7	9 15	10 7	11 13	12 10	13 12	20 0	12 13	13 0	17 [illegible]
	Ahmedabad ...	11 8	13 0	17 4	16 0	19 0	30 0	7 12	7 12	7 4	9 0	9 0	11 0	15 0	15 4	25 0	12 12	13 8	22 [illegible]
	Kaira ...	11 14	11 14	15 4	17 12	17 12	32 0	8 0	8 0	9 7	10 0	10 0	12 5	16 0	16 0	22 14	13 5	13 5	20 [illegible]
	Surat ...	10 9	11 0	13 6	9 4	9 14	14 1	7 0	7 0	7 14	8 0	8 0	10 9	12 5	12 2	16 6	12 14	12 5	14 13
	Broach ...	11 13½	13 14½	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 6	13 5½	13 3¾	18 1	12 4¾	13 5½	16 [illegible]
	Tanna ...	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	8 1	8 0	8 0	9 10	9 11	11 0	10 14	10 14	17 0	10 9	10 9	16 [illegible]
	Kolaba ...	9 5	9 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 0	7 2	7 10	10 0	9 5	13 5	...	...	..	...	...	15 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	13 5	13 5	18 15	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	15 7	16 5	28 9	14 4	14 4	23 12
	Násik ...	12 13	12 4	18 10	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	10 6	10 6	11 14	15 6	15 6	27 5	12 11	12 11	19 7
	Ahmednagar ...	10 4	10 12½	20 4½	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 13½	8 3	8 3	9 13½	11 11	11 12½	29 9	11 11	11 11	21 [illegible]
	Poona ...	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	10 14	10 14	21 12	10 6	10 6	17 [illegible]
	Sholapur ...	9 1	9 15	19 8	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	12 8	9 7	9 7	13 4	8 10	8 10	28 0	9 10	10 2	24 [illegible]
	Kaládgi ...	5 8	5 8	20 3	...	...	...	...	4 12	12 12	5 6	5 6	14 0	6 2	6 2	28 11	...	...	27 [illegible]
	Satara ...	9 6	9 6	14 11	...	...	...	6 14	8 3	9 9	7 14	9 4	11 7	8 11	9 5	19 4	9 1	9 6	16 [illegible]
	Belgaum ...	8 0	8 2	16 11	...	...	...	6 7	6 9	14 8	6 15	7 1	15 8	8 13	9 2	20 5	9 11	10 0	20 [illegible]
	Dharwar ...	6 4	6 12	21 0	...	...	...	5 10	6 2	14 0	6 4	6 14	18 8	8 12	8 10	26 10	9 5	9 8	26 [illegible]
	Ratnágiri ...	9 1	9 1	10 5	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	10 1	10 1	10 1	12 15	10 0	10 10	13 12	10 6	11 1	14 [illegible]
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	12 4	10 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	14 0
	Panch Máháls (Godhra) ...	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	17 4	20 0	33 0	14 8	14 8	23 0
	Aden ...	...	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	7 7	8 0	...	14 0	20 5	...	12 7	12 7
	Asirgarh ...	13 4	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	16 0	17 0	29 0	16 0	17 0	29 [illegible]
	Baroda ...	10 2	10 0	12 9	12 0	10 14	19 4	7 12	7 12	8 2	10 0	10 4	11 7	16 0	17 2	20 0	12 14	14 0	20 [illegible]
	Dísa ...	13 2	13 6	17 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	24 0	23 5	30 0	23 0	23 0	33 [illegible]
	Nimach ...	...	15 0	16 4	...	21 8	27 0	...	.	...	...	9 0	9 8	...	22 0	24 0	...	16 0	16 [illegible]
	Nasirabad ...	22 15	21 3	20 5¼	33 9¼	33 14	31 5¼	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	26 0
	Rajkot ...	13 0	14 0	15 12	...	...	.	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	17 0	19 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	25 0	24 0	31 0
	Karachi ...	12 13	13 5	13 13	19 10	18 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 9	17 0	17 0	14 12	15 8	16 0
	Haidarabad ... } Shikarpur ... }	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thur and Parkur ...	14 0	13 3	18 14	...	...		7 0	7 12	8 14	9 8	8 6	10 0	...	30 0	40 0	21 8	22 15	25 [illegible]
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal	Burdwan ...	18 0a	16 0	18 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	19 4	19 4	25 8	20 8	20 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	19 0b	21 4	23 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	18 0 to 20 8	27 0	27 0	20 0 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	21 0c	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	19 8	18 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	14 0d	15 8	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	11 0	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	13 0	13 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	...e	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	4	13 12	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea ...	13 5½	16 0	20 0	35 8	35 8	35 8	14 8	14 8	18 5	16 0	16 13½	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	13 5f	14 8	18 8	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	16 8	20 0	20 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	20 0g	17 0 to 17 8	26 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 18 seers, barley 35 to 39 seers, best rice 15 to 21-12 seers, common rice 17 to 23 seers, and gram 18 to 26 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 25 to 50 seers, best rice 22 to 20-8 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 19 to 22-8 seers.

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 to 24 seers, best rice 19 to 25 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, and gram 24 to 36 seers.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of April 1877.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
23 4	23 4	35 2	16 6	20 0	26 6	466 6	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
17 2	18 2	27 3	18 7	18 7	28 1	136 1	136 1	143 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
16 3	15 5	36 8	16 1	15 7	29 1	243 0	243 0	262 4	17 7	17 7	17 7	Godavery ...		
16 2	16 2	32 3	12 6	12 8	29 1	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kistna ...		
11 4	10 9	28 2	9 7	9 7	24 4	129 6	129 6	79 9	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
9 0	10 5	24 0	9 0	9 0	25 8	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
9 7	9 2	21 8	9 5	9 5	22 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 7	Bellary ...		
8 4	9 0	25 8	8 6	9 0	27 7	194 4	194 4	231 3	14 4	15 2	15 2	Kurnool ...		
10 1	11 5	19 3	11 8	12 2	19 8	85 0	75 3	91 7	18 2	19 0	18 6	Madras ...		
11 3	11 1	20 5	11 7	11 7	19 1	145 8	145 8	93 3	19 4	19 4	19 4	Chingleput ...		
9 7	10 6	22 6	8 9	8 9	23 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	16 4	North Arcot ...		
11 9	12 3	22 3	11 9	11 9	23 3	233 3	231 8	235 7	19 8	19 8	18 4	South Arcot ...		* Bombay salt.
12 1	12 1	24 5	11 8	11 8	23 6	194 0	194 0	194 0	17 5	17 5	17 0	Tanjore ...		† Goa salt.
11 1	11 1	24 9	11 2	11 2	25 4	162 8	163 8	157 9	15 4	16 2	16 2	Trichinopoly ...		
10 5	10 5	29 4	12 5	11 6	25 8	106 9	126 4	106 9	18 7	15 9	18 2	Madura ...		
...	...	21 9	12 5	12 5	18 7	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
9 8	9 8	22 2	9 5	9 5	24 0	145 8	145 8	121 5	11 9	13 3	12 9	Coimbatore ...		
8 6	8 6	14 4	7 0	9 1	15 8	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
9 0	9 0	24 0	9 1	9 5	24 1	151 6	151 6	151 6	14 6	15 5	16 5	Salem ...		
12 3	10 6	21 1	10 6	10 6	16 2	92 3	85 0	85 0	16 1* / 15 4†	16 1 / 15 4	16 0	South Canara ...		
11 7	11 7	18 2	11 8	11 8	19 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar ...		
11 9	11 9	15 5	13 11	13 13	20 5	68 4	68 4	72 12	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	16 4	16 14	25 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 11	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	11 6	12 5	17 6	93 7	93 7	100 8	14 13	14 13	14 13	Surat ...		
...	...	...	13 5½	13 14½	18 13	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
11 5	11 5	18 0	10 15	10 15	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 6	15 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	14 13	14 13	23 5	112 0	112 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	14 12	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
13 12	14 12	27 10	13 7	13 3	25 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	15 9	15 9	14 9	Ñásik ...		
...	...	...	11 7	11 13	26 11	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	14 1	14 4	14 4	Ahmednagar ...		
...	...	...	12 1	12 1	20 11	76 0	76 0	101 0	15 0	15 0	13 6	Poona ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 15	25 8	106 12	106 12	98 0	14 4	14 0	14 4	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	6 6	6 15	20 9	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	12 0	Kaládgi ...		
11 11	11 11	...	10 6	10 6	17 8	167 3	167 3	166 7	14 9	14 9	16 0	Satara ...		
9 13	10 1	22 13	9 13	10 0	16 11	163 5	170 10	160 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	Belgaum ...		
9 8	10 0	32 0	8 14	8 14	18 0	100 0	100 0	92 12	18 8	19 0	18 10	Dharwar ...		
12 6	13 0	20 12	10 15	10 15	15 0	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 5	18 5	18 4	Ratnágiri ...		
12 0	12 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
30 0	30 0	36 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Panch Máháls (Godhra) ..		
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	65 5	60 4	...	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	14 0	16 4	21 9	91 0	91 0	91 8	16 0	16 0	16 9	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	22 0	20 13	23 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	...	21 8	22 8	...	160 0	160 0	...	25 0	25 0	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	41 0½	39 5½	33 13½	100 0	100 0	100 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 8	60 0	60 0	60 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Rajkot ...		
32 0	32 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	31 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
9 0	9 0	9 8	16 12	17 8	18 0	110 0	108 0	120 0	54 0	53 0	60 8	Karachi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad ... / Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	106 12	106 12	120 0	17 8	21 5	17 12	Thur and Parkur ...		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 12	8 12	Burdwan ...		
...	...	...	20 0	18 0	21 4 to 24 4	480 0	480 0	400 0	8 10	8 12	8 12	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	25 0	27 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	24 0 to 24 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 12	13 5	85 0	90 0	120 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	22 8	29 1½	32 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	9 2½	9 2½	9 2½	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	22 12	21 0	26 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	32 0	35 0 to 40 0	40 0	120 0	120 0 to 130 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 16 seers, barley 26 to 31-8 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 22-12 to 29 seers, best rice 6-4 to 8-12 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 18-12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 21-8 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 23 seers, barley 40 to 42 seers, best rice 15 to 22 seers, common rice 19 to 24 seers, and gram 30 to 38 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ..	15 4h	15 4	17 0	14 8	14 8	23 0	20 8	20 0	19 8	28 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye ...	15 0 to 21 0	17 4 to 18 0	20 10 to 25 5	48 12	48 12	45 0	16 8 to 18 0	19 4 to 20 10	16 0 to 21 9	21 0 to 24 0	23 0 to 24 0	22 8 to 24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	22 8i	30 0	25 8½	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 5½	20 0	18 0	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	16 8j	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	16 4	16 6	18 8	29 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	17 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0 to 14 0	12 0	12 0	22 8	21 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0k	8 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	6 8	6 0	5 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	... l	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	12 4m	12 4	20 0	49 4	53 8	53 5	17 10	18 3	17 10	22 13	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	33 12n	33 12	20 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ..	... o	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh ...	13 0p	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 0	26 8	26 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	11 0q	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	... r	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 4	10 10½	10 10½	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	10 5	10 5	9 5	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 5	26 0	28 0	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	19 0	21 0	26 0	34 0	36 0	37 8	14 0	15 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	25 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	25 0s	26 0	25 8	34 0	32 0	35 8	13 0	13 0	13 8	21 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	18 0t to 19 0	17 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	25 8	25 0	37 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	18 8u	18 8	20 12	30 12	33 0	35 8	15 4	15 4	13 0	17 0	17 8	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	21 0v	18 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	16 0	18 0	22 0	32 12	32 8	41 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	19 0	18 8	21 8	35 0	35 0	41 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	20 0w	16 0	23 8	44 0	44 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	18 9	21 0	26 2	31 5	31 5	37 8	12 6	13 6	16 8	16 8	18 9	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	18 15x	18 15	24 0	38 0	37 12	37 15	15 2	18 15	18 15	18 15	21 7	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	23 0y to 24 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	16 0	25 0	27 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	20 0	21 0	24 0	45 0	55 0	45 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	..	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	22 0z	16 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	27 0	..	...	...	32 0	32 0	40 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	15 12	17 1	23 10	...	...	...	13 2	14 7	17 1	19 11	19 11	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	18 6z1	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	21 0	24 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	23 0z2	23 0	20 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	26 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	26 0	26 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	20 0z3	20 0	19 0	32 0	27 8	28 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	No	return	received															
	Cachar ...																		
	Goálpárá ...																		
	Gáro Hills ...																		
	Kámrúp ...																		
	Darrang ...																		
	Nowgong ...																		
	Sibságar ...																		
	Lakhimpur ...																		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...																		
	Nága Hills ...																		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	17 0	20 0	20 8	28 0	28 0	33 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	13 8	15 8	15 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Saháranpur ...	21 8	24 12	22 10	35 2	30 0	28 1	8 9	8 9	10 12	16 0	17 1	14 8	34 4	34 7	25 14	17 2	32 4	23 11
	Muzaffarnagar ...	20 15	21 8	25 13	35 3	35 3	44 0	6 9	6 9	6 10	18 10	18 10	17 10	35 3	35 3	30 13	26 6	26 6	26 6
	Meerut ...	23 0	19 8	25 15	36 0	42 0	38 7½	8 8	8 8	8 8	17 0	17 0	18 8	25 0	26 0	31 0	20 0	24 0	33 10½
	Bulandshahr ...	23 8	23 0	30 0	42 0	45 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	38 0	38 0	...	24 0	32 0	28 0
	Aligarh ...	22 8	22 0	30 8	35 0	37 0	42 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	...	25 0	29 0
	Kumaun ...	No	return	received		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

h In Boygunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 22 seers, common rice 27 seers, and gram 20 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 30 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 9 to 25-11 seers.
j In Serajgunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 22-8 seers, and gram 23 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6-4 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 22 seers, lesser millets 13 to 15 seers, maize 16 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 30 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 20 seers, and common rice 22 to 23 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 22 seers, common rice 22 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 22 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 16-12 seers, common rice 16 to 16-12 seers, paddy 26 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 25 seers, best rice 18 to 30 seers, common rice 24 to 32 seers, and gram 12-4 to 18 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 14 seers, and common rice 12 to 16 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 17 seers, and common rice 15 to 20 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21-4 to 25 seers, barley 35 to 37-8 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 26 to 32-8 seers.
t In Buxar the prices are as follow:—Wheat 18-8 seers, barley 28 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 21 seers, bulrush millet 24 seers, great millet 27 seers, maize 29 seers, and gram 32 seers.

India for the 2nd half of April 1877—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	27 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	33 12	15 0 to 33 12	24 0 to 36 9	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	15 0	11 14	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	24 0	26 4	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna ...		
9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 3	98 3	160 0	160 0	7 0	8 0	7 2	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	22 13	20 0	24 8	97 0	97 0	100 0	8 14	9 0	9 0	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Mymensingh ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	120 0	127 8	120 0	8 0	9 0	7 8	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 8	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 9½	7 9½	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	12 5	13 6	11 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	39 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
...	...	...	27 0	32 0	31 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
28 0	27 0	...	30 8	30 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad ...		
31 12	31 12	28 9	27 8	24 0	30 12	176 0	176 0	160 0	8 8	8 12	7 6	Durbhunga ...		
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mozufferpore ...		
30 8	30 0	37 0	29 0	28 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Sarun ...		
32 0	38 0	...	32 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	8 0	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	29 4	31 5	37 8	168 0	147 0	168 0	8 4	8 9	8 4	Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	29 0	18 15	35 6	157 12	157 13	157 12	7 9	8 13	8 13	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	27 8	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	34 0	35 0	34 0	130 0	160 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	22 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
22 5	22 5	34 2	19 11	19 11	30 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	13 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	18 6	18 6	26 0	105 0	105 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	14 7	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	9 0	9 4	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
33 0	35 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazáribágh ...		
40 0	40 0	40 0	27 0	26 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
64 0	64 0	64 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
												Sylhet ...	Assam.	
												Cachar ...		
												Goálpará ...		
												Gáro Hills ...		
												Kámrúp ...		
	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Darrang ...		
												Nowgong ...		
												Sibságar ...		
												Lakhimpur ...		
												Khási and Jaintia Hills ...		
												Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	37 0	39 12	28 0	150 0	150 0	149 0	9 1	9 1	8 10	Saharanpur ...		
...	...	...	33 0	36 5	31 15	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	33 0	36 0	33 1½	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	41 0	41 0	39 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	9 12	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	35 0	36 0	39 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Kumaun ...		

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 19 seers, barley 24 to 32 seers, best rice 13 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers, murwa 23 to 29 seers, maize 28 to 30 seers, and gram 24 to 25 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22-8 to 35 seers, barley 30 to 60 seers, best rice 18 to 25 seers, common rice 20 to 26-4 seers, lesser millets 35 to 45 seers, maize 35 to 45 seers, and gram 30 to 60 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 29 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 12-8 to 17 seers, common rice 16-4 to 19 seers, lesser millets 35 to 50 seers, maize 28 to 40 seers, and gram 19 to 30 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, best rice 20 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 25 seers, murwa 40 to 45 seers, and gram 16 to 27-8 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 to 32 seers, best rice 24 seers, common rice 25 to 26 seers, and gram 27-8 to 30 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 26 seers, barley 40 to 50 seers, best rice 18-12 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 27-8 seers, and gram 13 to 28 seers.

z1 In Khoordah the prices are as follow:—Best rice 17-1 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 18-6 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 24 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 21 to 25 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize 27 to 40 seers, and gram 21 to 27-8 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, best rice 24 to 26 seers, common rice 26 to 34 seers, and gram 20 to 22 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgaum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	11 4	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	23 1	18 9	23 1	38 4	37 11	34 5	14 1	14 1	14 10	16 14	17 7	17 7	27 0	27 0	32 10	20 4	22 8	30 6
	Moradabad ...	23 12	21 14	28 2	40 10	42 8	43 2	11 9	11 9	8 12	16 14	18 2	20 0	31 4	31 4	32 8	27 8	27 8	31 4
	Budaun ...	25 3	24 0	30 12	36 0	36 0	48 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 9½	16 12½	21 0	21 9½	21 9½	36 0	19 3	19 3	33 0
	Bareilly ...	20 15	21 4	30 0	30 0	32 8	40 0	7 8	6 14	7 8	17 3	17 8	20 0	25 0	27 8	36 4	17 8	17 8	33 12
	Sháhjahánpur ...	22 0	22 4	34 0	41 14	41 4	54 8	8 12	9 0	8 8	18 8	19 4	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	23 12	17 8	26 4	40 0	40 0	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	17 8	17 8	20 0	...	...	40 0	...	...	37 8
	Muttra ...	23 0	24 8	27 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 8	16 0	18 8	30 0	34 0	30 0	25 0	26 0	27 0
	Agra ...	20 0	21 7½	26 4	30 12¾	32 0	34 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	27 8½	30 8½	32 0	21 5½	23 0	30 8½
	Farukhabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mainpuri ...	20 8	22 0	23 8	31 0	36 0	45 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	16 8	20 0	25 0	28 0	35 0	22 0	22 0	30 0
	Etáwah ...	19 8	19 0	31 0	31 0	34 0	40 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	17 0	17 8	20 8	26 0	30 0	40 0	22 8	23 8	40 0
	Etah ...	23 0	25 8	33 0	33 0	36 0	46 4	8 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun ...	26 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	37 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	38 0
	Jhánsi ...	22 6	22 11	27 0	30 0	30 0	37 6	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	36 0	...	...	34 8
	Lalitpur ...	22 4	28 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	45 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	34 8	24 0	24 0	25 0
	Cawnpore ...	15 0	18 0	28 0	29 0	31 8	44 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	45 0	21 0	21 0	37 0
	Fatehpur ...	19 0	19 8	32 8	33 12	33 0	42 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 8	19 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda ...	22 8	22 8	29 4	33 0	32 8	40 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	20 8	21 0	22 8	31 0	31 0	42 0	30 0	31 0	41 0
	Allahabad ...	16 12	19 0	28 10	30 0	33 0	47 12	10 12	11 0	9 10	19 1	17 8	22 7	25 8	27 8	39 7	25 4	28 0	35 12
	Hamírpur ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaunpur ...	21 3	22 9	31 1	35 5	35 5	38 13	9 2	8 7	8 7	15 8	15 8	21 3	...	...	...	25 6	25 6	22 9
	Gorakhpur ...	21 14	23 10	32 6	33 4	33 4	49 0	14 0	14 14	21 14	17 1	17 8	28 0	31 8	31 8	45 8	31 8	29 12	...
	Basti ...	21 14	22 8	32 8	32 8	33 12	55 0	13 12	13 12	15 10	16 9	16 14	28 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	19 3	22 2	25 13	32 7	33 15	32 7	11 13	11 13	13 5	17 11	17 11	22 2	31 0	32 7	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	20 0	20 0	25 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	30 0	30 0
	Benares ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ghazipur ...	19 5	21 4	24 7	32 3	28 15½	30 14	9 10	9 0	9 0	19 5	19 5	22 8	27 1	27 0	29 10	25 12	25 12	32 3
Panjab.	Delhi ...	23 0	21 0	25 0	41 0	43 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	35 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	33 8
	Gurgáon ...	22 0	23 0	26 0	41 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	38 0	40 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	29 0
	Karnál ...	23 0	23 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	14 0	38 0	38 0	33 0	26 0	26 0	28 0
	Hissár ...	25 0	25 0	24 0	48 0	46 0	49 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	44 0	38 0	39 0	37 0
	Rohtak ...	23 0	22 0	24 0	45 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	36 0	37 0	35 0	30 0	31 0	32 0
	Sirsa ...	32 0	32 0	25 0	60 0	63 0	52 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 8	60 0	60 0	58 0	45 0	46 0	42 0
	Umballa ...	26 8	26 12	24 0	42 0	40 0	28 6	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	42 0	40 0	39 8	22 0	22 0	26 4
	Ludhiána ...	28 0	30 0	25 0	60 0	53 0	46 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	12 8	38 0	47 0	47 0	33 0	36 0	32 0
	Simlá ...	17 4	19 0	17 0	29 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 4	14 4	12 0	27 0	25 0	...	24 0	20 0	17 0
	Jullundur ...	29 0	30 0	23 0	56 0	56 0	39 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	42 0	42 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	28 0
	Hushiárpúr ...	29 0	28 0	22 4	40 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	44 0	38 0	24 0	28 0	30 0	24 0
	Kángra ...	16 8	16 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	28 0	33 0	32 0	50 0	55 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 4	42 0	50 0	32 0	23 0	24 0	28 0
	Siálkot ...	27 0	30 0	22 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	39 0	38 0	33 0	33 0	30 0
	Gurdáspur ...	30 0	27 0	20 0	48 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	30 0	32 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Lahore ...	29 0	30 0	20 0	60 0	70 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 0	40 0	50 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	30 0
	Ferozepore ...	33 0	34 0	23 0	62 0	65 0	45 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 0	50 0	42 8	45 0	not procurable		40 0
	Gujránwála ...	31 0	32 0	21 4	60 0	60 0	45 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	28 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	38 0	41 0	30 0	44 0	45 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	50 0	52 0	42 0
	Jhelum ...	34 8	38 0	27 8	51 0	48 0	38 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	42 0	39 0	31 0	42 0	42 0	36 0
	Gujrat ...	33 4	34 8	23 8	57 8	55 0	42 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	42 0	41 0	40 0	43 0	44 0	41 0
	Shahpúr ...	32 0	32 0	28 0	44 0	42 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	35 0	35 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	33 0
	Mooltan ...	21 8	24 0	19 0	34 0	34 0	27 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	29 0	37 0	22 0	30 0	34 0	24 0
	Jhang ...	28 8	32 0	24 8	45 0	45 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	34 0
	Montgomery ...	36 0	33 0	25 0	50 0	50 0	37 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	23 0	23 0	20 0	36 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	28 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	23 0
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	32 8	34 6	33 12	47 8	48 12	43 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	50 0	45 0	45 0	43 12	42 8	45 0
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	22 14	23 7	21 4	33 12	33 12	26 9	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	40 0	40 10	23 7	36 10	36 4	30 0
	Bannú ...	46 4	47 8	40 10	68 12	68 12	65 10	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 0	62 8	68 12	50 0	45 0	50 0	50 0
	Peshawar ...	31 14	29 14	22 12	66 5	59 13	35 1	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 6	40 5	40 5	24 1	34 7	31 14	26 0
	Kohat ...	40 13	40 13	31 14	62 8	61 3	45 14	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	16 9	53 8	53 8	42 6	61 5	59 15	48 7
	Hazara ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	20 4	21 13	33 4	30 0	29 4	48 10	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	24 8	27 0	28 0	45 0	21 0	21 0	40 0
	Unao ...	19 0	21 4	31 0	29 4	32 4	45 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	17 0	17 8	28 0	33 12	35 0	50 0	22 0	25 8	33 0
	Bára Banki ...	19 0	22 0	32 8	32 0	34 0	48 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	40 0	48 0	16 0	24 0	36 0
	Sítápur ...	25 4	24 4	38 12	60 0	39 12	70 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	16 0	17 4	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hardui ...	22 0	22 10	34 7	38 15	40 8	63 12	7 8	7 8	6 12	15 8	16 6	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad ...	20 4	21 0	36 8	31 4	29 0	45 0	12 0	13 12	16 0	16 0	17 0	24 8	...	...	46 0	...	...	30 0
	Bhárnich ...	26 0	26 0	38 0	48 0	48 0	68 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	17 0	25 0	44 0	46 0	64 0	20 0	20 0	26 0
	Gonda ...	22 9	25 10	35 4	39 6	41 8	53 8	17 0	18 0	25 11	17 8	18 8	26 0	35 0	39 0	60 0	17 0	18 5	32 0
	Rái Bareli ...	19 0	22 8	38 0	28 8	32 8	50 0	14 0	18 12	27 0	15 0	19 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sultanpur ...	22 0	25 0	33 0	32 8	36 0	48 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	46 0	24 0	24 0	40 0
	Pratábgarh ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

India for the 2nd half of April 1877 —continued.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	...	...	...	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	30 15	29 4	28 2	113 8	113 8	112 0	..	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	30 4	32 8	33 12	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	31 3	31 8	39 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	26 4	28 12	36 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 12	8 12	9 6	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	32 8	33 8	38 8	155 0	135 0	160 0	8 14	9 0	9 0	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	28 12	28 12	30 0	150 0	150 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	34 0	37 0	36 8	80 0	120 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	30 10½	33 6½	30 8½	100 0	95 0	80 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Agra ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	26 0	28 0	28 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	39 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	29 8	32 0	37 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	Etah ...		
...	...	...	36 0	40 0	43 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	28 5	30 6	29 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	30 8	32 0	34 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	40 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	30 8	31 4	44 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	37 0	39 0	44 0	165 0	165 0	163 0	..	...	11 0	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	29 8	31 12	42 12	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 12	8 2	8 4	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	34 9	35 5	40 15	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 6	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	31 8	33 4	45 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	31 4	30 0	41 4	.	..	...	7 8	7 8	7 3	Basti ...		
...	...	...	29 8	29 8	32 7	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	38 0	130 0	130 0	125 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	..	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Benares ...		
...	...	...	32 3	32 3	37 9½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	38 0	39 0	37 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Delhi ...	Panjab.	
...	...	...	40 0	39 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Gurgáon ...		
...	...	...	39 0	39 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Karnál ...		
...	...	...	45 0	45 0	43 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Hissár ...		
...	...	...	41 8	40 8	41 8	120 0	120 0	128 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Rohtak [a] ...		
...	...	...	55 0	59 0	50 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	38 0	38 0	42 0	Sirsa ...		
...	...	...	41 8	40 8	38 5	160 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Umballa [b] ...		
...	...	...	49 0	50 0	38 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána [c] ...		
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Simlá [a] ...		
...	...	...	43 0	47 0	37 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 10	9 10	9 12	Jullundur ...		
...	...	...	44 0	43 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr [d] ...		
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	Kángra ...		
...	...	...	47 0	56 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 6	10 6	10 8	Amritsar [e] ...		
...	...	...	35 0	39 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Siálkot ...		
...	...	...	40 0	45 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Gurdáspur [f] ...		
...	...	...	48 0	54 0	36 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	10 2	10 2	10 4	Lahore [g] ...		
...	...	...	56 0	52 0	42 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Ferozepore [h] ...		
...	...	...	45 0	40 0	44 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujránwála [i] ...		
...	...	...	22 0	28 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 8	10 12	10 12	Ráwalpindi [f] ...		
...	...	...	35 0	38 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum ...		
...	...	...	39 8	40 0	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 14	10 12	10 12	Gujrát ...		
...	...	...	39 0	39 0	42 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
...	...	...	34 0	35 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	Mooltan [j] ...		
...	...	...	45 0	47 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	Jhang [j] ...		
...	...	...	60 0	55 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery [h] ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	45 0	47 8	48 12	112 0	112 0	100 0	65 0	65 0	57 8	Dera Ismail Khán [d] ...		
...	...	...	31 14	31 4	25 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 14	35 0	32 8	Dera Ghazi Khan ...		
...	...	...	43 9	50 10	41 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [k] ...		
...	...	...	23 6	21 7	24 6	117 0	117 0	104 0	53 7	52 0	39 0	Peshávar [a] ...		
...	...	...	32 2	31 14	27 7	127 0	153 0	104 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát [l] ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	No return received			Hazára ..		
32 0‡	38 0	47 8	27 4	28 2	43 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
26 0††	28 0	40 0	30 0	32 0	42 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Unáo ...		
35 0§	42 0	60 0	20 0	32 0	47 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki ...		
...	...	...	36 0	32 0	55 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Sítápur ...		
...	...	...	28 14	28 2	45 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hardui ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Kheri ...		
... †	...	43 12	30 8	30 8	45 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	Fyzabad ...		
0 0‖	60 0	80 0	35 0	36 0	47 0	200 0	220 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich ...		
4 3**	40 13	48 8	32 11	32 10	49 8	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda ...		
8¶	..	...	25 8	31 0	52 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Rái Bareli ...		
0 0*	50* 0	56 0	35 0	36 0	50 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 12	Sultánpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Pratábgarh ..		

[a] Barley falling.
[b] Firewood falling.
[c] Barley falling and jowár rising.
[d] Jowár falling.
[e] Wheat, barley, jowár and gram rising.
[f] Gram rising.
[g] Barley, jowar and gram rising.
[h] Jowar falling and gram and firewood rising
[i] Gram falling.
[j] Jowar rising.
[k] Bájra, jowár and gram rising.
[l] Firewood rising.

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Sáwán.
† Maruá.
‡ Juár (large).
§ Kodon.
‖ Kodon.
¶ Sáwan.
** Marua.
†† Choti juár.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	19 0	20 8	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	14 8	15 0	17 8	...	21 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	22 0	25 8	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	31 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	22 3	22 3	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	17 1	26 9	27 5	30 0	...	...	...
	Wardhá ...	17 12	19 4	30 7	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 14	12 12	13 0	14 3	20 0	20 15	38 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	25 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	20 0	21 0	32 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	34 0	16 0	15 0	23 0
	Saugor ...	22 5	23 10	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	25 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	21 4	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	25 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	21 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	22 0	23 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	17 8	17 8	19 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ..	21 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	12 10	13 2	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 3	15 0	15 0	15 15	25 8	15 0	15 15	27 4
	Raipur ...	48 0	60 0	56 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	26 0	26 0	33 0	...	...	...	21 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	80 0	80 0	84 0	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	48 0	56 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ..	15 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	35 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	9 8	10 8	21 4	...	...	...	6 2	6 3	9 1	7 3	7 2	12 9	11 4	12 3	24 2	12 2	12 1	25 9
	Bolarum ..	10 0	10 7	20 2	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 3	7 2	7 2	12 7	11 3	12 8	22 1	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...	8 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	6 5	6 7	12 5	10 2	10 0	23 0	11 0	12 0	25 0
	Oomrotee ..	18 0	13 0	24 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	44 0	16 0	17 0	28 0
	Akola ...	13 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	21 0
	Elichpur ...	12 0	13 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	42 0	12 0	12 0	16 0
	Buldana ..	15 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	48 0	16 0	16 0	33 0
	Woon ...	16 0	16 0	23 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	51 0	12 0	12 0	40 0
	Bassim ..	14 0	14 5	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 5	11 0	10 0	10 5	14 0	22 0	22 0	56 0	16 0	15 0	38 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	7 0	7 2	11 7	8 0	8 0	11 7	7 5	7 2	10 7	8 2	8 2	12 0	9 7	10 2	24 5	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail ..	6 7	7 0	11 2	7 7	7 7	11 2	7 2	7 0	10 2	8 0	8 0	11 5	9 5	9 7	23 5	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 3	8 3	9 1	13 1	8 1	8 9	12 4	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	10 1	8 0	8 8	12 9	7 8	8 6	12 2	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	8 0	6 5	11 0	5 0	5 0	10 5	6 5	6 7	10 5	7 0	7 0	11 0	8 0	8 7	17 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	7 5	6 0	10 0	4 7	4 7	10 0	6 0	6 5	10 0	6 7	6 7	10 5	7 5	8 5	16 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	5 7	7 3	10 2	...	...	...	6 3	6 2	10 2	6 4	6 5	10 7	9 4	9 1	20 4	9 4	9 6	20 4
	Mysore ... { Retail ..	5 6	7 1	9 8	...	...	...	6 1	6 0	9 8	6 3	6 3	10 5	9 2	8 7	19 7	9 2	9 4	19 7
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Retail ..	5 7	6 2	9 5	6 2	6 2	10 5	5 5	5 5	10 7	6 0	6 2	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Retail ..	3 7	4 2	11 5	6 5	4 5	12 5	5 2	5 2	11 5	5 7	6 2	14 5	6 7	7 2	21 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	4 0	4 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	11 0	6 5	6 5	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	6 0	6 5	12 3	6 0	6 5	13 5	6 2	5 7	11 0	6 7	7 0	12 3	7 0	7 5	23 0	6 5	7 0	20 0
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	5 5	6 0	12 0	5 5	6 0	13 0	6 0	5 5	10 0	6 5	6 5	12 0	6 7	7 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	18 0
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... { Retail .	6 9	6 1	8 4	6 8	6 5	9 3	6 3	6 5	8 1	7 9	7 9	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	20 8	19 0	...	28 0	29 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	28 0	29 0	...	28 0	28 0	...
	Kishengurh ..	22 0	21 12	...	35 0	34 8	...	10 8	10 0	...	12 0	13 8	...	37 0	38 0	...	32 0	29 8	...
	Alwar ...	22 8	25 0	23 8	31 8	34 0	34 0	8 4	8 4	9 8	11 8	12 0	12 8	34 0	37 0	35 0	27 8	33 0	28 0
	Bharatpur (City) ...	22 8	24 4	24 8	28 2	33 8	31 12	8 0	8 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	30 8	32 0	28 0	21 8	22 8	26 0
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 0	19 1	...	25 0	25 0	...	15 4	15 4	...	15 14	15 14	...	27 8	28 2	...	23 2	23 2	...
	Ajmir ...	21 1	20 10	16 12	32 10	32 10	26 10	7 10	7 10	7 8	13 0	12 8	12 8	28 13	29 0	26 4	29 0	32 0	21 6
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...																		
	Sirohi ...																		
	Aboo ...																		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	15 8	16 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ..	15 10	14 14	15 10	21 2	23 7	21 14	8 10	8 9½	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	18 12	17 4	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	6 4	7 8	13 12	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	7 2	8 2	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	18 12	17 8	...	25 0	25 0	...	6 4	5 10	...	8 8	8 12	...	26 4	26 4	...	27 8	27 8	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...																		
	Kota ...																		
	Tonk ...																		
	Jhallawar ...																		
	Shahpoora ...																		
Central India.	Indore ...	14 5	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	9 3	10 0	10 14	10 14	10 14	12 0	16 8	17 12	24 0	18 4	16 0	24 0
	Gwalior ...	17 0	17 3	19 11	21 8	21 8	26 12	7 9	7 13	7 13	9 13	10 1	10 1	21 11	21 15	27 6	21 8	21 11	27 14
	Goona ...	23 0	24 0	...	20 0	25 0	...	12 8	12 8	...	14 0	13 8	...	30 0	28 0	...	20 0	20 0	...
	Rutlam ...	14 8	14 8	17 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	17 8	17 12	28 0	13 8	15 4	20 0
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	24 0	24 0	28 0	65 0	82 8	...	10 0	9 0	11 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	28 0	28 0	...

India for the 2nd half of April 1877—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	30 0	160 0	150 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	24 0	30 0	32 0		..		9 0	9 0	9 12	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	24 7	27 6	28 0	40 0	440 0	380 0	9 5	9 5	9 0	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 14	29 0	60 0	164 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	30 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat ...		
45 0	50 0	50 0	25 0	24 0	43 0	80 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 12	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	30 0	32 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	6 12	6 12	7 8	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	34 0	36 0	44 0	200 0	240 0	280 0	8 4	7 3	8 4	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	28 0	32 0	32 0	200 0	280 0	280 0	9 4	9 0	8 0	Seoni ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...			No	return	receiv	ed	Mandla ...		
17 0	17 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul ...		
18 0	20 0	23 0	26 0	28 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	21 4	20 8	30 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...		
34 0	31 8	30 8	24 0	23 0	40 0	100 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	15 8	16 10	30 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	12 3	12 3	11 12	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	48 0	48 0	60 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Raipur ...		
..	...	...	25 0	21 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur ...		
125 0	125 0	130 0	80 0	80 0	63 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Upper Godavery ...		
12 4	13 1	28 4	11 2	12 9	26 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 3	11 1	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	11 3	12 3	24 2	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 7	10 7	10 7	Bolarum ...		
...	...	...	10 2	10 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 2	10 5	Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	28 0	..	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee ...		
11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	25 0	130 0	64 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	29 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...		
11 0	11 5	22 0	19 0	22 0	30 0	170 0	160 0	90 0	10 0	9 5	9 0	Bassim ...		
10 2	10 0	24 0	8 5	8 5	21 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	Bangalore — Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
10 0	9 7	23 0	8 2	8 2	21 0	84 0	84 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	Bangalore — Retail		
9 9	10 5	21 9	8 3	7 6	25 4		..	...	15 7	15 7	15 7	Kolar ... Wholesale		
9 7	10 3	21 6	8 0	7 4	25 1	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	Kolar ... Retail		
8 5	8 9	30 7	6 7	7 5	21 0	122 0	122 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Túmkúr ... Wholesale		
8 0	8 4	27 7	6 0	7 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	Túmkúr ... Retail		
9 3	9 3	19 1	7 4	7 6	20 4	75 0	75 0	81 0	8 4	9 0	9 1	Mysore ... Wholesale		
9 2	9 2	18 7	7 3	7 5	19 7	72 0	72 0	78 0	8 3	8 7	8 3	Mysore ... Retail		
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... Wholesale		
8 0	7 7	22 0	6 2	6 2	15 7	135 0	133 0	150 0	6 5	7 2	9 5	Hassan ... Retail		
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... Wholesale		
7 5	8 7	25 0	6 2	6 2	14 5	620 0	600 0	400 0	8 7	9 2	9 5	Shimoga... Retail		
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... Wholesale		
7 0	7 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Kadur ... Retail		
8 5	8 5	26 5	6 0	6 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	Chital-droog... Wholesale		
8 0	8 0	21 0	5 5	5 5	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Chital-droog... Retail		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Coorg ... Wholesale		
10 2	8 9	19 9	7 9	7 4	16 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 8	8 7	10 4	Coorg ... Retail		
...	...	...	29 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	41 0	41 8	...	...	...	...	41 0	42 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	31 8	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	27 0	26 8	26 0	Alwar ...		
29 10	33 8	32 0	31 2	33 8	31 8	180 0	160 0	110 0	28 0	28 0	28 8	Bharatpur (City) ...		
26 4	28 2	...	26 14	29 6	...	200 0	200 0	...	35 1	35 5	...	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	39 8	40 2	23 8	95 0	95 0	80 0	45 0	45 0	37 8	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Deolie Cantonment ...		
												Erinpura ...		
												Sirohi ...		
												Aboo ...		
...	...	...	22 8	22 0	30 0	7 Pie*	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	10 0	10 8	13 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	24 10½	24 4	21 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	23 8	23 7	25 0	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	12 8	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	18 12	20 10	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 14	...	Partabgurh		
...	...	...	30 0	28 12	...	70 0	70 0	...	27 8	50 0	...	Marwar ...		
												Bikaneer ...		
												Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Kota ...		
												Tonk ...		
												Jhallawar ...		
												Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	17 7	20 0	20 6	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 2	10 14	10 0	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	21 8	26 8	25 15	109 8	109 8	100 6	13 11	13 9	13 7	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	16 0	17 0	...	Goona ...		
...	...	...	19 4	20 0	26 4	...	160 0	...	9 4	9 10	9 12	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	36 0	...	200 0	...	9 0	8 12	8 0	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF APRIL 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1284, 1285, 1290 AND 1291 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 12TH MAY 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracan*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
MADRAS. Ganjam	11 8	11 8	17 7	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	17 8	15 5	15 5	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 4	23 4	41 0	20 0	20 0	26 6	388 8	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	
MADRAS. Godavery ‡	12 6	12 6	13 5	...	...	...	10 4	8 9	21 8	11 0	9 5	23 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	..	...	15 5	15 9	36 4	15 7	15 7	29 9	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	17 7	
MADRAS. South Canara	8 8	9 0	11 2	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	9 7	10 3	9 8	11 8	...	.	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 4	18 5	10 6	11 1	17 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	161* / 154†	16 1 / 15 4	16 0	* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
H. A. DISTRICT. Secunderabad	10 8	10 0	20 6	...	...	...	6 3	6 5	9 1	7 2	7 2	13 2	12 3	12 6	26 8	12 1	13 2	25 9	13 1	13 7	28 1	12 9	12 9	26 8	150 0	150 0	140 0	11 3	11 1	10 9	
H. A. DISTRICT. Bolarum	10 7	10 7	20 5	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 3	7 2	7 2	12 7	12 8	12 8	23 6	..	.	..	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	24 2	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 7	10 7	10 7	
H. A. DISTRICT. Chadarghat	8 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	6 7	6 7	12 5	10 0	11 2	23 0	12 0	13 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 5	23 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 2	10 5	

‡ These figures are to be read for those for the Godavery District at pages 1284 and 1285 of the Supplement.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 2154, *dated 9th May* 1877.

Read relief reports for the week ending 28th April 1877, from the Collector of Kistna District, dated 1st May 1877, from the Collector of Kurnool, dated 3rd May 1877; and from the Collector of Malabar, dated 1st May 1877.

The detailed relief reports for the Kistna, Kurnool, and Malabar districts for the week ending 28th April, are herewith submitted to Government.

2. Prices in Kistna were very nearly stationary. Rice has fallen in three taluks and risen in none; cholum and ragi each rose slightly in one taluk, and cumbu in two. In Kurnool rice has fallen in Ramalkota, and ragi risen in Koilkuntla; other prices are unchanged. With the exception of three-tenths of an inch in Nandikotkur no rain fell in either of the two districts. No price report is furnished for Malabar.

3. Works have been commenced in the last named district, some minor works on which Rs. 148 were expended having been started in the Wynaad during the week. The numbers employed are not given, and the statement of works in progress is blank. The Collector will report whether as the Board believe the works are stopped, no demand for labour at relief rates being found to exist. In Kistna the Commamur Canal and the Kistna embankment were in progress, but the numbers (1,978) are reported for the former only. Rs. 4,521, of which Rs. 4,481 were on the Commamur Canal, were expended during the week.

4. The numbers on relief works in the several taluks of Kurnool are compared below with those for the 21st April.

	21st April.	28th April.	
Ramalkota ...	36,800	32,550	— 4,250
Nandikotkur ...	15,199	16,724	+ 1,525
Nandial ...	30,467	32,651	+ 2,184
Sirwell ...	16,214	16,555	+ 341
Koilkuntla ...	32,502	33,411	+ 909
Pattikonda ...	26,448	23,472	— 2,976
Cumbum ...	45,582	49,484	+ 3,902
Markapur ...	10,010	7,092	— 2,918
Total ...	213,172	211,889	— 1,283

The decrease in Ramalkota is due to drafts for the East Coast Canal; that in Pattikonda to some items being entered on estimate; and that in Markapur to reduction of wages, emigration to canal, concentration of works, and cholera. The increase in Cumbum is nominal, the figures for the 21st being wrong; and those in the other taluks are ascribed to increasing pressure. The outlay upon relief works in the week was Rs. 1,14,216.

5. Except on large road works entirely under the Public Works Department (on which there were 36,072 coolies employed), wages corresponding under Scale II to grain at 7½ and 8 seers per rupee were paid in all taluks.

6. The statement of gratuitous relief in Kistna does not call for detailed notice. In Kurnool the numbers were 63,797, including 31,306 children under 7 years of age. These are not distinguished in the return, and the Board have assumed that they are included in the numbers entered under camps and relief houses. After excluding them the proportion of children in relief camps becomes very low, and the Collector will be asked to explain. The Board fear there is some confusion in the return. The number fed in 34 camps and relief houses was 13,581; and in 612 out of 769 villages in the district 18,910 persons were in receipt of relief. The cost of gratuitous relief was Rs. 19,870 in the week.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 28th April 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 28th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	Bapatla	..	65,000	4,481	45,036	45,356 8,832	1,675	171	1,258	710	10	1,978	94	136	132	362
	Beswada	..	30,655	41	15,033	15,033 6,433	664	8	..	...	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Repalli	..	..	..	..	..	94	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	4
	Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	567	86	..	..	..	..	51	26	62	139
	Palnad	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nandigama	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nuzvid	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Sattenapalli	..	..	...	...	..	7	1	..	..	..	...	1	1	...	2
	Total ..	90,000	95,655	4,522	60,069	75,154	3,023	269	1,258	710	10	1,978	150	164	195	509
	Ramalkota	..	..	18,354	10,11,632	10,11,632	20,680	5,462	10,008	16,911	5,631	32,550	925	1,501	12,580	15,006
	Nandikotkur	..	..	9,498	1,72,954	1,72,954	16,050	3,697	5,181	8,052	3,491	16,724	257	404	2,736	3,397
	Nundiri	..	..	22,461	5,17,178	5,17,178	12,176	2,094	10,706	15,950	5,995	32,651	817	1,226	5,240	7,283
	Sirwell	..	..	8,690	2,66,520	2,66,520	4,104	829	5,059	8,724	2,772	16,555	698	1,171	3,998	5,867
	Kollkuntla	..	..	18,314	5,08,766	5,08,766	11,899	1,757	10,147	16,808	6,456	33,411	1,157	1,838	2,235	5,230
	Pattikonda	..	..	9,203	2,99,786	2,99,786	5,671	921	7,944	12,274	3,254	23 472	353	587	4,781	5,721
	Cumbum	..	..	25,247	6,15,373	6,15,373	13,670	3,107	17,765	20,484	11,185	49,434	1,756	2,639	12,135	16,530
	Markapur	..	..	2,449	1,70,580	1,70,580	9,150	2,003	3,000	2,100	1,992	7,092	1,064	1,409	2,290	4,763
	Total ..	37,21,000	..	1,14,216	35,62,789	35,62,789	93,400	19,870	69,810	101,303	40,776	211,8 9	7,027	10,775	45,995	63,797
	Wynaad	5,520	5,000	148	148	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 9th May 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Weekly condition report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCES OF MYSORE.

(*No.* XIII.)

Condition report for week ending 5th May 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Prices have slightly risen. A light shower of rain fell at Bangalore and in the neighbourhood. The standing crops were suffering, and no work could be done in the fields. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent, but the former has much abated in the town.

Kolar District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Prices have risen slightly. No rain had fallen during the week, and the standing crops are reported to be withering. Public health is bad; cholera, small-pox and fevers being prevalent throughout the district. Cattle suffer generally from want of fodder.

Tumkur District.—Markets fairly supplied. Prices had risen except in three taluks; no rain having fallen during the week. The condition of the standing crops remains unaltered. There has been no improvement in the prospects of the season and matters are beginning to look serious. The tanks which, by this time, should ordinarily have received a fair supply, are, in the majority of cases, empty. Only in a few places have lands been ploughed, and a general uneasiness is therefore beginning to be felt amongst the agricultural classes. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent.

Mysore District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Prices remained steady except in the Nanjangúd taluk where they rose slightly. Light showers of rain fell in the Chamrajnagar and Periyapatna taluks. Scarcity of drinking water is felt in many places. The standing javari and other crops, except under river channels, are withering for want of rain. Sugarcane is being harvested in parts of the Chamrajnagar and Ashtagram taluks. Prospects continue to be far from favourable. Cholera prevails in all the taluks of the district, and cattle suffer much from want of fodder and also from murrain in some taluks. The movement of coolies to and from the coffee-growing districts of the Wynaad, &c., still continues. A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced at Mandya in this district on the afternoon of the 2nd May.

Hassan District.—Markets fairly supplied. Prices not steady. Rain fell in five out of nine taluks, the quantity registered at head-quarters of taluks varying from 15 cents to 1·74 inches. The standing crops in Arkalgud, Attikuppa, Harnhalli and parts of Narsipur were withering for want of rain, but in other taluks they are doing well. Prospects are reported to be "pretty fair." Cholera, small-pox and fevers are still prevalent. Cattle in the Manjarabad and Belur taluks suffer from foot and mouth disease.

Shimoga District.—Markets continue sufficiently supplied, except in some villages of the Honnali and Shikarpur taluks where cholera prevailed and checked importation. Rain fell in all but two taluks, the quantity registered ranging from 20 cents to 1·05 inches. Ploughing operations are going on in all the taluks generally, and paddy is being shown in the Nagar, Ságar and Kavaledurga taluks. The standing paddy crop is withering generally, as also the sugarcane crop in the Shikarpur taluk. Cholera prevails in all taluks except Nagar, but has abated somewhat during the week. Fever and dysentery also prevail to some extent.

Kadur District.—Markets continue fairly supplied and prices generally steady. Rain fell in all the taluks except Múdgere, the quantity registered at head-quarters varying from 9½ cents to 1·56 inches. Javari and sugarcane crops in the Banavar and Lakvalli taluks are doing well. There are no standing crops in the other taluks. Prospects remain unchanged. Public health is bad owing to prevalence of cholera and small-pox.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets continue fairly supplied, and prices have remained pretty stationary. Some rain fell in all but three taluks, and 20 to 80 cents were gauged at the head-quarters of taluks. The Deputy Commissioner reports that want of water for domestic purposes is very much felt, and that the wells are fast drying up. The standing crops, paddy, javari and navane are in fair condition in some taluks, but in others they stand in need of rain. Cholera prevails in all the taluks except Kankuppa, and cattle suffers much from want of good fodder and water.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the week ending 5th May, to which this narrative relates, the rainfall reported was very partial and scanty, and has by no means satisfied the needs of the cultivators. In the Nundydroog Division there was no rain at all, except a few light showers at Bangalore and in a few villages of the Nelamangala taluk.

2. In the three districts of the Nundydroog Division and in the Chitaldroog district of Nagar Division the prices of food-grains have slightly risen, but in the other districts they have remained stationary. The markets, however, are sufficiently supplied, and the grain traffic this week, which will be noticed presently, shows signs of increasing activity.

3. The number of deaths from cholera during the week was 1,077 or 188 less than in the previous week :—

Bangalore district, including town and cantonment	... 95	Shimoga district	... 274
Kolar district	... 76	Kadur „	... 79
Túmkúr „	... 76	Chitaldroog „	... 197
Mysore „	... 97	Total	... 1,077
Hassan „	... 183		

4. The number of works in progress under Revenue officers was 2,170, or 97 more than in the previous week. The increase was chiefly in the Kolar, Hassan and Shimoga districts. The daily average number employed on these works was 32,352, or 2,282 more than in the preceding week. The return of the Department of Public Works shews a decrease of 3,024 persons as compared with the figures of the previous week, which is attributed partly to the prevalence of cholera in villages situated close to the works, and partly to the commencement of agricultural operations.

5. The list of recipients of gratuitous relief shews that the daily average number of persons fed at kitchens and camps during the week was 94,873, of whom 55,668 were adults and 39,205 children. The increase, as compared with the figures of previous week, was 7,182.

6. The Commissioner of Ashtagram Division reports that there are 36 kitchens in his Division, *viz.*, one at Mysore town, 15 in the Mysore district and 20 in the Hassan district. Colonel Hay states that "although it is difficult to predict the numbers who may, during the next three months, be found to need gratuitous relief, it is certain that they will rapidly increase till the early crop is reaped."

7. The number of persons belonging to Her Majesty's territory who were fed at the kitchens amounted to 1,083, as against 1,037 of the previous week, and shewn below :—

	Past week.	Present week.
Anekal taluk	260	245
Kolar „	49	49
Betmangala „	21	.
Mulbagal „	35	64
Gudibanda „	2	6
Sidlagatta „	7	9
Chikballapur „	46	39
Malur „	49	64
Honnali „	...	103
Davangere „	528	392
Kankuppa „	...	35
Dodéri „	40	77
Total ...	1,037	1,083

8. The weight of grain imported by rail was—

at the Bangalore Station	... ...	3,573 tons;
„ Kolar Road „	... ...	252 „
Total	...	3,825 tons.

or 605 more than in the previous week. The average daily receipts amounted to 546 tons as against 447. Of the total quantity received, 2,799 tons were drawn from Madras, 560 from Beypore, 356 from Negapatam and the Trichinopoly district by the South Indian Railway, 12 from Sholapur and Jubbulpoor by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 19 from Secunderabad and 79 from the adjoining districts of the Madras Presidency.

9. About 2,068 tons of grain, or 91 tons more than in the previous week, were exported from Bangalore for consumption in the interior of the province and the frontier taluks of the Madras Presidency, as shewn below:—

Towards the Túmkúr district	... ...	806 tons.
„ Bellary and Chitaldroog	... ...	146 „
„ Mysore district	... ..	186 „
„ Oossoor in the Madras Presidency	...	409 „
To the taluks around Bangalore	... ...	521 „
Total	...	2,068 tons.

By Order,

T. CLARKE,

Offg. Secretary.

PROVINCE

(No. 13.) *Condition Statement for*

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	No. and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog.															
Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	63	124	274	461	452	4,722	5,661	7,198	6,895	2,43,761	1,44,021
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	58	263	142	463	427	6,629	6,534	4,556	4,832	1,90,287	1,29,119
Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	48	232	53	333	329	4,048	4,676	2,690	2,165	1,96,284	1,50,384
Ashtagram.															
Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	55	61	54	170	172	217	798	8,285	6,547	71,598	58,652
Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	14	25	20	59	29	1,560	1,320	3,611	3,173	88,903	72,944
Nagar.															
Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	17	22	72	111	91	1,078	1,028	2,831	2,532	1,10,722	91,689
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	17	36	138	191	190	1,682	1,419	2,156	2,400	60,293	37,392
Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	24	57	239	320	322	9,534	9,996	1,856	1,615	2,00,667	1,31,550
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	59	62	61	600	920	...	...	23,152	18,426
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	296	823	1,051	2,170	2,073	30,070	32,352	33,183	30,159	11,85,667	8,34,177

Note 1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed
2. The figures entered in columns 17 and 18 are based on the latest
3. The figures in column 18 exhibit the adjusted expenditure to end
4. Explanation has been called for as to the expenditure shewn in

OF MYSORE.

the week ending 5th May 1877.

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief. Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps. During last week.	Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps. During present week.	Grants for gratuitous relief. Amount of private subscriptions up to date.	Grants for gratuitous relief. Amount of Government grant.	Grants for gratuitous relief. Total.	Total expenditure up to date.	Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee. Average in ordinary years. 2nd sort rice.	Average in ordinary years. Ragi.	During last week. 2nd sort rice.	During last week. Ragi.	During present week. 2nd sort rice.	During present week. Ragi.	Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 28th April 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
19,16,363	18,95,645	38,667	40,886	1,348	90,060	91,408	95,639	26	60	15	18	14	18	35·	18·39	·22	
		9,923	11,753	5,996	27,666	33,662	29,360	32	80	15	18	13	16	25·4	16·9	...	
		12,587	12,952	849	50,255	51,104	51,391	28	106	14	17	13	16	27·4	17·58	...	
		1,574	950	4,548	1,795	6,343	5,688	24	70	12	17	12	17	24·3	23·80	...	
		3,350	4,099	118	6,645	6,763	5,230	32	76	13	16	13	16	34·4	16·23	·84	
		1,057	1,072	2,429	1,424	3,853	3,424	30	76	12	15	12	15	38·4	20·20	...	
		1,122	1,288	2,258	3,391	5,649	4,041	30	64	13	14	13	14	35·7	24·29	1·56	
		7,605	9,735	4,462	14,744	19,206	11,817	24	88	13	15	12	14	23·5	10·8	·20	
...	...	8,804	9,439	18,796	43,198	61,994	51,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3,002	2,699	11,046	9,825	20,871	16,883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,16,363	18,95,645	87,691	94,873	51,850	2,49,003	3,00,853	2,74,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

by private subscriptions, as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
accounts received from the Public Works Department.
of February and unadjusted for March 1877.
column 24 exceeding the grant.

T. CLARKE,
Officiating Secretary.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents.										Remarks for 1877.
		Average of 1871, 1872 & 1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		
1st	Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th		...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	65	
12th		...	...	...	...	...	86	...	7	...	...	
13th	April	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	47	...	...	
14th		...	41	...	...	...	31	...	...	2	20	
15th		...	20	...	14	...	...	...	47	...	...	
16th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
17th		...	2	...	45	...	15	...	...	...	1	
18th	May	1	86	...	13	...	...	1	37	...	22	Week ending 5th May 1877.
19th		...	19	6	20	...	85	1	93			
20th		...	24	1	12	2	39	...	34			
21st		...	35	3	88	...	35	...	93			
22nd		1	9	4	28	...	48	...	3			
23rd	June	...	39	...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th		...	10	...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th		...	88	...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th		1	15	...	30	...	14	...	67			
27th	July	...	14	...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th		1	11	...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th		...	71	3	44	...	39	...	2			
30th		...	19	2	42	...	19	...	23			
31st		1	8	...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd	August	2	42	2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd		1	98	1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th		1	97	1	96	..	86	...	58			
35th		...	54	1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th	Sept.	2	30	4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th		3	24	4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		1	5	3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th		1	56	2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th		3	12	2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st	Oct.	1	11	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd		1	76	1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd		...	48	2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th		...	5	1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th	Nov.	...	33	...	82	...	26	...	52			
46th		...	47	...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th		...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th		...	49	...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th	Dec.	...	42	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th		...	8	...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		34	66	56	54	22	6	17	34			

Mean Meteorological Results from the Bangalore Observatory Register.	For the week ending 21st April 1877.	For the week ending 28th April 1877.	For the week ending 5th May 1877.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	26·956	26·870	26·890
Mean temperature of air	81·8	82·5	82·2
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	162·5	158·8	156·6
Maximum in shade	93·9	95·3	94·7
Minimum in shade	71·40	72·5	71·3
Depth of rain in inches	...	0·01	0·22

T. C.

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.

Statement No. XXVII regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 18th May 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' Reports by telegram, dated 15th to 19th May 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large work sanctioned in Government Resolution No 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.	Average rainfall, *i.e.*, the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the Talukas.
										Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	20 to 50 cents of rain in Eastern Talukas. Small-pox and fever continue.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous *	2,804	2,730	·26	2,46,733	1,68,885	Jowari ...56 Bajri ...54	29¼ 27⅔	29¼ 26¾	24·94	14·4
Nasik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	2 deaths from cholera in Yeola ...	Ditto ...	13,160	10,720	1·47	4,84,101	2,45,307	Jowari ...54 Bajri ...47	27 24	27 24	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar	6,617	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,876	Imports of grain enough. 37 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	27,150	31,649	4·08	15,55,388	4,39,777	Jowari ...76 Bajri ...66	25 23	24 22½	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	No rain. Grain supply abundant. Slight cholera in District.	Ditto ...	40,000	43,500	4·79	12,91,751	7,40,925	Jowari ...65 Bajri ...51	20½ 19	19⅓ 19⅓	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply fair. 18 deaths from cholera	Ditto ...	56,534	61,331	8·54	16,17,994	11,81,734	Jowari ...66 Bajri ...60	19 ...	18 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	No rain. Grain supply sufficient. 345 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	37,484	40,218	3·77	5,87,582	4,85,172	Jowari ...39 Bajri ...35	17 17	16 16½	54·60	25·43
Kaladgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain supplies sufficient in all Talukas, except Muddibilal and Hungund. Emigrants returning with cattle. 215 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	57,889	66,257	8·11	11,74,043	6,23,733	Jowari ...56 Bajri ...76	14¼ 14	13¾ 13¾	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Slight rain in Athni Taluka. Grain supply plentiful. 99 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	38,000	45,000	4·79	8,08,551	4,51,131	Jowari ...43 Bajri ...54	15 15	15 15	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	2 inches of rain in Dharwar, and rain must also have fallen to the eastward. Grain market fairly supplied. 187 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	46,187	53,571	5·42	12,18,700	5,35,688	Jowari ...43	14½	14	26·39	13·81
TOTAL ...	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992			3,19,208	3,54,976	4·45	89,84,843	48,72,352					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

Two inches rain have fallen in Dharwar, and slight showers in Khandesh and Belgaum.

2. Grain has again risen in price, and the average of Jowari throughout the affected area is now about 19½ lbs. per rupee. Bajri has, however, not risen in quite the same proportion as Jowari.

3. The number of people upon Relief Works in the nine affected districts is 354,976 against 319,208 last week, and there are also 9,089 hill-men and immigrants in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The increase is again large, and is due to the same cause as last week, *viz.*, the stringency of the situation forcing upon Relief Works people (many of them returned emigrants) who have hitherto been able to support themselves; also to the increased efficiency of the village inspection.

The decrease is Nasik in due to the continued transfer of labourers from that Collectorate to the Dhond-Munmar Railway in the Ahmednagar district.

4. Cholera continue prevalent in Satara, but appears to be on the decrease in the Southern Mahratta Country.

5. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that, during the week ending 12th May, the number of people upon Civil Works in the nine affected districts was 28,817, the number upon works under Public Works Department Agency being 321,802. The proportion of people upon the former is therefore less than 10 per cent. of the total.

6. The monsoon burst at Colombo on the 14th instant with considerable violence, and may therefore be expected in Bombay early in June.

From information which Government called for regarding the classes of the community from which the relief labourers are drawn, it appears that, out of a total of 205,152, 11,366 are mechanics or manufacturers; 85,464 are holders or sub-holders of land, and 108,322 are persons who ordinarily subsist by labour. When the monsoon has fairly set in Government hope that very nearly all the land-holders, and a considerable proportion of the labourers and mechanics will be induced to leave the Relief Works.

7. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 5th May, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works. Comparing it with the table which accompanied the last summary, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 19,608, to 21,144, while the number of children under 7 years of age has increased from 84,856 to 93,283 :—

Districts.	Collector's discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	144	54	1,269	793	75	1,256
Nasik	65	28	240	5,455	782	10,376
Ahmednagar	2,660	1,162	10,904	9,693	1,032	9,485
Poona	5,383	2,196	23,078	15,566	1,743	26,865
Sholapur	2,704	1,772	27,034	18,264	1,481	16,907
Satara	* 906	* 338	* 6,989	13,410	1,641	13,515
Kaladgi	1,674	1,394	7,284	12,549	1,331	7,091
Belgaum	5,688	2,504	11,748	7,101	812	4,983
Dharwar	1,313	1,143	11,195	8,969	1,137	7,138
Kanara	567	354	1,296	1,327	136	605
Ratnagiri	10	6	303	156	23	65
Total ..	21,114	10,951	1,01,340	93,283	10,190	98,286

Collector's return not received.

8. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works in the nine affected Districts employing 1,000 labourers, or more. It will be seen

that 292,948, or nearly five-sixths, of the labourers are now concentrated upon the works enumerated :—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	REMARKS.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,211	1,211	
Nasik ...	Jherwari-Sinnar Road... ...	2,650	9,902	
	Nasik-Poona Road ...	2,425		
	Bawarbari-Sattana Road ...	1,695		
	Sinnar-Ghoti Road ...	1,671		
	Road from Yeola to Nizam's Frontier	1,461		
Ahmednagar..	Oojhar Canal	2,340	28,614	
	Shahpur Tank	1,318		
	Dhond-Munmat Railway ...	22,658		
	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	2,298		
Poona ...	Mutha Canal	12,541	38,454	
	Nira Canal	10,569		
	Matoba Tank	6,399		
	Shirsophal Tank	5,739		
	Patas Tank	1,507		
	Paud-Pimpri Ghât Road ...	1,699		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank	13,478	43,045	
	Pangnon Tank	6,730		
	Motibagh Tank	3,166		
	Rosewari Tank	1,851		
	Sholapur-Barsi Road	4,754		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road	4,218		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road to British Frontier	3,038		
	Pandharpur-Wangi Road ...	2,237		
	Poona-Hyderabad Road ...	1,892		
	Aljapur Road	1,681		
Satara ...	Nehr Tank	11,559	38,581	
	Mhaswad Tank	11,210		
	Pingli Tank	8,586		
	Islampur Tank	4,356		
	Karad-Nagaz Road	2,870		
Kaladgi ...	Begum Tank	4,808	55,009	
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	10,874		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	10,382		
	Indi-Bijapur Road	8,581		
	Sholapur-Hubli Road	7,673		
	Kaladgi-Badami Road ...	5,594		
	Almella-Adurkhed Road ...	3,730		
	Bijapur-Hipergi Road ...	2,358		
	Kolhapur-Bagewari Road ...	1,009		
Belgaum ...	Gokak Canal	4,420	40,350	
	Gaddikeri Tank	1,231		
	Belgaum-Punchgaum Road ...	17,808		
	Belanky-Kanmadi Road ...	6,440		
	Athni-Belanky Road ..	4,037		
	Belgaum-Lingamutt Road ...	2,845		
	Athni-Gokak Road	2,249		
	Metalling the Mail Road ..	1,320		
Dharwar ...	Haveri Tank	1,216	37,782	
	Kulgutgi Tank	1,184		
	Karwar-Bellary Road (three Sections from Sangticope to Hesroor)	12,190		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road... ...	7,655		
	Hubli-Kaladgi Road	5,586		
	Ron-Nowlgund Road	5,170		
	Bunkapur-Hangal Road ...	2,914		
	Hullial-Annigerry Road ...	1,867		
	Grand Total ...	...	292,948	

9. Maps are not sent with this Summary, as they would merely repeat the information already given.

10. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

11. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 7,578 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 15th May, and during the same week 3,021 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 10,599 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 15th May to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 15th May was 287,692 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October and November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March 1877.	In April 1877.	In May (up to 15th.)	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports.	26,903	17,312	13,459	16,075	16,798	21,399	14,593	133,554
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur.	41,697	25,498	15,471	12,477	13,760	12,856	5,708	130,383
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal.	9,223	3,606	1,615	2,622	3,234	2,346	669	23,755
TOTAL ...	77,823	46,416	30,545	31,174	33,792	36,601	20,970	287,692

12. On the whole, the situation does not differ materially from that of last week. The food supply is sufficient, though grain is gradually becoming dearer. The trade down the coast continues very active, and the amount of grain sent in the week ending the 15th instant (7,578 tons) is the largest quantity shipped in any week since 7th December. This export trade must, however, diminish as the monsoon comes up the coast, and when the rains have fairly set in the ports will be closed. Arrangements are being completed for laying down fodder to assist the grain traffic along the principal lines of communication from the railway and the western markets to Kaladgi and the eastward. The heavy rain in Dharwar will assist the crops already sown, facilitate further cultivation and the growth of fodder for the cattle, and probably cause a reduction in the number of people upon relief works in that district. The net increase of 34,454 persons on relief works is due to the same causes at last week, *viz.*, the increasing stringency of the situation, the return of emigrants, and the greater efficiency of village inspection. The additional numbers of persons who are receiving relief have been given occupation on the large public works, where a return will be secured for the aid afforded. It is satisfactory to note that the number of persons upon charitable relief is small; it amounts to only 21,114. The general condition of the people is good, and cholera is not on the increase. The condition of the cattle in the central and eastern districts is still causing anxiety; elsewhere it is favourable.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General*, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXVII.)

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.
										Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Prices rising. Cholera prevalent, and out of 637 cases, 342 proved fatal during the week.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*...	21,898	21,985	1·6	5,02,081	3,73,020	Jowari ... 51 Bajri ... 44	16½ 16⅔	15 1/11 15⅔
Akalkot	498	373	78,222	58,000	No change	Ditto ...	2,853	3,130	4·	56,796	41,389	Jowari ... 61	18¼	18⅜
Jath	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received	Ditto ...	†	†	†	32,811	26,071	Jowari ... 63	†	†
Phaltan	397	397	59,124	59,124	Report not received	Ditto ...	†	†	†	17,400	8,440	Jowari ... 54	†	†
Pant Pratinidhi ...	213	138	68,335	44,594	Report not received	Ditto ...	†	†	†	18,479	9,061	Jowari ... 58½	†	†
Sawant Wari	904	...	1,90,814	...	No rain. Market steady. Importation Rs. 7,565, and exportation none. Slight fever, cholera decreasing.	Ditto ...	50	41	·02	1,575	1,084	Nachani ... 55	25	25
Savanur	70	18	15,757	2,020	No rain. Sufficient supply of grain, but it is slightly dearer. Importation continues steady. Slight cholera; 5 deaths.	Ditto ...	165	324	2·05	10,000	1,514	Jowari ... 61½	17	16½
TOTAL ...	8,374	4,804	18,50,190	8,47,848						6,39,142	4,60,579			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relief

(Accompaniment to

Districts.	For the week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the week ending 10th February 1877.		For the week ending 17th February 1877.		For the week ending 24th February 1877.		For the week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the week ending 10th March 1877.		For the week ending 17th March 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	536	2,981	322	3,012	322	3,932	222	4,262	70	2,233	90	3,128	33	3,331
Nasik ...	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022	...	16,891	...	10,986	...	11,597	...	14,015
Ahmednagar	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912	10,861	686	16,443	411	17,495
Poona ...	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,787	7,638	23,801	3,393	23,914
Sholapur ...	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451	12,115	36,304	8,973	40,262	3,589	38,864
Satara ...	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424	316	24,396	377	20,272	297	27,086	79	27,047
Kaladgi ...	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361	6,242	22,582	5,280	21,615
Belgaum ...	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876	3,454	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	17,426
Dharwar ...	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143	2,328	26,215	2,064	29,516
Total ...	79,577	1,84,051	63,659	1,83,045	47,613	1,76,549	39,680	1,84,318	37,060	1,74,415	29,526	1,92,335	19,106	1,93,223
Grand Total	2,63,628		2,46,704		2,24,162		2,23,998		2,11,475		2,21,861		2,12,329	
Ratnagiri ...	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323	668	1,416	150	503	465	1,260	457	1,164
Kanara ...	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194	1,280	196	1,126	85	1,100	181	1,074	127
	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,276	588	1,565	1,441	1,531	1,291
Total ...	6,145		1,991		2,924		3,560		1,864		3,006		2,822	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	2,69,773		2,48,695		2,27,086		2,27,558		2,13,339		2,24,867		2,15,151	

* Collector's Returns for 12th May not received

works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

Statement No. XXVII.)

For the week ending 24th March 1877.		For the week ending 31st March 1877.		For the week ending 7th April 1877.		For the week ending 14th April 1877.		For the week ending 21st April 1877.		For the week ending 28th April 1877.		For the week ending 5th May 1877.		For the week ending 12th May 1877.	
Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
26	3,289	14	2,930	33	4,204	36	4,346	15	2,207	...	2,757	77	2,727	...	2,591
...	15,574	...	15,759	...	17,648	...	17,178	...	17,905	...	18,759	...	13,157	...	10,719
698	19,213	984	21,493	1,128	24,066	1,418	24,901	1,179	24,111	1,770	24,580	1,826	24,528	2,335	29,211
4,981	25,811	4,876	27,702	4,979	30,111	4,768	30,977	4,517	31,491	4,338	34,132	4,512	36,769	3,299	39,516
4,020	42,532	4,293	42,926	4,521	43,405	5,103	45,554	6,105	42,867	6,804	41,344	6,321	48,287	9,291	51,337
474	28,727	514	29,566	570	31,131	653	33,191	417	30,897	528	33,269	807	36,593	1,016	39,400
6,754	22,994	7,672	24,513	6,208	32,945	7,868	36,201	8,063	34,179	7,562	39,897	8,276	49,197	*8,276	57,079
4,305	21,865	5,279	22,316	5,416	24,227	6,080	25,924	5,603	23,641	5,361	28,889	2,113	37,711	*2,113	41,838
2,860	30,921	2,737	35,768	3,198	33,282	2,599	40,785	3,108	40,992	4,215	40,937	2,487	42,487	*2,487	50,111
24,118	2,10,926	26,369	2,22,973	26,053	2,41,019	28,525	2,59,057	29,007	2,48,290	30,578	2,64,564	26,419	2,91,456	28,817	3,21,802
2,35,044		2,49,342		2,67,072		2,87,582		2,77,297		2,95,142		3,17,875		3,50,619	
888	1,407	828	882	189	1,202	227	1,495	257	2,169	256	1,166	256	2,910	256	3,174
1,017	127	1,042	131	1,554	103	2,094	128	1,974	72	1,239	2,250	1,636	2,722	1,512	4,147
1,905	1,534	1,870	1,013	1,743	1,305	2,321	1,623	2,231	2,241	1,495	3,416	1,892	5,632	1,768	7,321
3,439		2,883		3,048		3,944		4,472		4,911		7,524		9,089	
2,38,483		2,52,175		2,70,120		2,91,526		2,81,769		3,00,053		3,29,661		3,59,708	

ast week's figures have been entered.

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.
(*Accompaniment to Statement No. XXVII.*)

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
3rd February	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	74,536	80,093	29,422	1,84,051	24,81,077	1,07,509	1,15,120	41,072	2,63,628
10th February	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704
17th February	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162
24th February	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	1,84,318	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998
3rd March	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	1,74,415	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	2,11,475
10th March	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	21,51,479	76,987	85,094	30,254	1,92,335	33,09,939	89,058	98,402	34,401	2,21,861
17th March	11,77,975	6,456	5,317	2,053	19,106	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,369	1,93,223	34,41,482	85,226	90,401	34,422	2,12,329
24th March	11,95,669	10,299	10,373	3,446	24,118	23,93,652	83,667	94,393	32,866	2,10,926	35,89,321	93,966	1,04,766	36,312	2,35,044
31st March	12,23,844	10,776	11,769	3,824	26,369	25,47,352	88,086	1,00,604	34,283	2,22,973	37,71,196	98,862	1,12,373	38,107	2,49,342
7th April	12,45,953	10,242	11,985	3,826	26,053	27,13,353	94,049	1,09,892	37,078	2,41,019	39,59,306	1,04,291	1,21,877	40,904	2,67,072
14th April	12,63,483	10,445	13,170	4,910	28,525	28,57,147	1,01,859	1,18,447	38,751	2,59,057	41,20,630	1,12,304	1,31,617	43,661	2,87,582
21st April	12,66,232	11,065	13,332	4,610	29,007	30,08,633	97,938	1,12,782	37,570	2,48,290	42,74,865	1,09,003	1,26,114	42,180	2,77,297
28th April	12,84,391	11,068	13,773	5,197	30,578	31,66,330	1,03,803	1,20,333	40,428	2,64,564	44,50,721	1,15,411	1,34,106	45,625	2,95,142
5th May	12,99,789	9,658	12,613	4,148	26,419	33,56,720	1,12,413	1,32,792	46,251	2,91,456	46,56,509	1,22,071	1,45,405	50,399	3,17,875
12th May	13,08,613	10,189	13,965	4,663	28,817	35,63,739	1,23,743	1,46,829	51,230	3,21,802	48,72,352	1,33,932	1,60,794	55,893	3,50,619

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women, and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered. These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 2297, *dated* 18*th May* 1877.

Statement No. 1, Prices.	Maps—Cuddapah.
" " 2, Relief Reports.	" North Arcot.
" " 3, Talukwar Abstract.	" Bellary.
" " 4, Statistics of Gratuitous Relief.	" Madura.
" " 5, Memo. of sums sanctioned.	" Chingleput.

THE Board submit to Government the usual relief reports and statements with maps for the week ending 12th May 1877. The South Arcot report has not been received.

2. Prices have continued to rise almost everywhere. In *Kistna* rice, cholum and ragi are dearer, but cumboo has slightly fallen. In *Nellore* prices tend to rise to the north of the Penair, rice having risen in Kandakur, Kalgiri, Alur, Kavali and Atmakur, and dry grains also in Kandakur and Ongole. The change is probably due to temporary slackness of imports. In the north-west of the *Cuddapah* district prices are slightly easier, but there is a sharp rise in almost all quotations in the sub-division taluks and in Budwail and Sidhout. In *Bellary* rice has risen in 9 out of 15 taluks; the prices of other grains are fluctuating, and on the whole higher, but there is no very marked change; in Alur the rise of price extends to all grains. The *Kurnool* district average of cumboo is higher, but other grains are nearly stationary. In *Chingleput*, there is little change except a slight fall in Saidapett. The rise noted last week for the northern and north-western taluks of *North Arcot* has extended to the rest of the district. In Arcot and Wandewash all grains are now dearer. The cause is said to be decreased import and strong demand for other districts. At *Trichinopoly* and in *Madura* rise is very general, but the great increase in the Madura district average for cholum is due to the absence of a report from Ramnad, where an inferior and cheap kind of cholum is usually sold. In *Tinnevelly* all rates in Srivilliputtur have risen. In *Coimbatore* and *Salem* also the district average for all grains are higher. Rice has risen in 5, cholum in 6, and ragi in 4 taluks of *Coimbatore*. The Collegal price of rice (5·36 seers) is now the highest in the Presidency. In *Salem* there is a sharp rise in prices of all dry grains in Tripatore and Namkul, and rates in other taluks are fluctuating.

3. *Rainfall.*—There have been showers in all districts except *Nellore*, *Cuddapah* and *Chingleput*. From *Kistna* an average of one inch is telegraphed, but the Board doubt the correctness of the report. In *Bellary* there was a slight shower at Gooty, and in *Kurnool* an inch fell at Ramalkota. There was rain during the week in two taluks of *North Arcot*, 2 of *Trichinopoly*, 2 of *Madura*, 1 of the distressed taluks in *Tinnevelly*, 5 of *Coimbatore*, and 8 out of 9 taluks of *Salem*; but in no case did the fall reach one inch. There was good rain on the 5th May in the river valley in *Tinnevelly*.

4. The grants for district relief purposes to 12th May amounted to Rs. 1,36,35,283, and the outlay against them (excluding South Arcot) to Rs. 1,29,72,442. The following statement shows the number and description of the works and the mileage of the roads—many of the latter are mere village tracks :—

	In progress.		Completed.	
	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.
Roads.				
New works	419	2,837	116	330
Repairs	355	2,832	88	448
Total ...	774	5,669	204	778
Irrigation works.				
New works	54	...	14	...
Repairs	888	...	169	...
Miscellaneous	3,543	...	1,990	...
Total ...	4,485	...	2,173	...
Grand Total ...	5,259	...	2,377	...

5. The numbers on relief works in the several districts compare with last week's return as follows :—

	5th May.	12th May.	
Kistna	1,773	2,149	+376
Nellore	28,292	28,016	—276
Cuddapah	52,459	81,921	+29,462
Bellary	236,839	251,655	+14,816
Kurnool	204,972	204,858	—114
Chingleput	7,029	5,276	—1,753
North Arcot	50,724	44,885	—5,839
South Arcot	546	546*	...
Madura	12,832	13,476	+644
Tinnevelly	462	612	+150
Coimbatore	24,425	23,770	—655
Salem	54,160	57,782	+3,622
	674,513	714,946	+40,433
East Coast Canal	40,691*	49,102	+8,411
25th April	715,204	764,048	+48,844

Last week's report.

6. The returns show a considerable increase. In *Nellore* district, a decrease of 2,299 in Kavali is counterbalanced by increase in the Venkatagiri zemindari and in some other taluks. The increase in the number on the East Coast Canal is for a fortnight and amounts to 8,411. The taluk details for the *Cuddapah* district are compared in the margin. The increase is to some extent nominal and due to the numbers being under-stated last week. The true numbers in Jamalamadugu and Pulivendla on 5th May were 4,112 and 4,509. The rest of the increase in Pulivendla is ascribed to return of coolies from Nellore and cessation of emigration. It is to be noted however that wages have been raised in these taluks. No explanation is given as to the considerable increase (16,423) in the sub-division, but about 7,000 are now entered on estimate, and as noted in last report the numbers were then supposed to be understated by 12,000. The Collector will take steps to cause the returns from the sub-division taluks to be more punctually sent.

	5th May.	12th May.	
Jamalamadugu	3,693	6,222	+2,529
Pulivendla	2,596	13,317	+10,721
Prodattur	1,067	1,149	+82
Cuddapah	3,366	3,504	+138
Budwall	4,161	3,970	—191
Sidhout	2,080	2,084	+4
Pullumpett	12,478	12,234	—244
Kadri	5,196	6 285	+1,089
Royachoty	3,284	7,185	+3,951
Madanapalli	7,099	13,620	+6,521
Voilpaud	7,489	12,351	+4,862
Total ...	52,459	81,921	+29,462

In the *Bellary* district also the increase is considerable as shown in detail in the marginal statement. The increase is generally ascribed to increased pressure of the famine, but it is to be noted that in the first four taluks where increase is heavy wages have been raised. In Adoni the enhanced rates are paid only on works more than 10 miles from the town, and in the other three taluks only for six days in the week. On the other hand, it is to be observed that wages have also been raised in Raidrug and Harpanhalli which show decrease. The increase in Bellary is due to the inclusion of 3,152 coolies on the Hubli Railway. The decrease in Hindupur is ascribed to the coolies being under transfer from roads to irrigation works.

	5th May.	12th May	
Adoni	56,408	58,688	+2,280
Alur	20,985	24,181	+3,196
Gooty	8,520	13,129	+4,609
Tadpatri	11,676	12,544	+868*
Anantapur	13,390	13,370	—20
Dharmaveram	4,054	5,079	+1,025
Pennakonda	7,657	8,692*	+1,035
Hindupur	1,658	1,215	—443
Madaksira	22,185	20,636	—1,549
Raidrug	8,264	8,052	—212
Bellary	21,923	24,330	+2,407
Hospett	16,976	19,790	+2,814
Sundur	3,424	3,670	+246
Kudligi	10,777	13,745	+2,968
Harpanhalli	10,281	9,225	—1,056
Hadgalli	18,661	15,309	—3,352
Total ...	236,839	251,655	+14,816

7. There is little change in *Kurnool*. In Chingleput decrease occurs in all taluks but one. It is partly due to the cessation of the railway works and the want of report of numbers on works under the Department Public Works, and partly to stoppage of works in the sub-division. The Collector's attention is called to this. The decrease in *North Arcot* occurs chiefly in Chittoor, Arcot and Wallaja, and is due partly to short return and partly to reduction of wages. The numbers in the eastern zemindaries are now 22,168 including 6,074 on the railway works near Arconum. The *Madura*, *Tinnevelly* and *Coimbatore* returns call for no remark. In *Salem* there is an increase of 3,622 which is accounted for by increase in the Kistnagiri and Utengarai taluks, where distress is very severe.

8. *Rates of wages*.—It has been already noticed that wages have been raised, under the discretion vested in relief officers, in several taluks of *Bellary* and *Cuddapah*. The "sliding scale" is said to be in force in the sub-division of the latter district, but the actual rates are not given. The Collector will now report them. In three taluks of *Bellary* grain wages on the 1lb scale *plus* the regulated money allowance are given in these taluks in view to using up grain locally purchased. There are no other changes to be noticed in connection with the subject.

9. The Board called upon Collectors to note in the reports for this week the works under officers of the Department Public Works, but this has not been completely done. The annexed statement, however, contains such particulars as have been given, and shows that 125,735 coolies or 16·5 per cent. of the whole are employed exclusively under skilled supervision.

Districts.	Number of works.	Estimated cost.	Outlay on works executed by Department Public Works.		Number of coolies.
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kurnool	5	.....	20,710	1,97,840	34,948
Chingleput	15	85,604	744	66,697	1,597
Madura	3	4,475	.....	2,612	.....
Tinnevelly	*12	6,037	224	4,511	417
Salem	†335	3,51,371	12,187	1,76,963	26,361
Kistna	...	.....	1,505	63,144	2,149
Nellore.					
East Coast Canal	...	.....	.....	.....	49,102
Cuddapah.					
Repair of Cheyar Embankment	1	22,316	1,132	19,728	1,945
Bellary.					
Hubli Railway	1	Not	given ...	.....	3,152
North Arcot.					
Railway works, doubling the line between Ambatur and Arconum	1	51,463	3,321	49,642	6640
Total ...	373	5,21,266	39,823	5,81,137	125,735

11 Minor Works.
236 ditto.

10. The total numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in the several districts are compared below with those last reported :—

	5th May.	12th May.	
Kistna	364	382	+18
Nellore	18,431	21,797	+3,366
Cuddapah	24,810	28,726	+3,916
Bellary	108,499	120,917	+12,418
Kurnool	64,817	61,049	—3,768
Chingleput	10,441	13,477	+3,036
North Arcot	12,843	11,563	—1,280
South Arcot	1,991	1,991*	...
Trichinopoly	...	40	+40
Madura	7,776	8,286	+510
Tinnevelly	568	677	+109
Coimbatore	12,632	16,003	+3,371
Salem	60,420	44,146	—16,274
Total ...	323,592	3,29,054	+5,462

* Last week's return.

11. The increase in *Nellore* is in the camp relief; village relief is small. Of the increase in *Cuddapah*, 1,273 is under camps, but 3,653 under young children on works. Village relief has decreased, but is pretty general, having been given in 581 out of 1,219 villages. It is however deficient in the sub-division taluks. In *Bellary* there is increase in all classes, but it is greatest under young children. Village relief was given in 1,124 out of 2,519 villages; but the system needs extension in Alur and Gooty. In *Kurnool* numbers under all these classes have decreased; details are not yet available. In *Chingleput* the increase is chiefly in camp relief, owing to the opening of a camp at the Contelliar; village relief has increased but is still trifling in extent; the allowance to young children in not given. In *North Arcot* the numbers in camp and village relief have declined. The latter is not sufficiently extended, having been given only in 85 out of 3,963 villages. It is given chiefly in Punganur and Tritany divisions. In *Madura* the increase is due to some extension of village relief. In *Coimbatore* the grant to young children has been introduced for the first time, and there has been increase both in camp and village relief. The decrease in *Salem* is apparent only, and is due to the return for the Oossoor taluk noticed last week having been erroneous.

12. The following shows the total numbers in receipt of each kind of relief (excluding Kistna and South Arcot districts) :—

Camp and relief houses	1,02,711
Village relief	87,335
Children on works	1,36,635
Total ...	3,26,681

13. The number of deaths during the week amongst recipients of gratuitous relief was 750, and the total deaths amongst such persons reported to date 1,105. The report of deaths in *Chingleput* last week was erroneous and due to clerical error—408 having been entered in a wrong column.

14. The outlay is reported as follows :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	4,05,910	1,21,47,382
Gratuitous relief	1,02,668	8,25,060
Total ...	5,08,578	1,29,72,442

The grants sanctioned by the Board up to 12th May amount to Rs. 1,36,49,493.

15. The following statement shows transactions under the Land Improvement Act, and advances to weavers in Salem :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore	...	17,202
Cuddapah	6,623	1,02,660
Bellary	...	10,515
Chingleput	11,938	63,421
North Arcot	1,000	1,300
Madura	5,096	24,229
Tinnevelly	500	32,900
Coimbatore	950	3,605
Salem	5,179	25,075
Total ...	31,286	2,80,907
Salem.		
Advanced to weavers	11,934	18,765

16. The establishments according to the latest data are as follows :—

Districts.	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Superior officers included.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs
Nellore	172	7,572	...	...	37	688	209	8,260	8	4,441
Cuddapah	338	14,183	49	489	99	1,262	486	15,384	20	9,375
Bellary	1,023	20,694	152	1,921	78	1,550	1,253	24,165	12	4,132
Kurnool	880	22,324	234	2,238	84	1,164	1,198	25,726	26	9,857
Chingleput	90	2,988	8	104	2	27	100	3,119	3	1,041
North Arcot	321	8,430	26	530	55	867	402	9,827	7	3,651
Madura	91	3,261	19	294	20	300	130	3,855	2	1,235
Tinnevelly	66	231	...	...	1	8	67	239	..	..
Coimbatore	132	2,655	7	136	19	422	158	3,213	1	425
Salem	460	12,329	9	144	142	1,800	611	14,273	9	3,670
Total ...	3,573	94,617	504	5,856	537	8,088	4,614	1,08,561	83	37,827

17. The report of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, shows the following particulars: average daily strength in Camps 16,537, average non-resident 16,435, fresh admission, 1,307, of whom 641 were from Chingleput, 352 from North Arcot, 303 from Nellore, and 11 other districts; strength in hospital 535, and total deaths in the week 153, of which 123 in hospital; distribution of residents on 12th May, from Chingleput 8,369, North Arcot 4,192, Nellore 4,266, other districts 189; outlay in the week, Rs. 51.057 and up to the week Rs. 4,92,102.

18. The President of the Municipal Commission, Madras, had 764 paupers in camp at Sathankad on 12th May and 3,942 persons on relief works. His outlay was in the week Rs. 2,891 and up to the week, Rs. 42,539.

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,

Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolas per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 12th May 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholam.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horsegram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	8 47	8·54	18·82	11·24	11·28	31·61	13·58	13·83	36·77	10 86	10·54	35·71	6·48	6·84	14·56	11·40	11·13	28·07	1·00	4·17	0·47
Nellore	7·75	8·04	15·28	9·74	9·77	28·77	11·96	12·36	33·11	9·70	9 89	28·55	6 82	7 06	12·51	8·00	8·66	25·32	...	1 80	1·23
Cuddapah	7 51	7 76	13·22	8·42	8 72	25·22	8·57	9·97	26·65	7·86	8·03	23 87	6·56	6 61	12·07	8 76	8·80	25·25	...	2·43	1·42
Bellary	7·25	7·56	14·26	8·06	8·13	25·05	8·47	8·42	25·46	7 91	7·93	22·33	6 54	6·68	13·20	8·16	8·55	25·28	·03	0·90	1·24
Kurnool	7·27	7·18	14 36	8·10	8·30	27·87	9 81	9·77	32 28	8 94	9·47	28·20	7 31	7 21	15·02	8·10	8·28	26·01	·01	1·72	0 72
Chingleput	8·86	8·74	15·94	9·95	9·95	...	10·96	11·02	24·14	10 78	10·78	19·80	6·35	6·35	9·84	11·07	11·07	21·18	...	0·52	3 63
North Arcot	7·92	8·23	14·08	9 28	9·34	22 07	9·73	10·23	22·63	8·53	8 65	19 13	5·70	5·62	10·78	9·96	10·10	24·28	0·02	1·07	1 81
South Arcot	Not	received.																			
Trichinopoly	7·91	8·27	14·07	16 80	16·80	30·33	10·97	10·40	25·41	10·37	11·11	23·87	6 20	6 20	11·09	11·01	11·01	25·56	0·19	1·30	2·48
Madura	8·41	8 78	14·65	10·63	12·39	32·00	10·01	10·63	31·00	10·10	10·50	30 13	6·11	5·75	10·53	11·42	11·82	25 88	0·19	3 36	4·42
Tinnevelly	8·62	9·00	12·10	10·50	11·20	...	11·43	11·70	28·51	11·20	11·25	27·00	5·83	6·00	9·28	10·92	11·12	18·90	0·13	3·90	3·59
Coimbatore	7·61	8·01	12·12	8 62	9·05	19·27	9 20	9·49	22·42	9·00	9·36	22·08	6·51	6·45	10·60	8·90	9·09	21·00	0·14	1·86	4·46
Salem	7·71	7·67	13·37	8·68	8·74	22·28	8·66	9·18	22·78	7·99	8·48	21·78	5·61	5·80	10·29	9 52	9·59	24·27	0·35	2·01	4 87

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
The 18th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 12th May 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 12th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	90,000	...	1,505	63,144	78,229	3,584	285	...	...	...	2,149	...	...	382	...
Nellore	9,53,000	6,13,197	20,313	6,38,372	6,38,372	86,671	8,741	8,594	13,869	5,553	28,016	3,919	6,765	11,113	21,797
Cuddapah	21,20,000	16,39,747	38,083	14,92,912	18,61,224	46,316	8,056	29,285	42,365	10,271	81,921	3,145	4,020	21,561	28,726
Bellary	50,16,000	30,55,308	1,48,924	36,11,633	43,49,297	3,51,029	28,609	77,495	1,37,547	36,613	251,655	10,749	15,190	94,978	1,20,917
Kurnool	37,21,000	...	1,12,998	37,58,510	37,58,510	1,28,803	15,443	...	...	...	204,858	...	...	...	61,049
Chingleput	1,95,365	2,11,768	4,514	1,37,516	2,05,263	37,095	4,506	2,461	2,299	516	5,276	3,097	4,060	6,320	13,477
North Arcot	3,45,450	6,57,458	27,541	3,26,906	3,83,881	15,958	8,567	16,718	21,127	7,040	44,885	1,881	2,267	7,415	11,563
South Arcot	15,000	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	142	36	...	...	...	...	18	13	9	40
Madura	1,43,748	1,20,267	6,330	70,951	95,030	15,804	3,234	4,524	8,758	194	13,476	1,726	3,048	3,502	8,286
Tinnevelly	64,200	14,507	393	9,139	17,104	2,422	241	463	125	21	612	168	328	181	677
Coimbatore	4,00,000	4,68,522	15,413	2,27,175	2,90,280	18,369	5,226	7,931	14,867	972	23,770	3,329	6,577	6,097	16,003
Salem . ..	5,61,000	7,39,007	29,896	4,13,323	4,67,331	1,18,367	19,724	23,027	30,184	4,571	57,782	9,451	16,816	17,879	44,146
Malabar	5,520	...	...	...	149	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	1,36,35,283	...	4,05,910	1,07,49,586	1,21,47,382	8,25,060	1,02,668	..	...	...	714,400	...	..	...	3,27,063

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
18th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 12th May 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 12th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,07,999	2,660	85,661	86,933 997	4,055	676	1,980	3,278	964	6,222	332	612	1,233	2,177	
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,658	1,914	1,32,853	1,32,935 5,527	1,486	378	3,409	7,627	2,281	13,317	180	227	567	974	
	Prodattore	...	1,15,000	323	55,264	59,794 2,916	3,000	481	380	602	167	1,149	207	401	771	1,379	
	Cuddapah	...	1,23,187	2,490	96,693	1,16,919 32,078	3,434	692	1,235	1,932	337	3,504	308	407	1,526	2,241	
	Budwail	...	1,40,229	2,704	92,747	93,840 6,201	4,460	352	1,511	1,860	599	3,970	276	158	1,660	2,094	
	Sidhout	...	36,280	1,237	28,601	55,010 5,039	1,115	158	887	996	201	2,084	86	111	3,000	3,197	
	Pullampett	...	1,44,316	7,110	1,33,245	1,33,772 2,564	11,543	1,495	4,136	6,781	1,317	12,234	674	743	5,612	7,029	
	Kadiri	...	2,36,078	2,312	2,29,112	2,62,557 31,965	2,290	441	2,213	3,200	872	6,285	198	207	1,115	1,520	
	Royachoti	...	2,25,000	3,194	1,20,484	1,46,102 54,181	4,761	1,477	2,448	3,814	923	7,185	318	535	1,586	2,439	
	Madanapally	...	2,91,000	2,074	2,98,195	2,98,405 51,600	7,134	973	5,815	5,992	1,813	13,620	376	406	813	1,595	
	Voilpaud	...	Not given	12,065	2,20,057	2,31,474 50,415	3,038	933	5,271	6,283	797	12,351	190	213	3,678	4,081	
	Total ...	21,20,000	16,39,747	38,083	14,92,912	18,61,224	46,316	8,056	29,285	42,365	10,271	81,921	3,145	4,020	21,561	28,726	
Bellary.	Adoni	...	5,81,500	35,518	5,24,343	7,90,808 10,305	51,902	3,473	17,264	30,139	11,285	58,688	370	510	18,652	19,532	
	Alur	...	3,69,274	14,024	3,69,274	3,87,808 708	8,286	1,2 0	8,178	11,854	4,149	24,181	252	353	8,877	9,482	
	Gooty	...	1,63,403	6,541	1,63,403	2,70,326 3,156	24,369	2,695	3,891	7,455	1,783	13,129	509	797	4,608	5,914	
	Tadpatry	...	1,00,000	7,708	55,773	1,45,279	14,981	1,421	3,773	6,683	2,088	12,544	542	792	5,160	6,494	
	Anantapur	...	1,38,210	5,813	1,30,368	1,48,532	7,646	1,449	2,745	8,260	2,365	13,370	607	922	5,944	7,473	
	Dharmaveram	...	1,47,492	4,834	1,35,535	1,68,202 983	7,635	920	1,172	2,944	963	5,079	303	476	1,960	2,739	
	Pennakondah	...	1,40,716	4,231	1,66,481	1,66,481	36,127	2,243	1,967	5,163	1,562	8,692	989	1,439	3,955	6,383	
	Hindupur	...	30,950	1,234	1,50,397	1,53,676 3,039	73,632	1,803	426	672	117	1,215	811	1,221	2,572	4,604	
	Madakasira	...	13,760	13,425	2,27,951	2,27,951	49[illegible]	5,494	6,407	12,380	1,849	20,636	1,611	2,043	12,789	16,443	

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 12th May 1877—(continued).

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 12th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sums sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Bellary—(contd.)	Raidrug	...	1,79,102	4,383	1,29,207	1,29,699	4,583	1,206	2,514	4.347	1,191	8,052	563	663	3,390	4,616	
	Bellary	...	...	17,293	7,88,089	8,46,259 69,644	12,259	1,455	9,537	12,149	2,644	24,330	472	907	7,025	8,404	
	Hospett	...	2.54,305	9,954	1,99,246	2,20,191 7	18,801	1,918	6,257	11,096	2,437	19,790	962	1,120	7,067	9,149	
	Sundur	...	47,341	1,860	43,771	44,516 1,046	1,851	268	795	2,296	579	3,670	104	224	850	1,178	
	Kudlighi	...	4,15,438	6,359	1,81,295	1,83,802 1,634	7,678	918	4,507	7,870	1,368	13,745	415	596	2,700	3,711	
	Harpanhally	...	2.27,089	4,959	1,44,506	1.58,670 4,645	14,481	1,296	3,830	4,829	566	9,225	1,253	1,840	4,507	7,600	
	Huvinhadgally	...	2,46,728	10,788	2,01,994	2,11,930	17,569	850	4,232	9,410	1,667	15,309	986	1,287	4.922	7,195	
	Total ...	50,16,000	30,55,308	1,48,924	36,11,633	43,49,297	3,51,029	28,609	77,495	137,547	36,613	251,655	10,749	15,190	94,978	120,917	
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	32 526	197	13,114	15,158	1,030	56	27	13	2	42	36	93	140	269	
	Conjeveram	...	28,237	30	13,813	19,971	3,841	208	56	38	...	94	384	535	1,039	1,958	
	Chingleput	...	12.498	577	4,079	12,422	2,310	208	559	494	280	1,333	303	396	771	1,470	
	Trivellore	...	62,405	1,371	43,850	48.729	25,986	2,515	573	432	5	1,010	1,249	1,848	3,318	6,415	
	Saidapett	...	49,840	1,896	24,640	57,331	1,003	381	610	757	218	1,585	329	338	280	947	
	Ponnery	...	26,262	443	38,020	51,652	2,944	1,137	636	565	11	1,212	796	850	772	2,418	
	Total ...	1,95,365	2,11,768	4,514	1,37,516	2,05.263	37,095	4,506	2,461	2.299	516	5,276	3,097	4,060	6,320	13,477	
Salem.	Salem	...	1,56,247	4,373	86.954	94,220	11,894	1,433	5,215	5,375	703	11,293	703	1,723	735	3,161	
	Ahthur	...	45,467	2.475	25,474	25,866	1,098	228	966	1,118	151	2,235	133	235	97	4'5	
	Namkul	...	71,535	1,728	36,626	38,188	6,401	1.290	2.083	1,753	170	4.006	704	1,609	815	3.128	
	Trichengode	...	79,636	3,144	41,108	48,739	10.279	1,883	3,203	2,378	278	5,859	741	1.953	1,706	4.400	
	Tripatore	...	46,416	1,715	25,460	28,260	10.224	1 265	1,022	1,235	330	2,587	702	1,143	829	2.674	
	Uttengiri	...	85,926	2,221	37,135	40,414	16,229	2,763	2,032	4,796	635	7,463	850	1,806	1,979	4,635	
	Darampury	...	79,411	5,060	55,335	64,978 2,315	36,194	5,354	3,040	4,509	879	8,428	3,715	4.722	6,235	14,672	
	Oossur	...	74,967	1,972	46,763	57,983 1,461	12 819	2,807	1,609	2,621	187	4,477	911	1,661	2,461	5,033	
	Kistnagiri	...	99,402	7,208	58,473	62,382 2,525	13,229	2 701	3,797	6,399	1,238	11,434	992	1,964	3,022	5,978	
	Total ..	5,61,000	7,39,007	29,896	4,13,328	4,67,331	1,18,367	19,724	23,027	30,184	4,571	57,782	9,451	16,816	17,879	44,146	

Coimbatore.	Erode	...	69,930	1,623	19,281	37,966 2,706	4,700	1,659	1,198	1,198	190	2,586	694	1,392	1,779	3,865
	Pulladam	...	88,494	1,977	47,127	55,553 2,371	2,827	926	1,231	2,192	158	3,581	392	813	637	1,842
	Udumalpetta	...	66,056	3,704	56,859	71,393 1,947	2,912	650	1,657	3,278	2	4,937	894	1,849	596	3,339
	Sattiamangalam	...	56,360	735	14,252	14,744 152	984	191	407	905	87	1,399	213	277	607	1,097
	Caroor	...	39,330	2,451	19,850	25,274 451	1,828	563	1,582	2,080	58	3,520	270	692	767	1,729
	Bhowany	...	35,955	968	19,983	20,483 463	2,724	527	186	1,131	17	1,334	317	562	695	1,574
	Pollachy	...	5,226	255	686	686	...	...	108	196	11	315	...	..	...	...
	Coimbatore...	...	61,864	2,422	28,794	30,413 3,633	1,178	266	1,131	1,613	207	2,951	307	388	540	1,235
	Darapuram	...	37,807	1,278	20,119	21,717 77	1,506	412	631	2,274	242	3,147	231	584	468	1,283
	Collegal	...	7,500	...	224	224 27	210	32	...	...	...	...	11	20	8	39
	Total ...	4,00,000	4,68,522	15,413	2,27,175	2,90,280	18,869	5,226	7,931	14,867	972	23,770	3.329	6,577	6,097	16,003
Madura.	Madura	...	30,595	577	9,499	13.397	3,799	748	451	363	46	860	323	692	484	1,499
	Tirumangalam	...	8,213	926	4,079	11.879	377	149	590	733	92	1,415	124	200	266	590
	Melur	...	3,144	214	1,387	2,566	726	191	167	314	5	486	188	266	86	540
	Dindigul	...	3,579	202	2,087	2,087	1,847	401	216	582	15	813	181	369	829	1,379
	Pulney	...	70,736	4,411	53,877	56,179	6,429	1,242	3,100	6,766	36	9,902	711	1,014	1,405	3,130
	Periacolam	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,899	1,838	299	...	...	...	...	129	295	273	697
	Shivaganga	...	4,000	...	22	22	785	204	...	...	...	...	80	212	159	451
	Total ...	1,43,748	1,20,267	6,330	70,951	95,030	15,804	3,234	4,524	8,758	194	13,476	1,736	3,048	3,502	8,286
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	...	...	...	3,728	61	14	...	..	...	...	21	8	...	29
	Sattur	...	8,470	169	4,628	5.240	280	36	166	29	...	195	50	80	21	151
	Senkaranainarkovil	...	...	...	...	3,475	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ettapidaram	...	6,037	224	4,511	4,611	1,887	186	300	96	21	417	91	237	155	483
	Nangunery	...	...	...	...	50	24	5	...	...	...	...	6	3	5	14
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ambasamudram	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenkasi	...	...	...	...	...	17	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	64,200	14,507	393	9,139	17,104	2,422	241	466	125	21	612	168	328	181	677
Nellore.	Gudur	...	38.841	559	30,831	30,831	9.254	499	386	564	239	1,189	154	333	870	1,357
	Rapur	...	30,385	254	22.534	22,534	4.498	543	102	62	13	177	178	287	373	838
	Nellore	...	14,829	327	16,477	16,477	16,154	3,040	173	311	89	573	873	1,207	1,786	3,866
	Atmakur	...	98,495	611	93,162	93,162	15.591	60	505	804	214	1,523	137	338	445	920
	Kavali	...	98.750	5,773	1,35 345	1.35,345	12,278	1,017	2,613	4,510	1,584	8,707	194	467	1,734	2.395
	Udayagiri	...	1.20,387	5,222	1,52,396	1,52,396	6,149	820	2,404	4,677	2,761	9,842	272	594	1,944	2,810
	Kandukur	...	90,225	694	90.615	90,615	4,908	66	438	902	78	1,418	101	210	331	642
	Kanigiri	...	34,000	193	33.561	33,561	1.734	158	52	81	12	145	84	176	134	394
	Ongole	...	790	143	327	327	2.822	216	458	37	...	495	93	146	185	424
	Addanki Division	...	9,440	325	10,931	10.931	710	112	163	292	47	562	16	29	331	376
	Darsi Division	...	8,000	786	11,204	11,204	72	9	271	605	274	1,150	9	6	...	15
	Podile Division	...	35,055	37	5.554	5,554	919	59	..	...	..	...	39	73	29	141
	Venkatagiri Division	...	15,000	5,025	20,732	20,732	4,663	880	842	796	151	1,789	197	322	468	987
	Polur Division	...	19,000	364	14,703	14,703	6,919	1,262	187	228	91	506	1,572	2.577	2.483	6,632
	Total ...	9,53,000	9,13.197	20.313	6,38,372	6,38,372	86,671	8,741	8,594	13,869	5,553	28.016	3,919	6,765	11.113	21,797

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 12th May 1877—(concluded).

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 12th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	44 132	1,381	23,162	33,930 1,441	338	68	1,063	821	566	2,450	6	7	427	440	
	Chendragiri	...	20,759	288	7,300	7,858	436	70	198	298	37	533	65	98	115	278	
	Palmanair	...	26,923	1,003	10,493	24,606 2 649	418	159	926	1,234	83	2,243	96	107	455	658	
	Gudiattam	...	42,552	754	11,236	11,391 513	212	102	223	409	16	648	11	6	293	310	
	Vellore	...	88,185	3,442	58,029	65,727 1,830	1,285	408	1,427	3,324	1,652	6,403	402	416	309	1,127	
	Poloor	...	22.935	1,451	5,124	5,124 37	504	148	553	1,422	255	2,230	...	...	1,200	1,200	
	Wandewash	...	24,152	897	1,868	1,868 33	195	78	869	1,567	427	2.863	3	5	587	595	
	Arcot	...	67,133	2,370	32,008	33,705 1,766	388	...	199	257	44	500	...	...	...	...	
	Wallajah	...	81,424	3,506	42,261	42,261 85	6,126	6,117	999	2,051	159	3,209	513	610	888	2,011	
	Trippatty	...	15,053	637	4,142	4,192	582	184	325	384	136	845	146	149	415	710	
	Kalastry	...	11,372	834	4,067	4 067 110	896	86	840	532	389	1,761	27	58	530	615	
	Narayanavanam	...	28,188	2,425	12,029	12.178 65	339	76	2,930	1,518	1,479	5,927	41	30	110	181	
	Punganur	...	75,280	2,348	40,532	43,921 531	1,936	733	1,523	982	704	3,209	500	679	399	1,578	
	Kangundy	...	2.679	283	1.542	1,557	90	19	176	327	50	553	...	...	180	180	
	Arnee	...	2,000	145	288	288	6	1	72	108	60	240	4	7	...	11	
	Trittany	...	22 942	954	7,445	16,156	608	107	744	1.099	123	1,966	27	64	1,157	1,248	
	Arconum	...	77,914	4,537	64,023	64,023	177	35	3,387	4,604	791	8,782	34	24	141	199	
	Maderpauk	...	3,835	286	1,357	1,914 55	1,422	176	264	190	69	523	6	7	209	222	
	Total ...	3,45,450	6,57,458	27.541	3,26.906	3,83,881	15,958	8,567	16,718	21,127	7,040	44,885	1,881	2.267	7,415	11,563	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	..	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kolutalai	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Perambalur	...	...	...	...	...	87	20	...	...	...	...	14	9	6	29	
	Udayarpalem	...	...	...	...	...	27	8	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	11	
	Musiri	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	5,000	...	...	...	...	142	36	...	...	...	...	18	13	9	40	

Revenue Board Office,
Madras:
18th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday the 28th April 1877.

Districts.	In Camps and Relief-houses.							Village relief.									Relief granted to children under 7 years of age at 8 pies a day.			Total numbers relieved.				Total outlay on gratuitous relief.		Number of deaths.	
	Number of relief centres	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure in the week.	No of deaths in the week.	Total number of villages in the taluk.	Number of inspection circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure in the week.	Number of deaths in the week.	Number.	Expenditure in the week.	No. of deaths in the week.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In the week.	Up to the week.	In the week.	Up to the week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Telegraphic		summary	received.																
Nellore ..	19	3,461	5,863	6,896	16,220	7,799	61	2,181	42	54	458	902	421	1,781	445	..	3,796	497	..	3,919	6,765	11,113	21,797	8,741	86,671	61	86
Cuddapah ..	15	1,937	2,434	2,958	7,329	4,367	132	1,219	42	581	1,208	1,586	1,729	4,553	1,934	12	16,844	1,755	..	3,145	4,020	21,561	28,726	8,056	46,316	144	212
Bellary ..	56	5,473	7,657	16,404	29,534	8,320	97	2,519	105	1,124	5,276	7,533	11,262	24,071	12,127	12	67,312	8,162	...	10,749	15,190	94,978	120,917	28,609	3,51,029	109	152
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	6,903	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	13,394	..	..	40,752	..	..	...	...	..	61,049	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	21	2,676	3,609	5,945	12,230	4,042	18	2,197	64	32	421	451	375	1,247	464	..	..	..	..	3,097	4,060	6,320	13,477	4,506	37,095	18	31
North Arcot..	12	1,690	1,994	1,384	5,068	7,499	120	3,963	20	85	191	273	217	681	546	3	5,814	522	1	1,881	2,267	7,415	11,563	8,567	15,958	132	147
South Arcot..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	Not received.				..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	1,214	..	18	18	13	9	40	36	..	..	...	..	18	13	9	40	36	142	..	..
Madura ..	20	1,524	2,641	3,071	7,236	2,955	24	1,124	29	116	212	407	137	756	275	1	294	4	..	1,736	3,048	3,502	8,286	3,234	15,804	25	45
Tinnevelly ..	9	168	328	160	656	239	6	1,039	100	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	21	2	..	168	328	181	677	241	2 422	6	7
Coimbatore ..	51	2,315	4,427	3,347	10,089	5,075	15	1,343	16	111	1,014	2,150	2,486	5,650	2,145	1	264	6	..	3,329	6,577	6,097	16,003	5,226	18,369	16	56
Salem ..	11	1,796	2,715	2,935	7,446	5,636	172	4,263	102	2,850	7,655	14,101	13,406	35,162	13,955	17	1,538	133	..	9,451	16,816	17,879	44,146	19,724	1,13,367	239	369
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None.	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	214	21,040	31,668	43,100	95,808 6,903	43,982	653	21,662	520	4,971	16,453	27,416	30,072	73,941 13,394	31,927	96	95,883 40,752	11,081	1	37,493	59,084	169,055	265,632 61,049	86,940	6,92,673	750	1,105

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
18th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary

No. 6.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for famine relief works up to 17th May, and expenditure up to 12th May 1877.

Number.	Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress.	
			On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Kistna	90,000	78,229	3,584
2	Nellore	9,53,000	6,38,372	86,671
3	Cuddapah	21,20,000	18,61,224	46,316
4	Bellary	50,16,000	43,49,297	3,51,029
5	Kurnool	37,21,000	37,58,510	1,28,803
6	Chingleput	1,95,365	2,05,263	37,095
7	North Arcot	3,45,450	3,83,881	15,958
8	South Arcot	15,000	Not	received.
9	Tanjore	10,000	*Nil.*	
10	Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	142
11	Madura	1,43,748	95,030	15,804
12	Tinnevelly	64,200	17,104	2,422
13	Coimbatore	4,00,000	2,90,280	18,869
14	Nilgiris	4,210	*Nil.*	
15	Salem	5,61,000	4,67,331	1,18,367
16	Malabar	5,520	149	
	Total ...	1,36,49,493	1,21,47,382	8,25,060

Revenue Board Office, Madras; 18th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

Scarcity in Western and Southern India.

No. 32 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 19th April 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

The despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 2nd March, No. 13 of 1877, giving a summary of the matters which had engaged the attention of your Government in connection with the famine in Southern and Western India during the week ending 27th February, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I approve of your resolution to sanction the earth-work of the railway from Bellary to Hubli as a relief work, on the understanding that your Government is not pledged to carry on the line to Carwar.

3. The equalisation of the through rate for grain from the port of Negapatam, in Tanjore, to Bangalore, and the suspension of port dues at Negapatam in the case of vessels importing grain equal to a quarter of their whole cargo will, I trust, greatly diminish the difficulties now experienced in carrying grain into the interior. Such also will be the effect of doubling the line from Ambatur to Arconum. It is also to be hoped that some of the grain now sent from Calcutta, Burma, and elsewhere to Madras may be shipped to Negapatam, and thus find its way to the distressed districts in the south of the Madras Presidency.

4. The intelligence received from Sir R. Temple relative to Nellore, Bellary, and Tinnevelly, and also to the spring crops in Cuddapah and North Arcot, is on the whole satisfactory.

5. I have already, in my despatches of the 15th March and 6th April, Nos. 24 and 28 of 1877, expressed my opinion that, while the utmost efforts are made to preserve life, Government relief should be accompanied by such conditions as to prevent it being accepted by any but the really destitute. I concur, therefore, with the principles which have guided you in your instructions upon this subject to the Government of Bombay.

No. 33 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 26th April 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 9th March, No. 14 of 1877, relative to the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The insufficiency of the means at present available for the transport of grain from Madras to the interior, and especially to the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, must reasonably have caused much anxiety. The efforts hitherto made to increase the carrying power of the Railway have been met by unforeseen difficulties; but as the subject is now engaging the earnest attention of Your Excellency's Government and that of Madras, I trust that means will be devised for overcoming the present obstacles.

3. Your instructions to the Government of Madras relative to the necessity of removing the misapprehensions which exist in the public mind as to the relations between the Government and the firm of Arbuthnot and Company have my approval. If, after consultation with the Madras Government, your suggestion for the sale of the Government reserve stock be acted upon, I trust that the periods of sale and quantities sold may be so arranged as not to disturb the ordinary operations of trade.

4. I trust that the local authorities in Nellore, the Ceded Districts, and Kurnool will succeed in carrying into execution the plan suggested by Sir R. Temple of drafting labourers from the relief works in those districts to the great work of the East Coast Navigation Canal. The end to be attained is so important that I trust no exertions will be spared to make use of the present opportunity for the completion of this useful work.

5. I shall await the result of your deliberations on the subject, to which the Sanitary Commissioner of the Madras Government has drawn attention, of the alleged insufficiency of the reduced rate of wages lately prescribed for the relief works in that Presidency.

6. I fully concur in the views expressed in the Resolution of Your Excellency's Government on the returns received from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore relative to the scarcity in that Province. The Chief Commissioner and the officers of the Administration appear to have well deserved the praise bestowed on them by Your Excellency in Council for the zeal, judgment and humanity which have characterised their arrangements and exertions to meet the great calamity which has fallen on the Province.

7. I concur with Your Excellency in the emphatic recognition which you record of the value of Sir R. Temple's labours.

Telegram, dated 25th May 1877.

From—Simla,	*To—London,*
From—Viceroy,	*To—Secretary of State.*

No despatch this week. General rainfall in Madras Presidency has greatly improved prospects there. Quantity about as follows: Kistna one inch and half, Nellore from three to eight inches. In different parts tanks received two and three months' supply; Cuddapah average two decimal seven inches, Kurnool two inches, North Arcot two decimal three inches, Chingleput two to seven and half inches, Madras City twenty-one inches, Tanjore two to six inches, Trichinopoly two decimal three inches, Salem three-quarters of inch, Coimbatore general one inch, Tinnevelly slight rain. In Mysore showers throughout the province; one decimal three inches at Bangalore. In Bombay two inches rain in Dharwar; slight showers in Belgaum and Khandesh. Madras Government have raised rate of wages for relief labourers to value of one pound grain *plus* one anna when fifty per cent. of ordinary task is performed. In Bombay Presidency three hundred sixty-four thousand on works, one hundred fourteen thousand charitably relieved. In Mysore sixty-six thousand on works, one hundred two thousand charitably relieved. In Madras seven hundred eighty-eight thousand on works, besides three thousand five hundred on Arconum-Ambatur Railway, three hundred fifty-five thousand charitably relieved, besides sixty-six thousand in relief camps. Temple on 23rd telegraphs as follows:—

"Numbers increasing on relief works considerably, but on charitable relief slightly, caused by returning immigrants and by perfecting village inspection; sanitary reports regarding condition labourers favourable everywhere. Cattle as before; more rain South Mahratta Country, where ploughing progressing, sowing commenced. Trade active on coast on railway as before. Prices slightly higher. Moonsoon reported Malabar Coast, expected shortly Bombay. Great Indian Peninsula Railway continues sending grain towards Madras, giving preference to grain over all other articles."

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24TH MAY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras copious rain fell during the week in all the districts on the Coromandel coast: it was especially abundant in Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Nellore and Tanjore: in Tinnevelly and Malabar the fall was slight; the rain extended inland to Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore, and has done great good: agricultural operations are expected to commence at once in most districts. The reported numbers on relief works are 788,573, which includes those on the Nellore Canal, but not those employed on some other works in that district: the Vellore returns are also wanting in North Arcot: the total increase on last week is probably about 25,000; the numbers on gratuitous relief are 348,155, an increase of 22,897. Showers have fallen throughout Mysore; the returns (which refer to the period immediately before the rainfall) show 66,503 on works and 102,399 on gratuitous relief. In Bombay rain is reported throughout the Southern Mahratta Country and Deccan, besides showers in Khandesh and Násik; it has been heavy in parts of Kanara, Kaládgi, Satara and Poona. In the Central Provinces there has been slight rain with storms in 14 out of 19 districts: threshing the lately cut crops is going on, and ground is being prepared for the *kharif*. A little rain has fallen in Berar. No rain is reported in Central India or Rajputana, except a shower at Sutna. In Bengal more or less rain has fallen in most districts, in greatest abundance in the East and North: prospects are favourable. Much rain is reported from Assam, and upwards of 12 inches have fallen in Sylhet; prospects are very good No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, except a shower at Benares. The return from the Punjab is also blank, with the exception of a shower at Dera Ismail Khan.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (May 22nd)	1·58 in Masuliptam; 0·10 in Gudivada.	Very heavy gale with rain on 19th; harvest of paddy commenced in Gudivada taluk, outturn about ½; seer of rupees 80 weight, rice 8·46, *cholum* 11·7, *raggi* 13·16, *cumboo* 10·91; imports by sea, rice 8·55 tons, by land from Godavery rice 16·07, *cholum* 6·25, *raggi* 4·68 tons; 2,659 on relief works; 194 fed gratis by Government; 1,177 by people; slight cholera and small-pox continue; cattle disease in some taluks; information regarding weather and crops not received from 10 taluks and divisions owing to bad weather.
Nellore („ „)	8·70 in Nellore; 7·10 at Gudur in Atmakur 4·90; in Kavali 5·80; in Venkatagiri 6·30; in Darsi 4·60; in Ragur 4·75; in Udayagiri 2·0; in Kandukur 3·85; in Ongole 6·05.	Average prices, second sort rice 7·61, *cholum* 9·44, *raggi* 11·64, *cumboo* 9·53; imports by sea none, by land into the town of Nellore rice 38 tons, *cholum* 1 ton, *raggi* 17 tons; number on district relief works 24,445, number on canal 60,704; number fed gratuitously 18,217; returns from Gudur, Addanki and Darsi not received; 62 deaths from cholera reported; cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery and diarrhœa prevalent in some taluks; water-supply assured; tanks throughout received between 2 and 3 months' supply of water; prospects of cattle improved.
Cuddapah („ „)	Average 2·73	Average prices, seers per rupee, second sort rice 7·72, *cholum* 8·76, *raggi* 9·32, *cumboo* 9·20; people on relief works 74,967; gratuitously fed 26,944; 199 deaths from cholera; number of cattle died for want of fodder and disease 1,608; rain reported from all taluks except one.
Bellary („ „)	3 in Bellary; 1·0 in Hospett; 1·3 in Hadgalli; 1·0 in Harpanhally; ·7 in Adoni; 4·4 in Gooty; ·2 in Raidrug; 1·2 in Anantapur; 3·0 in Hindupur; 3·0 in Pennakonda; ·3 in Kudlighi.	Average price second sort rice 7·06, boiled rice at Bellary 8·1, *cholum* or great millet 7·5, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 8·76, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·02, *cumboo* 7·28 seers of 80 tolas; imports 3,034 tons; accounts from two railway stations only; 284,807 persons on relief works, increase as compared with return for previous week 39,541, this is owing to the increasing pressure of the famine; 132,156 gratuitously fed, increase as compared with the return for previous week 12,468, this is chiefly due to the payment of three pies to the children of coolies employed on relief works, but also to an increase in the numbers in relief houses; 2,664 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera decreasing but still in all taluks; small-pox and fever prevalent, but the former decreasing; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water much improved by recent rains.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Kurnool (May 22nd)	Average 2·0 throughout district.	Many tanks have received a small supply; town water-supply abundant; slight freshes continue in Tumbudra and Hindri; agricultural operations commencing on red soil; cholera, small-pox and fever pretty general; cholera seizures 132, deaths 97; cattle suffering greatly from want of fodder; their prospects improved by late rains; second sort rice per rupee in Imperial seers 6·89, *cholum* 7·86, *raggi* 9·62, *cumboo* 9 1; number on relief works 203,742; gratuitously relieved 61,759, including 47,926 children under seven years, and 7,433 people fed by village heads; import, Government grain 62 tons, private 125 tons in three taluks; the decrease of 1,116 in the number of coolies is the net result of 6,627 increase in Pattikonda, and of 7,746 decrease in the other taluks; decrease in village relief attributable to improved checks; physique of coolies indifferent; number of children receiving cash payment has increased, explanation called for.
North Arcot („ „)	2·34, average of 16 stations.	Average prices in Government seers second sort rice per rupee 7·8, *cholum* 8 9, *raggi* 9·5, *cumboo* 8·4; coolies on relief works 36,766, decrease owing to non-receipt of relief reports from Vellore tahsildar, resident engineer and fall of rain; persons gratuitously fed 12,564; cholera still prevalent, fever and small-pox in some places; pasture scarce; cattle still dying of starvation in some parts.
Chingleput („ „)	Heavy rain throughout the district.	Prices rice second sort 8·84, *raggi* 10·83, *cholum* 9·71, *cumboo* 10·78; imports, rice 133 tons, *raggi* 30; cholera more or less prevalent in Saidapet, Trivellore and Ponneri, abating in other taluks; small-pox and fever in some, dysentery and fever in others; condition of cattle poor; deaths in every taluk, about 600 cattle are reported to have died in Conjeveram alone; in consequence of excess of rain, pasturage *nil*, dry fodder very scarce and expensive; water abundant; on relief works 4,325, gratuitous relief 11,735.
South Arcot („ 23rd)	7·5 in Hoozoor; 5·5 in Tendevanum; 5·75 in Villapooram and Chellambram; 3 2 in Trinomalay; 3·25 in Tricalore; 3·0 in Virdachellam; 1·75 in Kallacoorchy.	Rice second sort 9 seers, *cumboo* 11¾, *raggi* 11½, *cholum* 10¾ as last week; number employed last day 2,235; gratuitously fed last day at Chengam 776, in villages 2,585; children paid three pice; people healthy; cholera deaths reported 148 against 215 attacks; cattle disease in some parts; pasture deficient.
Tanjore („ 22nd)	From 2·0 to 6·0 in different parts of the district from 14th to 17th.	Prices rice 7⅞ seers, *raggi* 13, *cumboo* 10¾, *cholum* 10⅝; imports by sea, rice 4 tons; relief works none; deaths from cholera 212; small-pox almost throughout district; cattle disease in Tanjore, Cumbaconum, Mayavaram and Negapatam taluks with some loss of life; fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ „)	Rainfall general throughout district; average 2·3.	Second sort rice 7 7/10 seers, *cholum* 16⅛, *raggi* 10⅛, *cumboo* 9¾; import of grains during this week 69 tons; no relief works; gratuitously fed on 20th instant by public subscription 2,224; deaths from cholera 171, from small-pox 65; cattle disease and diarrhœa prevalent among cattle in some parts; pasture and water-supply improved.
Madura („ „)	Rainfall general, especially good near the sea coast.	Rice second sort 8⅛ seers, *cholum* 9⅛, *raggi* 9 7/10, *cumboo* 9⅜; import, rice 1,339 tons, other grains 18; number on relief works 12,581; number gratuitously fed 8,905; deaths from cholera 296; cattle doing poorly for want of fodder; slight mortality in some taluks.
Tinnevelly („ „)	Slight rain in 5 taluks.	No freshes; standing crops in 2 taluks withering; 256 deaths to 303 attacks of cholera; cattle disease in 4 taluks with some loss; prices continue rising; average prices per rupee second sort rice 8⅛ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 11¾, *cumboo* 11¼, *raggi* 11¼; import of grain, rice 11,181 tons; number on relief works 811, number gratuitously fed 786.
Coimbatore („ „)	Rain pretty general; average ·94.	Prices rice (slight rise) second sort 7·49, *cholum* (no change) 8·62, *raggi* (slight rise) 8·96, *cumboo* (slight rise) 8·96; severe cholera in all taluks, attacks 1,456, deaths 1,150; fever and small-pox prevalent in Erode taluk; fever in Collegal; cultivation to a small extent in 5 taluks; in Palladum and Coimbatore *cholum* has been attacked by insects; cattle poor, losses in Collegal and Sattiamangalum; fodder and water scarce; on relief works 22,801; no observable deterioration of physique gratuitously fed 16,234.
Salem („ „)	1·75	Prices of grains, seers of 80 tolas, rice 7 9/16, *raggi* 8 13/16, *cumboo* 8, *cholum* 8½; imports of all grains 1,500 tons; number on relief works 55,400; number gratuitously fed 55,300; number fed by private charity 700; cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number rising 30 per cent., due to large numbers fed in Kistnagherry, Oossoor and Namkal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*concluded.*		
Malabar (May 22nd)	·73, average of 8 taluks.	Rainfall not sufficient in some places for first crop cultivation; markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 4,020 tons, *raggi* 18, *cholum* 316; exports, rice 261 tons and *raggi* 640; prices of rice stationary in Wynaad and Cochin and slightly risen elsewhere, highest 7¼ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10¾ in Cochin, average 9⅞ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 10⅛ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 10; small-pox and cholera in all taluks except Cochin, deaths from latter 280; cattle healthy; pasture improving everywhere; 2,340 coolies on Kolathur roads; strong northerly wind followed by right southerly wind and heavy swell have greatly retarded landing grain operations in Calicut. *General Remarks.*—General prospects greatly improved by late fall of rain; agricultural operations will probably commence in most districts; coolies on Arconum and Ambathoor Railway works 3,535; number fed at 76 relief camps in eight districts 45,847 besides 20,603 at the five Madras city camps; exports of grain from Madras by rail during week ending 19th May 5,239 tons.
Bombay— (May 24th)		
Sind— (May 23rd)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Total rainfall from 1st January 2·89 in Thano Bula Khan, 3·05 in Belo, ·78 in Keti; three fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee; fever very prevalent; locusts in Dadu and Sehwan talukas, did some damage in former to *jowari* crops; freshes in Gaj.
Shikárpur ...	...	Weather very hot; cotton in flower, looking well; river high.
Hyderabad ...	...	River rising; locusts have damaged rice seedlings in Guni taluka cattle disease in one, fever in four, small-pox in six talukas; weather very sultry for four days; dust-storms prevailing.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather hot; 3 cases of small-pox; cattle disease in Kashmor and Thul.
Guzerat—(May 23rd)		
Ahmedabad ...	·03	Weather warm and cloudy; small-pox in Dholka, locusts passed through Viramgam, no damage.
Kaira ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	·10	Weather sultry, rain in Ankleswar and Amod; dust-storm, lightning and hail-stones in Amod.
Khandesh and Násik. (May 23rd.)		
Khandesh ...	Slight rain in five talukas.	Weather oppressive; fever and small-pox continue.
Násik ...	About half inch rain in most talukas.	Eighteen deaths from cholera in Sinnar.
Konkan—(May 23rd)		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera in 5 and small-pox in 3 talukas.
Deccan—(May 23rd)		
Poona ...	·53 in Poona; ·83 in Indápur; ·03 in Khed; ·10 in Purandhar; ·35 in Bhimthari; ·05 in Mawal; 1·05 in Sirur; 2·45 in Baramati.	Cholera increasing in Khed; few cholera and small-pox cases everywhere except in Indápur.
Ahmednagar ...	·94 in Nagar	Cholera in 6 talukas, cases 178, deaths 67.
Sholapur ...	Half inch or more rain in parts of Malsiras, Sangola, Karmala, Madha and Pandharpur on 20th and 21st.	Fifty-six deaths from cholera.
Satara ...	·46 in Satára; 1·30 in Madha on 18th.	Total rainfall 1·67; weather cloudy; 184 deaths from cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country—(May 23rd)		
Belgaum ...	Light showers of rain in several villages of all talukas except Athni.	Deaths from cholera 179; land being prepared for sowing rice.
Dharwar ...	Rain in every taluka except Bankapur, Hangal and Ron.	Cholera prevalent, deaths 168.
Kanara ...	Rain on 19th 1·25 in Haliyál; 1·5 in Supa; 1·0 in Mundgod, and 2·0 in Sirsi.	Rice sowing commenced; cholera continues, deaths 22.
Kaládgi ...	·11 on 17th, ·07 on 18th, 1·45 on 19th; ·17 in Baghalkot; ·16 in Badami on 17th; ·10 in Hungund.	Cholera cases 579, deaths 326; small-pox decreasing.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—(May 23rd)		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather and health same as last week.
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather hot; fever prevalent in Jhinjuwara taluka.
Baroda ...	...	Small-pox decreasing; some of the cattle in the district suffering from mouth disease.
		General Remarks.—Rain to some extent in all the Southern Mahratta Country and Deccan districts, heavy in parts of Kanara, Kaládgi, Satara and Poona; cholera increasing in Belgaum, Kaládgi, Sholapur, Poona, Nagar, Násik and Tanna, decreasing in Kanara, Dharwar and Satara; weather very hot in Sind and Guzerat.
Bengal— (May 24th)		
Chittagong ...	4·18	Cholera almost entirely abated.
Noakholly ...	·08	Health much improved.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	·69	
Hill Tipperah ...	3·12	Cholera abated at Agartala.
Backergunge ...	·54	A good deal of sporadic cholera; cattle are healthy.
Furreedpore ...	1·17; 1·77 in Madareepore; ·83 in Goalundo.	
Dacca ...	2·48.	Cholera still bad in thana Roopgunge.
Tipperah ...	4·17	Isolated cases of cholera in various parts.
Mymensingh ...	1·86	
24-Pergunnahs ...	2·86	Public health generally fair.
	Nil in previous week.	
Jessore ...	1·75	
Nuddea ...	·70	
Moorshedabad ...	·16	Cholera prevails in the east.
Pubna ...	2·50	
Rajshahye ...	·41	Cholera almost altogether disappeared.
Bogra ...	·36	
Maldah ...	·26	Cholera rather less, 255 deaths reported.
Dinagepore ...	11·88	Cholera still bad and deaths numerous.
Rungpore ...	15·82	Some cholera cases reported in Sudder, Gaibanda, and Kurigram sub-divisions.
Cooch Behar ...	3·62; 2·0 in Mekhaliganj; ·95 in Dinháta; ·44 in Matabhanga.	Public health good; no cholera reported.
Jalpáiguri ...	7·80	
Darjeeling ...	2·02	
Midnapore ...	3·09	
Howrah ...	·47	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Hooghly ...	·99	Cholera abated; cattle disease still prevalent in Pundooah station.
Burdwan ...	·62	Public health fair.
	·61 in Culna; ·12 in Boodbood; 1·27 in Jehanabad.	
Bankoora ...	·78	
Beerbhoom ...	·64	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·76	
Bhágalpur ...	8·14	Cholera, small-pox, and sickness generally are decreasing.
Monghyr ...	6·22	Cholera still exists slightly.
Purneah ...	5·9	Cholera disappearing; general health improving.
Durbhunga ...	1·05	
Mozufferpore ...	·62	General health good with the exception of cholera in Seetamurhee sub-division.
Sarun ...	*Nil.*	
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Cholera on the increase.
Patna ...	2·48	Health generally good.
Gya ...	*Nil;* ·02 in Aurungabad.	Public health fairly good.
Shahabad ...	1·47	General health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Health generally good.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Cholera has appeared in Palamow sub-division, and several fatal cases have occurred.
Manbhoom ...	2·66	
Singhbhoom ...	·54	District healthy.
Balasore ...	2·79	Cholera disappeared from the town, and cases reported from the interior are fewer.
Cuttack ...	3·29	
Pooree ...	·30	Public health good.
	·16 in Khoordah.	
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen throughout Bengal during the week, and the general prospects of the crops are favourable.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (May 23rd)	Slight rain on 20th.	Weather cool till 21st, since hot again; wind westerly.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Weather hot and dry.
Agra („ „)	...	Nothing particular since; heat is increasing.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather hot and dry.
Bareilly („ „)	...	No change.
Jhansi („ 24th)	...	No change.
Kumaon („ 21st)	Slight rain	Weather still unsettled; harvest gathered in greater part of district.
Lucknow („ 23rd)	...	No change.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	No remarks.
Fyzabad („ „)	...	Nothing of importance; hot wind rages.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot and dry, westerly winds prevailing.
Punjab— (May 23rd)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Health good.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Health good; *kharif* sowings in progress.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Health good; crops harvested.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Health good; agricultural prospects fair.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Health good; threshing in progress.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·3	Health good; crops being harvested.
Peshâwar ...	*Nil*	Health good; reaping in progress.
		General Remarks.—Health and agricultural prospects good.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (May 19th)	·03	Cloudy and stormy; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Sugarcane flourishing; ploughing continues; health good.
Biláspur ...	·65	Cloudy and stormy; sugarcane flourishing; prices rising.
Raipur ...	·72	Cloudy and stormy; *kharif* ploughing continues; cholera abating; prices rising.
Bálaghát ...	...	Stormy; *kharif* ploughing continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices falling in Behir tahsil.
Chhindwára ...	·50	Cloudy; winnowing continues; sugarcane good; *kharif* ploughing commenced; health good; prices easy.
Chánda (May 20th)	1·80	Cloudy; cattle disease continues; prices rising.
Betúl („ 21st)	...	*Rabi* threshing completed; prices of grain fallen.
Bhandára („ 22nd)	·73	Winnowing *rabi* almost completed; *kharif* ploughing continues; fever, cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 23rd)	·25	*Kharif* ploughing continues; health good; prices rising.
Wardha ...	·17	Small-pox continues; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Nimár ...	·12	Stormy; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Hoshangabad ...	·08	Cloudy and stormy; small-pox continues; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur (May 23rd)	...	Threshing and winnowing completed; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	·18	Cloudy and hot; threshing and winnowing *rabi* continue; health good.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy; threshing and winnowing *rabi* progressing; prices slightly fallen.
Seoni ...	·25	Threshing and winnowing *rabi* continue; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	·18	Threshing *rabi* delayed owing to unsettled weather; *kharif* ploughing commenced; fever continues; prices falling.
Damoh ...	...	Winnowing *rabi* continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather stormy; slight rain in 14 districts out of 19; winnowing *rabi* completed, except in Seoni, Mandla, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh; ground is being broken for *kharif* sowings; prices rising.
British Burma— ..	...	Report not received.
Assam—		
Gauháti (May 24th)	4·3	Weather unsettled; heavy storms with much rain; *sali* cultivation and tea manufacture in progress; a few cases of diarrhœa still reported in station; cholera reported in the district.
Sylhet („ „)	12·80	Some of the *aman* sowings have been flooded; general prospects good; health as last week.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 24th)	Showers of rain have fallen throughout the province; 1·30 in Bangalore; 1·35 in Coorg.	Slight fall in ordinary rice, which sells in Bangalore at 14 lbs. per rupee; deaths from cholera in Mysore Province 1,086, in Coorg 65; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved as per last tabulated statement is in—

Bangalore district including town ...	6,428	and	55,399
Kolar	5,212	„	11,792
Túmkúr	4,959	„	14,268
Mysore	942	„	4,613
Hassan	1,698	„	4,785
Shimoga	1,363	„	970
Kadur	1,599	„	1,270
Chitaldroog	10,080	„	9,302
Total ...	32,281	and	102,399

excluding those employed by the professional department, daily average of which is 34,222, these returns refer to a period immediately prior to the rainfall and show therefore no decrease.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (May 23rd)	·36	Ploughing continued; small-pox still prevalent; cholera slightly decreasing.
Central India—(May 23rd)		
Indore ...	...	No change since last report.
Gwalior ..	...	
Neemuch .	..	
Rutlam ...	...	
Sutna ...	·21	
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 24th)	...	Quite clear and windy.
Sirohi („ 20th)	...	Seasonable, health good.
Marwar („ 19th)	...	Windy and cloudy; heat increasing; mild hot winds; isolated cases of cholera; health good.
Meywar („ 18th)	...	Cloudy sky; occasional storms; no hot wind; *rabi* crop a fair one; small-pox much less.
Harowtee („ 19th)	...	Health good; hot winds during day.
Jhallawar („ „)	...	East winds; thermometer 95°.
Ajmere („ 24th)	...	Hot; seasonable weather with high winds.
Jeypore („ „)	...	Agricultural prospects unchanged, weather seasonable; small-pox almost disappeared.
Bhurtpore („ „)	0·5 in previous week.	Prices moderate; health good.
Ulwur („ 23rd)	...	Hot winds regularly set in.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The Military Lunatics Act, 1877.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22. *(Nothing for publication.)*

SUPPLEMENT No. 22.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 29th May 1877.

No. 463.—With reference to Notification No. 56C., dated the 5th January last, the following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

(Public) No. 33. INDIA OFFICE, LONDON, *The 29th March* 1877.

MY LORD,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated the 26th of January, No. 3 of 1877, stating that, subject to Her Majesty's approval, the Honorable Ashley Eden, C.S.I., had been appointed to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the absence of Sir R. Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., on special duty.

2. In reply I have now to intimate that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Honorable Ashley Eden, C.S.I., to be Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in succession to Sir R. Temple, who has been appointed Governor of Bombay.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) SALISBURY.

The 1st June 1877.

No. 471.—Under the authority conveyed by the 29th Section of the Act 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India is pleased, with the approbation of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, to appoint the Honorable Ashley Eden, C. S. I., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

No. 472.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm Mr. A. Rivers Thompson, of the Bengal Civil Service, in the office of Chief Commissioner of British Burma with effect from the 1st ultimo.

No. 475.—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Campbell, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd grade in Assam, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd grade with effect from the 31st January 1877, during the absence on furlough of Colonel H. S. Bivar, or until further orders.

No. 477.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. A. C. Campbell, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade in Assam, to officiate in the 3rd grade, with effect from the 8th March last, during the absence on furlough of Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, C. S., or until further orders:

Captain M. O. Boyd, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade, *vice* Mr. Campbell:

Mr. J. Knox Wight, B. A., C. S., Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade, *vice* Captain Boyd:

Lieutenant M. A. Gray, B. A., Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. Wight.

No. 479.—APPOINTMENTS.—Captain M. O. Boyd, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade in Assam, to officiate in the 3rd grade, with effect from the 6th April last, during the period that Captain W. J. Williamson may officiate as Inspector General of Police and Prisons, Commissioner of Abkari Revenue, and Superintendent of Stamps in Assam, or until further orders.

Mr. G H. Damant, C. S., Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade, *vice* Captain Boyd.

No. 481.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. H. F. Matthews, C. S., Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in Assam, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade, with effect from the 22nd November 1876.

JUDICIAL.

The 30th May 1877.

No. 826.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Babu Ram Gopal Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Assam, with the powers of a Munsif in the District of Nowgong.

No. 828.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Babu Lakshmi Lall Barooah, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Assam, with the powers of a Munsif in the District of Goálpára.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 29th May 1877.

No. 1242*P*.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Adolphe Aubert as Acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. L. Hernandez.

No. 1244*P*.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Adolphe Aubert as Acting Consul for Italy at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. L. Hernandez.

The 30th May 1877.

No. 1247*P*.—Major E. Mockler, Assistant Political Agent, Gwadur, is brought on the Classified List of the graded Political Service, and will take rank with Political Agents of the 3rd Class with effect from this date.

The 1st June 1877.

No. 1272*P*.—It is hereby notified that HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been pleased to permit the Imperial Assemblage commemorative medal to be worn by the recipients on all occasions of State ceremony of a civil character, which may be held in India on Her Majesty's Birthday, and on the First day of January in each year, as well as at Durbars and State entertainments given by the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and Heads of Provinces and Administrations.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.

GENERAL.

The 29th May 1877.

No. 1430*G*.—PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 4th March 1877, consequent on the departure on furlough of Major R. H. Hudleston, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class Hyderabad Assigned Districts :—

Major J. T. Bushby, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy, Commissioner, 1st Class.

Captain H. C. A. Szczepanski, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Major C. T. O. Mayne, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Bymanji Jamasjee, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Mr. A. Elliott, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

No. 485.

From Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces,—dated Simla, 31st May 1877.

In accordance with the general policy announced in Sir John Strachey's Financial Statement for 1877-78, the Governor General in Council has resolved, upon certain conditions stated in this letter, to surrender and entrust the following additional Revenues and Services to the use, management and responsibility of the Administration of the Central Provinces.

2. The *Excise* Revenue of the Central Provinces is estimated to be in 1876-77 Rs. 13,90,000; but, upon an examination of the accounts of recent years, it will be found that this Revenue is increasing steadily at the rate of about Rs. 60,000 a year. The Government of India will, therefore, surrender the Excise Revenue of the Central Provinces for provincial uses for a payment to the Imperial Treasury of the following sums—in 1877-78, Rs. 14,50,000; in 1878-79, Rs. 15,10,000; and in 1879-80, Rs. 15,70,000.

3. *Stamps* are estimated to yield, in 1876-77, Rs. 9,70,000, and the revenue from this source may be expected to grow at the rate of Rs. 5,000 a year. The revenue of the Imperial Treasury from *Stamps* in the Central Provinces has, therefore, been settled at Rs. 9,75,000 in 1877-78, Rs. 9,80,000 in 1878-79, and Rs. 9,85,000 in 1879-80.

4. The Revenue estimated under *Law and Justice* (present Imperial portion) is Rs. 1,67,000, and the revenue from this source may be expected to grow at the rate of Rs. 8,000 a year. The sum due to the Imperial Treasury under this head has, therefore, been fixed at Rs. 1,75,000 in 1877-78, Rs. 1,83,000 in 1878-79, and Rs. 1,91,000 in 1879-80.

5. The *Miscellaneous* revenue, excepting *Premium on Bills* and *Undrawn Bills of Exchange* (which must remain Imperial), is estimated at Rs. 7,000, and will be transferred for this sum. Henceforth, only *Premia on Bills, Undrawn Bills of Exchange*, and any item exceeding Rs. 10,000, which cannot be classified under any existing sub-division of this Head in the Public Accounts of the Central Provinces, will belong to the Imperial Treasury.

6. Thus, the additional revenue to be assigned for provincial uses in the Central Provinces is as follows:—

	Revenue due to the Imperial Treasury.		
	In 1877-78.	In 1878-79.	In 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Excise	14,50,000	15,10,000	15,70,000
Stamps	9,75,000	9,80,000	9,85,000
Law and Justice	1,75,000	1,83,000	1,91,000
Miscellaneous (excepting *Premium on Bills, Undrawn Bills of Exchange*, and unenumerated Items exceeding Rs. 10,000 each)	7,000	7,000	7,000
TOTAL ...	26,07,000	26,80,000	27,53,000

7. The Imperial Government must claim half of any further increase of net revenue from *Excise, Stamps*, and *Law and Justice*, which may result under provincial administration. The calculation of this further increase for the year 1877-78 is to be made as follows:—

	Rs.
Revenue due to the Imperial Treasury from *Excise, Stamps*, and *Law and Justice* in 1877-78	26,00,000
DEDUCT—	
Refunds	41,000
Charges	66,000
	1,07 000
NET REVENUE	24,93,000

If the net revenue in 1877-78 thus calculated exceeds Rs. 24,93,000, half the excess must be surrendered to the Imperial Treasury; if it falls short of this amount, half the deficit will be borne by the Imperial Treasury.

8. The additional Services to be transferred to your management are as follows:—

	Grants as already settled for 1877-78.
	Rs.
Refunds of the following revenue:—*Excise, Stamps, Law and Justice*, and *Miscellaneous*	47,000
Land Revenue (excluding *Settlement charges*)	6,66,000
Excise	52,000
Stamps	14,000
Administration (excluding *Account and Currency Office*) ...	3,39,000
Minor Departments (excluding *Meteorology* and *Archæology*)...	4,000
Law and Justice	6,91,000
Stationery and Stamps	69,000*
Miscellaneous (excepting *Remittance of Treasure* and *Discount on Supply Bills*)	5,000
	18,87,000
Add existing allotment for Provincial Services ...	27,73,000
Thus the total grant for the Services to be administered by you would be	46,60,000

But, from this total sum of Rs. 46,60,000, the Government of India is obliged, in the interests of the Imperial Treasury, to retrench Rs. 90,000, being a little more than five per cent. upon Rs. 17,74,000, the additional grant now made excluding *Refunds*, *Excise* and *Stamps*.

9. Thus the net grant from the Reserved Imperial Revenues for the Delegated Services will be as follows, subject only to adjustment in respect to any sum by which the net revenue from *Excise*, *Stamps*, and *Law and Justice* may differ from the amount calculated for each year in the manner in which the sum of Rs. 24,93,000 is calculated for 1877-78:—

	In 1877-78.	In 1878-79.	In 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Consolidated grant for Delegated Services	45,70,000	45,70,000	45,70,000
Assigned Revenue	26,07,000	26,80,000	27,53,000
To be supplied from the Reserved Imperial Revenues	19,63,000	18,90,000	18,17,000

10. You will, accordingly, be entitled to add to your balance in the Imperial Treasury any sum by which your net expenditure upon the Delegated Services falls short of Rs. 19,63,000 in 1877-78, Rs. 18,90,000 in 1878-79, and Rs. 18,17,000 in 1879-80; while you must make good from that balance or from other provincial resources, any amount by which your net expenditure in any of these years exceeds these sums.

11. The arrangement thus made will be reconsidered at the end of three years. The conditions under which all the Delegated Revenues and Services are, for the future, to be administered by the Local Government are defined in the Resolution of the Government of India in this Department, No. 1709, dated 22nd March 1877.

* NOTE.—This is the average cost of the supply of Stationery and Stamps for use in the Central Provinces for the last four years.

No. 1027.—*Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State,* 1877-78:—

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee
Estimated for the whole year.	12,250,000	13,85,00,000	1s. 9·28d.	1,60,00,000
In the month of May	1,183,730	1,35,90,000	1s. 8·90d.	17,52,700
To the end of the month of May.	2,348,683	2,68,60,939	1s. 8·98d.	33,74,109
Remains to make estimate good.	9,901,317	11,16,39,061	1s. 9·28d.	1,26,25,891

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £ 2,348,683 @ 1s. 9·28d. ...	Rs.	28,36,145
Actual expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £ 2,348,683 @ 1s. 8·98d. ...	,,	33,74,109
Expenditure in excess of estimate ...	Rs.	5,37,964

The 1st June 1877.

No. 1026.—*Cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of April* 1877, *compared with those on the same date in* 1876 *and* 1875:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	3,13,42,630	3,02,85,519	2,05,28,968
Bengal ...	2,35,62,124	2,09,71,295	1,49,77,151
Assam ...	28,77,001	32,30,959	26,03,860
British Burmah	61,61,590	44,83,206	38,67,000
N.-W. Provinces	1,48,28,079	1,70,42,588	1,58,14,512
Oudh ...	51,17,477	67,55,805	52,27,246
Punjab ...	1,10,12,349	98,74,162	1,07,16,821
Bombay ...	2,75,75,392	3,88,56,352	3,31,39,328
Central Provs.	49,63,834	46,15,626	51,78,571
Madras ...	2,80,32,980	3,03,34,409	2,48,94,490
TOTAL ...	15,54,73,456	16,64,49,921	13,69,47,947

No. 948.—The following Financial despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, Bombay, No. 45, dated 19th April 1877, is published for general information:—

Para. 1.—"I have considered in Council para. 2 of your Marine letter dated the 10th February 1877, No. 7, inquiring, with reference to my Financial despatch to the Government of India, dated the 19th November 1874, No. 598, whether remittances made by mechanics and others in India for the benefit of their families should be payable *only* to families residing in the United Kingdom.

"2. There are not likely to be many cases in which family money will be required to be issued in a foreign country, and I see no reason why the privilege should not be allowed to persons entitled thereto when the money can be readily paid. It will be necessary, however, that I should be furnished, in all instances in which such payment is desired, with the name and full address of the person who is to receive the money, and care should be taken that timely notice is given of the date when payment is to cease.

"3. In the case of Mr. J. Balbi, First Class Engineer, Bombay Marine, arrangements have been made for paying his family money of £8 per mensem, as he requests from the 1st April 1877 (being for the month ended 31st March 1877), to his brother-in-law Mr. Francesco Garbagui at Lugo per Fusiguano, Italy."

LEAVE, LEAVE ALLOWANCES, &c.

The 31st May 1877.

No. 921.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following be added to Section 4 (*b*) of the Civil Leave Code:—

"but includes leave without allowances granted under Section 9 of Supplement F."

The 1st June 1877.

No. 1039.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 2A. in Chapter IX of the Civil Leave Code:—

2A. An officer whose appointment is changed while he is in transit from one appointment to another must join his new office within a period, beginning from the day on which the order changing his appointment reaches him, and calculated in the manner prescribed in Rule 2: except that, without the special orders of the Local Government, the six days allowed, by that Rule, in addition to the time calculated by distance, shall not be granted afresh to an officer in these circumstances.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st May 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 485.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

That portion of G. G. O. No. 469 of 1877, appointing Lieutenant E. M. L. Inman, 10th Hussars, Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, is cancelled.

The 1st June 1877.

No. 486.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the following casualties, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified:—

Major-General C. Prior, Bengal Infantry, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals, that of—
Colonel E. F. Dalton, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals, and that of—
Major M. M. Prendergast, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels on the Indian Gradation List.
} In consequence of the death of General W. N. T. Snee, Bombay Infantry, on the 7th February 1877.

Major-General G. DeSansmarez, Madras Infantry, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals, that of—
Colonel D. S. Dodgson, C.B., Bengal Infantry, is placed on the list of Major-Generals, that of—
Major C. V. Conway-Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels, and that of—
Captain T. H. Lewin, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Majors on the Indian Gradation List.
} In consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General W. R. A. Freeman, Madras Infantry, on the 7th February 1877.

No. 487.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Brevet.

Rank, Name and Corps.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Captain Atwill Curtois, Madras Cavalry	Major ...	8th February 1877.	General W. N. T. Smee, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

No. 488.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Charles Francis Massy, Bengal Staff Corps. } 26th May 1877.
Lieutenant Robert Alexander Swetenham, Bengal Staff Corps. }

No. 489.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Erratum.—The temporary promotions in G. G. O. No. 449 of 1877, will have effect from the "4th" and not "5th April 1877," as therein notified.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 490.—Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, Lieutenant-Colonel George Archibald Galloway, Cavalry, is removed from Her Majesty's Indian Army, and placed on the retired list with an allowance of £200 per annum.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 491.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major Henry Constantine Evelyn Ward, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 4th class, Jubbulpore, officiating 3rd class, Central Provinces,—for twenty months; one year, two months and twenty-eight days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause 2 of the Regulations of 1868.

Major John Eckford, Royal Engineers, Superintendent, 2nd grade, Store Branch, Telegraph Department, officiating 1st grade, and Officiating Director of Construction,—private affairs, for twelve months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major John Berry White, in medical charge, 44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Major William Ewbank Chambers, Bengal Staff Corps,—urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 492.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers are granted extensions of furlough as specified:—

Conductor F. Edmonds, Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, from the 26th November 1876 to the 27th February 1877.

Sub-Conductor R. Orr, Assistant Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, from the 22nd to the 27th February 1877.

No. 493.—Honorary Surgeon R. G. Griffith, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen months to proceed to Europe.

No. 494.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F. R Maunsell, C. B., Royal Engineers (Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General), Commandant, Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners,—Bombay, 21st December 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Franks, Infantry,—Bombay, 7th May 1877.

Major A. M. Brandreth, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 18th April 1877.

Surgeon-Major S. Mackertich, M.D., in medical charge, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 7th May 1877.

Surgeon C. W. S. Deakin, officiating in medical charge, 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 19th February 1877.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) F. V. Corbett Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 21st February 1877. (Date of departure on furlough, 3rd May 1876.)

No. 495.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) B. T. Reid, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1272 of 1876,—*Sumatra*, 19th March 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. S. Davies, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 51 of 1877,—*Sumatra*, 19th March 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. D. Dickson, Bombay Staff Corps, Bombay G. O. No. 815 of 1876,—*Trinacria*, 21st March 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Cumberlege, Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No. 43 of 1877,—*Sumatra*, 19th March 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Minchin, Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No. 130 of 1877,—*Persia*, 31st March 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Graves, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 279 of 1877,—*Pekin*, 12th March 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. T. Turton, Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No. 353 of 1877,—9th April 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. D. Broughton, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 355 of 1877,—*Eldorado*, 27th April 1877, from Calcutta.

Major A. A. Johnson, Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No. 227 of 1877,—*Australia*, 1st March 1877, from Bombay.

Major R. F. Firth, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 143 of 1877,—*Trinacria*, 21st March 1877, from Bombay.

Major R. H. Hudleston, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 22 of 1877,—*Trinacria*, 21st March 1877, from Bombay.

Major C. T. Haig, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, Bombay G. O. No. 122 of 1877,—*Persia*, 31st March 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major J. M. Cuningham, M. D., G. G. O. No. 95 of 1877,—*Venetia*, 5th March 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major W. E. Allen, G. G. O. No. 167 of 1877,—*City of Baltimore*, 14th March 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major J. E. Tuson, M. D., G. G. O. No. 191 of 1877,—*Cytore*, 21st March 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major E. A. Fitzgerald, G. G. O. No. 259 of 1877,—*Indus*, 3rd May 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain H. F. H. Sewell, Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No. 235 of 1877,—*Venetia*, 5th March 1877, from Bombay.

Captain C. H. Bridges, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1235 of 1876,—*Pekin*, 12th March 1877, from Bombay.

Captain L. Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 51 of 1877,—*City of Baltimore*, 14th March 1877, from Bombay.

That portion of G. G. O. No. 457 of 1877 which refers to this officer is cancelled.

Captain J. Dundas, V. C., Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 120 of 1877,—*Persia*, 31st March 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon J. H. Newman, M. D., G. G. O. No. 120 of 1877,—*Mongolia*, 26th March 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) H. H. Cole, Royal Engineers, G. G. O No. 95 of 1877,—*Venetia*, 5th March 1877, from Bombay.

Conductor W. A. Armstrong, Army Commissariat Department, G. G. O. No. 279 of 1877,—*Jumna*, 13th March 1877, from Bombay.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 496.—PAY CODE—

The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume I, "British Troops":—

Articles 1158, page 220, and 1165, page 221. Immediately under "Superintendent of Army Schools," &c., insert "Assistant Superintendent of British and Native Army Schools, Madras."

G. L. No. 110-118. of 5th May 1877

In the margin of article 1175, clause *b*, enter as an additional authority, "G. L. No. 349-51S. of 14th May 1877."

Article 2004. *Add* "A chief civil armourer when on duty at an outstation, is also allowed conveyance expenses at the mileage rate, from his temporary residence to the place of duty and back."

G. L No. 1634 of 29th March 1877. Military Department, Account Branch, Nos. 7G. of 17th April and 145G. of 25th May 1877, to Bombay Controller.

Article 315*a*. *Add* "An officer on attaining colonel's allowance, should at once make over command of his regiment to the next senior officer, unless directed by superior authority to retain it temporarily."

G. L. No. 395-8S. of 30th April 1877. G. O. No. 101 of 1877.

Article 1661. To the concluding sentence, after the word "authorized," *add* "except for a married passed hospital apprentice when travelling by rail on duty of a permanent nature and accompanied by his family, who is allowed one servant."

G. L. No. 1306-7 of 23rd March 1877.

Article 1662, clause *b*, page 314. To the footnote "‡" after "bombardier," add the words—

"but is not entitled to the increased pay granted to the latter after two years' service in the rank."

G L No. 1280 of 23rd March 1877.

Article 1341 *a*. In clauses II and III, instead of the word "continuously" substitute the words "whether continuously or not."

G. L. No. 828-44C. of 30th April 1877.

Article 48. After the words "Native artillery" insert "(including subaltern officers appointed to officiate in appointments with batteries in place of officers absent on furlough to Europe)."

G. L. No. 744-7 of 13th March 1877.

Article 52. *Add* "When an artillery officer is removed from his battery to officiate in the ordnance department, and it is known that his services will be required in that department for more than a year, he will be placed on the supernumerary list; but when required for a shorter period he will be retained on the establishment of his battery."

G. L. No. 335-8 of 10th April 1877.

Article 2069, clause (*f*) is cancelled and the following substituted:—

"(*f*). To the wife (if she is of good character, continues to live in barracks, and is borne on the married establishment) of a soldier sentenced, either by court martial or by award of his commanding officer, to a term of imprisonment of less than one year."

G. L. No. 1295-8 of 23rd March, and G. O. No. 76 of 1877.

Article 2069, clause (*j*), page 381, is cancelled and the following substituted:—

"(*j*). To the wife (if she is of good characters continues to live in barracks, and is borne on the married establishment) of a soldier sentenced to penal servitude, or to imprisonment for one year and upwards,—for twelve months from date of sentence, or to date of embarkation, should she wish to return to England. Should the relief of the regiment be expected within the second year of imprisonment, and the wife elect not to go home, the special sanction of government must be obtained to a continuance of the subsistence allowance. The allowance will not be extended beyond one year in the case of penal servitude."

G. O. No. 76 of 1877.

Article 2070, clause (*g*). *Add* the words "unless continued under article 2069, clause (*j*)."

Article 2080, clause (*b*) is cancelled and the following substituted:—

"(*b*). To the child of a soldier whose wife is entitled to subsistence allowance under article 2069, clauses (*f*) and (*j*), and for the same periods."

G. O. No. 76 of 1877.

Article 2085, clause (*c*). Expunge the letter "(*j*)" in the first line, also the portion of the clause commencing with the word "provided" and ending with "least."

G. O. No. 76 of 1877.

No. 497.—The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume II, "Native Troops":—

Article 470, clause *c*, page 93. In the second line of the heading of this clause, expunge the words "Malwa and"

Article 636, clause *c*. *For* the words "or in Scinde" *substitute* "and to *enlisted* followers only serving in Scinde."

Bombay G. G. O., No. 711 of 1873.

Article 112. *Add* "The provisions of this article are not applicable to any of the classes mentioned, who may have been enlisted as privates in Native corps'."

G. G. O. Nos. 960 of 1853 and 665 of 1854. G. L. No. 344-5 of 10th April 1877.

Article 391. *Enter*, "Syrang of store, and tent-lascars (Bombay), Rs. 2-8-0."

G. L. No. 429-30 of 8th March 1877.

Article 111. In the Note, *for* "Section III" *substitute* "Section II."

Article 89 (*a*). *Add*, "This rule is not applicable to a kote-duffadar of the Bombay cavalry who retains the staff pay when on leave to which he is entitled, *viz.*, once in three years: any leave beyond that will be without staff pay."

G. L. No. 652 of 12th March 1877.
Bombay Government Resolution No. 1792 of 24th April 1877.

Article 559, page 112. Substitute the following for the existing foot-note "(2):"—

"Mates and dooly-bearers stationed in the Punjab proper (including Umballa and Ferozepore) and at Chuckrata receive rupee 1 a month extra, in addition to compensation for dearness of food. Dooly-bearers at the Darjeeling depôt receive Rs. 8 each, inclusive of hill batta and compensation for dearness of food."

G. L. Nos. 1735 of 26th February, and 665 of 10th April 1873, 179 of 4th May 1874, 1057 of 25th January 1877, 353S. of 30th April 1877.

Page 115. In foot-note "*d*," after the word "Punjab," insert "(including Umballa, Ferozepore, and Mooltan) and at Deolee."

G. L. Nos 485 of 15th September 1868, 255 of 5th February 1869, 679 of 18th November 1870, 1735 of 26th February 1873.

Page 116. Insert the following foot-note:—

"*d*.—See corresponding foot-note at page 115."

Insert the following article:—

"571*a*. Extra batta is not admissible to followers attached to artillery, when moving out of cantonments for practice. In the event of their proceeding to another station for that purpose, extra batta will be granted but only for the period occupied in marching to and from the practice ground.

Bengal Pay Code 1849, section 3, para. 66.
Madras Pay Code, 1861, para. 42, page 77, and Controller's No. 376 of 9th May 1877.
Bombay Controller's No. 1417 of 27th April 1877.

"NOTE.—Followers of the Madras army who may be allowed extra batta under this article, will be restricted to the lower rate of rice money,—article 213."

Article 559, page 111. To the rate of pay "Rs. 10" opposite "compounder, head," affix the letter *c* and enter the following foot-note:—

"*c*. The head compounder, Darjeeling depôt, receives Rs. 12, inclusive of hill batta and compensation for dearness of food."

G. L. No. 353S. of 30th April 1877.

To the rate of pay "Rs. 5" opposite "Bheestee," affix the *b* and enter the following foot-note:—

G. L. No. 353S. of 30th April 1877.

"*b*. The bheestees at the Darjeeling depôt receive Rs. 8 each, inclusive of hill batta and compensation for dearness of food."

To the rate of pay "Rs. 5" opposite "Coolie, shop," affix the letter *d* and enter the following foot-note:—

"*d*. The shop coolie at the Darjeeling depôt receives Rs. 8, inclusive of hill batta and compensation for dearness of food."

G. L. No. 353S. of 30th April 1877.

Page 112. To the rate of pay "Rs. 6" opposite "Coolie, head, ward" affix the letter *a* and enter the following foot-note:—

"*a*. The head ward-coolie at the Darjeeling depôt receives Rs. 8, inclusive of hill batta and compensation for dearness of food."

G. L. No. 353S. of 30th April 1877.

In the second line of foot-note (5), after "Rs. 5" *insert*—

"The ward-coolies at the Darjeeling depôt receive Rs. 7, sweepers Rs. 9, female sweepers Rs. 10 each, all inclusive of hill batta and compensation for dearness of food."

G. L. No. 353S. of 30th April 1877.

To the rate of pay "Rs. 5" opposite "Cook or assistant", affix the letter *g* and enter the following foot-note:—

"*g*. Cooks at the Darjeeling depôt receive Rs. 8 each, inclusive of hill batta and compensation for dearness of food."

G. L. No. 353S. of 30th April 1877.

To the rate of pay "Rs. 8" opposite "Dresser", affix the letter *h* and enter the following foot-note:—

"*h*. The dresser at the Darjeeling depôt receives Rs. 10, inclusive of hill batta and compensation for dearness of food."

G. L. No. 353S. of 30th April 1877.

To foot-note (3) *add*—

"The head sweeper at the Darjeeling depôt receives Rs. 9 inclusive of hill batta and compensation for dearness of food."

G. L. No. 353S. of 30th April 1877.

Article 5*a*. After the word "recruit", *insert* "(and recruit-boy on being enlisted into the ranks as private)."

G. L. No. 439 438. of 17th May 1877.

Insert the following article at page 35 immediately above the heading "Special—Madras:"—

"139A. Extra or marching batta is not admissible to a man—

a. Whilst proceeding to a station to appear before an invaliding committee, or returning therefrom."

Bengal Pay Code, 1849, section V, para 26.
G. L. No. 594-5S. of 21st May 1877.

Article 423 *a*. In the second line, after the word "parties" *insert* "or for a man proceeding to a station to appear before an invaliding committee, and returning therefrom."

G. L. No. 594-5S. of 21st May 1877.

Article 68. *Add* "This article does not apply to a hospital assistant with Madras Native cavalry, who is mounted at the expense of the State."

G. L. No. 254 of 14th May 1877.

PENSIONS.

No. 498.—The undermentioned out-pensioner having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in the Bengal presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Private Edward Colahan, a pensioner from the 58th Foot,—*rate of pension*, one shilling per diem, paid up to the 31st March 1877.

No. 499.—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay:—

Robert John Renny, late Royal Horse Artillery,—one shilling per diem.

Edward Morgan, late 1st Battalion, 14th Foot,—one shilling per diem.

George Wrightson, late 4th Hussars,—one shilling per diem.

John Byrne, late 4th Hussars,—one shilling per diem.

James Hunt, late Royal Horse Artillery,—one shilling per diem.

Sergeant Robert Dunlop, late 92nd Foot,—one shilling and ten pence per diem.

William Campbell, late Royal Horse Artillery,—one shilling per diem.

No. 500.—Sowar Hanooman Singh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is granted an injury pension in the 3rd degree of Rs. 3 per mensem, payable in the North-Western Provinces circle.

No. 501.—The undermentioned men of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
			Rs. A. P.	
Jemadar ..	Luchmuna .	Jemadar . .	10 0 0	Erinpoorah.
Duffadar .	Doondeh Khan	Duffadar	5 0 0	N.-W. P.
Havildar ...	Sadeea ...	Naick ...	5 0 0	Erinpoorah.
" ..	Boodea ..	Havildar	6 0 0	"
" ...	Sewuk ...	" ..	6 0 0	N.-W. P.
" ...	Chimna	" .	6 0 0	Beaur.
Naick ...	Nemla	Sepoy	3 8 0	Erinpoorah.

No. 502.—Gondah, widow of Naick Kullundur Singh, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the 3rd class Order of Merit pension, *viz.*, Rs. 3-13-8 per mensem, for three years, from the 6th July 1876, payable at Lucknow, North-Western Provinces circle.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 503.—The services of Captain J. Burne, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 504.—The services of Surgeon N. J. Halpin are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 505.—The services of Lieutenant J. D. Snodgrass, Royal Horse Artillery, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 506.—The services of Lieutenants G. M. Porter and J. G. Day, Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st June 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 12.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments to the Indian Government Steamer *Ava*:—

Mr A. Gwyn, R.N., Commander of the Indian Government Steamer *Irrawaddy*, to be Commander.

Mr. J. Clarke, acting 2nd Officer of the Indian Government Steamer *Tenasserim*, to be 2nd Officer.

Mr. J. W. Faichney, 3rd Officer of the Indian Government Steamer *Czarewitch*, to be 3rd Officer.

Mr. J. Bogie, 1st class Engineer of the Indian Government Steamer *Koel*, to be Engineer in charge.

The following appointment is also made:—

Commander the Hon'ble E. M. D. Browne, R.N., to be Commander of the Indian Government Steamer *Irrawaddy*, *vice* Mr. Gwyn.

No. 13.—Mr. E. T. Whipham, First Mate of the Indian Government Pilot Brig *Cassandra*, to be temporary 2nd Officer, on probation, of the Indian Government Ship *Czarewitch*, *vice* Mr. Smythe, resigned.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 28th May 1877.

No. 253.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	Present grade.			Grade to which recommended.			With effect from	Nature of promotion.	REMARKS.
Mr. J. H. Reid ...	Asstt.	Engr.	1st	Exe.	Engr.	4th	27th Nov. 1876	Temporary	*Vice* Mr. J. Robinson, transferred to Local Works, Bengal.
Lieut. A. Hildebrand, R. E.	Ditto		2nd	Asstt.	Engr.	1st	21st Dec. 1876	Ditto.	
Capt. G. D'A. Jackson, General List, Cavalry ...	Ditto		1st	Exe.	Engr.	4th	30th Nov. 1876	Ditto ...	*Vice* Lieutenant Broadbent, R. E., temporary Executive Engineer 4th grade, on furlough.
Capt. T. C. Manderson, R. E.	Tempy. Engr.	Exe.	1st	Ditto		1st	1st Dec. 1876	Permanent	*Vice* Colonel F. J. Davies, replaced at disposal of Military Department.
Mr. J. W. Wright ...	Exe.	Engr.	2nd	Ditto		1st	Ditto ...	Temporary	
Capt. G. T. Maitland ...	Tempy. Engr.	Exe.	2nd	Ditto		2nd	Ditto ...	Permanent.	
Mr. G. W. Dodsworth ...	Exe.	Engr.	4th	Ditto		2nd	Ditto ...	Temporary.	
Mr. G. W. Dodsworth ...	Tempy. Engr.	Exe.	3rd	Ditto		3rd	Ditto ...	Permanent.	
Lieut. W. G. Nicholson, R. E. ...	Exe.	Engr.	4th	Ditto		3rd	Ditto ...	Temporary.	
Capt. B J. Goldie, R. E. ...	Tempy. Engr.	Exe.	3rd	Ditto		4th	Ditto ...	Permanent.	
Capt. A. Hill, R. E. ...	Exe.	Engr.	4th	Ditto		3rd	Ditto ...	Temporary.	
Mr. M. Birkbeck ...	Asstt.	Engr.	1st	Ditto		4th	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Mr. H. Bull ...	Ditto		2nd	Asstt.	Engr.	1st	Ditto ...	Permanent.	
Lieut. S. C. Turner, R. E. ...	Tempy. Engr.	Exe.	3rd	Exe.	Engr.	2nd	8th Feb. 1877	Temporary	*Vice* Captain Crawford, R. E., Executive Engineer 2nd grade, on furlough.
Lieut. A. G. Clayton, R. E	Ditto		4th	Ditto		3rd	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Lieut. E. C. Fanshawe, R. E. ...	Asstt.	Engr.	1st	Ditto		4th	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Mr. W. B. Blaikie ...	Ditto		2nd	Asstt.	Engr.	1st	Ditto ...	Ditto.	

No. 254.—Mr. R. E. Wright, Executive Engineer 4th Grade (temporary rank), His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, is transferred to the establishment under the Director of State Railways, Western System.

No. 255.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 122, dated 18th March 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R.E., assumed charge of the office of Inspector General of Irrigation, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, on the forenoon of the 11th April 1877.

The 30th May 1877.

No. 256.—Mr. A. E. Adie, Assistant Engineer 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, British Burmah, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, with effect from 25th April 1877.

No. 257.—The following promotions are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Baboo Kally Prosono Mozoomdar, Overseer 1st Grade, to Supervisor 2nd Grade, *temporary*, from 13th March 1877, *vice* Sergeant Cameron, on furlough.

Lalla Soonder Lall, Overseer 2nd Grade, to Overseer 1st Grade, *temporary*, from 13th March 1877, *vice* Kally Prosono Mozoomdar.

Baboo Jodo Nath Chowdry, temporary Supervisor 2nd Grade, to Supervisor 2nd grade, *permanent*, from 22nd March 1877, *vice* Sergeant Herbert, remanded to military duty.

Mr. S. J. Newitt, Overseer 1st Grade, to Supervisor 2nd Grade, *temporary*, from 22nd March 1877, *vice* Jodo Nath Chowdry.

Lalla Roodur Pershad, temporary Overseer 1st Grade, to Overseer 1st Grade, *permanent*, from 22nd March 1877, *vice* Jodo Nath Chowdry, permanently promoted.

Soonder Lall, Overseer 2nd Grade, to Overseer 1st Grade, *temporary*, from 22nd March 1877, *vice* Roodur Pershad.

No. 258.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Sergeant E. Daintith, Overseer 1st Grade, Lalla Poonder Lall, temporary Overseer 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, reverted to his substantive rank from 18th March 1877.

No. 259.—Mr. H. Linden, temporary Supervisor 2nd Grade (Local), Port Blair, is brought on the list of the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department in his present grade, with effect from 1st January 1875.

The 31st May 1877.

No. 260.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following postings and promotions in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bonus, R. E., Engineer-in-Chief, Sindia State Railway, is transferred to the establishment under the Director of State Railways, Western System, as Engineer-in-Chief of the Punjab Northern State Railway, *vice* Mr. A. Grant, appointed a Director of State Railways.

Major A. LeMessurier, R. E., Executive Engineer 1st Grade, is permanently promoted to Superintending Engineer 3rd Grade, with effect from 28th March 1877.

Mr. H. Bell, M. Inst. C. E., Superintendent of Way and Works, Rajputana State Railway, is temporarily promoted to Superintending Engineer 3rd Grade, and is posted to the Sindia State Railway as Engineer-in-Chief, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Bonus, R. E.

Mr. E. J. Martin, M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer 1st Grade, is temporarily promoted to Superintending Engineer 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. W. C. Furnivall, appointed to officiate as a Director of State Railways, and is posted to the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway as Engineer-in-Chief during the absence of Mr. H. Prince, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Geoghegan, M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer 1st Grade, is temporarily promoted to Superintending Engineer 3rd Grade, and posted to the Mooltan District of the Indus Valley State Railway, *vice* Mr. W. J. Galwey.

Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer 1st Grade, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Tirhoot State Railway, with the powers of a Superintendent of Works, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Stanton, R. E., appointed to officiate as a Director of State Railways, or until further orders.

Mr. W. J. Galwey, M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer 1st Grade, is appointed Superintendent of Way and Works of the Rajputana State Railway, *vice* Mr. H. Bell.

No. 261.—Lieutenants G. M. Porter and J. G. Day, Royal Engineers, are appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers 2nd Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

No. 262.—The undermentioned Royal Engineer Non-Commissioned Officers are appointed to the Public Works Department on probation in class E of the State Railway Revenue Establishments, and posted to the Western System of State Railways :—

Sergeant H. Shorey.
Corporal H. Palmer.
" W. Albert.
" J. Woods.

The 1st June 1877.

No. 263.—Mr. P. Heyward, Accountant 1st Grade in the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 264.—Baboo Nundo Lall Nundy, Accountant 4th Grade, is transferred from the office of the Store-keeper for State Railways, Calcutta, to that of the Deputy Consulting Engineer and Port Store Officer, Kurrachee.

No. 265.—Sergeant K. Ross, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer 1st Grade, and posted to the Western System of State Railways.

No. 266.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 243 of 19th May 1877, transferring Mr. T. Macpherson, Sub-Engineer 3rd Grade, from the Central Provinces, for "Central System" of State Railways, read "Western System."

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

N.M. 14/6

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 23.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1877. [Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The Military Lunatics Act, 1877.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22. *(Nothing for publication.)*

SUPPLEMENT No. 23.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 5th June 1877.

No. 488.—The services of Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, of the Bengal Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

The 6th June 1877.

No. 492.—The Hon'ble E. G. Birch, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 17th proximo, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 8th June 1877.

No. 499.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. S. F. A. Smith, C. S., Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade in British Burma, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade, *vice* Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John.

No. 503.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Arthur Howell, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Commissioner of Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces, with effect from the date of Mr. W. M. Low's retirement, but to continue to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Commissioner of Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces, *vice* Mr. Howell.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 4th June 1877.

No. 635F.—Mr. R. N. Anstruther, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in British Burma, is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year, with effect from the 13th ultimo.

The 5th June 1877.

No. 644F.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Captain C. W. Losack, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the Central Provinces, to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 17th April last.

Mr. E. A. Down, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces, and at present temporarily attached to the Forest Survey Branch, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the same date.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 5th June 1877.

No. 1294 *P.*—With reference to Notification No. 295P., dated 12th February 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. F. Masotti as Acting Consul for Belgium at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Groux, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 6th June 1877.

No. 1307*P.*—With reference to Notification of this Department, No. 622P., dated 21st March 1877, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur LeChevalier Charles Grondona as Consul for Italy at Bombay.

GENERAL.

The 5th June 1877.

No. 1497*G.*—In supersession of that portion of the Notification of this Department, No. 897G., dated 19th April 1877, which relates to Mahomed Sahibuddin Khan, Bahadoor, Senior Attaché to the Resident, Hyderabad, Mr. E. J. Kitts, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Berar Commission, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from 1st April 1877, *vice* Tajuddin Hussain, promoted.

Mahomed Sahibuddin Khan, Bahadoor, Senior Attaché to Resident, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, with effect from 1st April 1877, *vice* Mr. Kitts.

No. 1498 *G.*—The following orders issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 13th April 1877, are confirmed :—

Major C. Martin, 2nd in Command, 2nd Regiment, to officiate as Commandant, Central India Horse, *vice* Colonel Watson.

2nd Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Hall, 2nd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, *vice* Major Martin.

Captain J. Colledge, 3rd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Hall.

Captain M. G. Gerard, 1st Squadron Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain Colledge.

Lieutenant E. D. H. Daly, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 1st Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain Gerard.

Lieutenant N. F. F. Chamberlain, attached to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Daly.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 7th June 1877.

No. 1111.—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount, bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum: the form and conditions of these Notes will be those of the Notes of the Consolidated Transfer Loan of 1842-43, of which Loan they will form a part. No Note will be issued for less than one hundred rupees, or for any amount not being a multiple of one hundred rupees: the Notes will be payable to order, and interest thereon will be paid half-yearly, on the First day of February and the First day of August.

3. Tenders for the whole or part of the above-named sum of Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Monday, the Ninth day of July next.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Loan."

5. Tenders will be opened at the Office of the Comptroller General in Calcutta, at noon on Monday, the Ninth day of July next.

6. Accepted tenders must be paid, in five equal instalments, on the following dates:—

One-fifth on Monday, the 23rd day of July 1877:
One-fifth on Thursday, the 23rd day of August 1877:
One-fifth on Monday, the 24th day of September 1877:
One-fifth on Tuesday, the 23rd day of October 1877:
One-fifth on Friday, the 23rd day of November 1877:

but the whole or any part of any tender may be paid at any time after its acceptance is notified.

7. Interest upon each payment will be paid in advance, from the date when such payment is received, to the 31st January next.

8. Payment of any accepted tender may be made to the account of the Government in one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or in any Branch of any of the Presidency Banks, or into any Government treasury or treasuries in India that may be named in the tender.

9. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an Officer in charge of some Government treasury, or by a cheque on a banker in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or by Government Promissory Notes made payable to the Comptroller General, for not less than one-hundredth part of the tender: this deposit of one per cent. will be treated as in part payment of the last instalment, and will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully taken up: a cash deposit may, after the tender in support of which it is made is accepted, be replaced by a Government Promissory Note.

10. Scrip receipts for instalments paid will be given by the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government treasuries at which payment is made: these receipts will, as soon as possible, be exchanged for Promissory Notes.

11. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and placed upon the table, in a sealed envelope, when the tenders are opened, but will not be declared unless tenders for Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees are received but not accepted.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate: the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders.

14. The names of the persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, will be posted, for general information, at the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated the 7th June 1877, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of rupees annas* for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

Fractions of an anna not allowed.

I enclose a *deposit receipt*† for rupees , and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Presidency Bank of‡ [or at the Branch of the Bank of ; or into the Government treasury at‡ as the case may be] the first instalment on or before Monday, the 23rd day of July next, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the Notification, as follows:—

† Or cheque or Government Promissory Note.

‡ Here enter the name of bank or treasury.

One-fifth on Monday, the 23rd day of July 1877:
One-fifth on Thursday, the 23rd day of August 1877:
One-fifth on Monday, the 24th day of September 1877:
One-fifth on Tuesday, the 23rd day of October 1877:
One-fifth on Friday, the 23rd day of November 1877.

NOTES.—(1).—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. In order to avoid mistakes, it is desirable that the tender, or, at least, the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.*

(2).—*This Notification will be published, simultaneously, by the Secretary of State for India, in London.*

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 9th June 1877.

No. 1150.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable under the said Act on tenders for any portion of the loan advertised in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary of the 7th June 1877.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 8th June 1877.

No. 1163.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 15 (*Page* 6).

Insert the following as Rule 6:—

6. The service of the officers of the Printing Department of the Bengal Secretariat who before August 1868 were paid partly from the amount saved by the reduction of the copying staff of the Secretariat and partly from Gazette collections, qualifies.

Section 64, *Rule* 1 (*Page* 36).

Insert the following words after the word "duty":—

Whether in substantive or acting service.

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 8th June 1877.

No. 1093.—*Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year* 1877-78:—

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.				THREE SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND TWO MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	45,92,000	49,49,100	3,57,100	...	1,37,76,000	1,49,26,580	11,50,580
Bombay	21,46,110	18,52,800	...	2,93,310	40,47,620	42,94,800	2,47,180
TOTAL ...	67,38,110	68,01,900	63,790	...	1,78,23,620	1,92,21,380	13,97,760

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th June 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 507.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the following casualties, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified:—

Major-General F. W. Burroughs, Bengal Infantry, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals, that of
Colonel R. Richards, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals, and that of
Major C. T. O. Mayne, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels on the Indian Gradation List.
} In consequence of the death of Lieutenant General F. Rowcroft, C.B., Bengal Infantry, on the 22nd March 1877.

Colonel E. C. Beale, Bombay Infantry, is placed on the list of Major-Generals, and that of
Major E. J. L. Twynam, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels on the Indian Gradation List.
} In consequence of the death of Colonel (Major-General, on the Indian Gradation List) H. D. Innes, Madras Staff Corps, on the 27th March 1877.

No. 508.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Brevet.

Rank, Names and Corps.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Captain Irvine Low, Bengal Cavalry.	Major ...	23rd March 1877.	Lieutenant General F. Rowcroft, C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Captain George Charles Jackson, Bengal Cavalry.	Ditto ...	28th March 1877.	Colonel (Major General on the Indian Gradation List) H. D. Innes, Madras Staff Corps deceased.

No. 509.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information:—

London Gazette, 4th May 1877, *page* 2948.

War Office, Pall Mall, 4th May 1877.

BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the death of Lieutenant-General Francis Rowcroft, C.B., Bengal Infantry, on the 22nd March 1877:—

Major-General George De Sausmarez, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 23rd March 1877.

The undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Anthony Steel, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th May 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Nembhard, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th May 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Beresford Smyly, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th May 1877.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hanson Paske, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th May 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Ouseley, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th May 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Cavendish Bentinck Ryan, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th May 1877.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-Major George Richard Pemberton, Bengal Army. Dated 5th May 1877.

No. 510.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Edward James Nicolls Fasken, 89th Foot, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—12th April 1876.

Lieutenant John William Hogge, 83rd Foot Wing Officer, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—23rd May 1876.

No. 511.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

G. G. O. No. 673 of 1873.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major from the date specified, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th May 1873, and will stand immediately below Surgeon-Major James Cleghorn, M. D., in the list of the Medical Department, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Surgeon Robert Harvey, M. B.,—31st March 1877.

No. 512.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—

Surgeon J. Moorhead, M.D. } arrived at Fort William, 12th May 1877.
" R. J. Taaffe. }

Surgeon G. S. Griffiths,—arrived at Fort William, 17th May 1877.

No. 513.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Surgeon T. Moloney, M.D., officiating in medical charge, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 514.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

2nd Infantry.

Lieutenant E. C. M. Lushington, 33rd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

No. 515.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Rank.	Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Assistant Apothecary	John Holden ...	Apothecary	1st May 1877.*	Apothecary W. Price, promoted.
Passed Hospital Apprentice.	W. A. Fullam ...	Assistant Apothecary.	23rd February 1877.	Assistant Apothecary H. Clinton, dismissed.
Passed Hospital Apprentice.	W. Nugent ...	Ditto	1st May 1877.	Assistant Apothecary J. Holden, promoted.

* Date of passing prescribed examination.

No. 516.—NATIVE ARMY—

1st Regiment of Native Infantry.

Color Havildar Bhugwan Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sewpersad Sing, dismissed,—23rd May 1877.

2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment. (The Sirmoor Rifles.)

Jemadar Bulbeer Sahie, to be Subadar, *vice* Soorbeer Rana, deceased; Havildar Chumpa Sing Thappa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bulbeer Sahie, promoted,—16th April 1877.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 517.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Captain Henry Paterson, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers),—urgent private affairs, for four months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 518.—Conductor Zachariah Holland, Ordnance Commissariat Department, is allowed leave of absence for six months with effect from the

16th May 1877, or from such date as he may have availed himself of it, to visit Murree and Ferozepore on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 519.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Buttanshaw, Bengal Staff Corps,—G. G. O. No. 259 of 1877, *Penguin*, 23rd April 1877, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Jones, Infantry,—G. G. O. No. 355 of 1877, *City of Canterbury*, 14th May 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain R. A. Price, General List Infantry,—G. G. O. No. 216 of 1877, *Sirius*, 15th May 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain C. D. Swete, Bengal Staff Corps,—G. G. O. No. 167 of 1877, *Indus*, 3rd May 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain R. H. Grant, Royal Artillery,—G. G. O. No. 436 of 1877, *Peshawar*, 20th April 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain T. H. Holdich, Royal Engineers,—G. G. O. No. 436 of 1877, *Thibet*, 14th May 1877, from Bombay.

No. 520.—The following extract from List No. 9, dated the 11th May 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Granted extension of leave,

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. H. Gordon, S.C.,—3 months,—urgent private affairs.

HONORS AND REWARDS.

No. 521.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officer to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 2 of 1877, with effect from the 6th April 1877 :—

BOMBAY.

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Shaik Lall, 16th Regiment Native Infantry, *vice* Ressaldar Major Shadee Khan "Bahadur," deceased.

ORDNANCE.

No. 522.—The following clauses in List of Changes in War Materiel are made applicable to India :—

Dated 1st December 1876.

2810.—Drums, side, brass.

2811.—Case, drum, side, brass.

The new pattern drum and cover will be introduced when the present stock is exhausted.

PENSIONS.

No. 523.—Ranee, widow of Sepoy Culloo Raie, 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted to the 3rd Class Order of Merit pension, *viz.*, Re. 1-13-4 per mensem, for three years from the 25th October 1875, payable at Lucknow, North-Western Provinces circle.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 524.—The services of Major C. Hayter, Madras Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 525.—The services of Surgeon J. C. Shircore, attached to the 5th Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 9th June 1877

RETIREMENTS.

No. 526.—The undermentioned officer in civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456-5-0 per annum, with an additional annuity of £410-14-0, with effect from the 9th June 1877, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department No. 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and annuity are payable in England :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Ferrers Waddington, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

No. 527.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 396, dated the 28th April 1877, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 8 of the 1st January 1877 :—

No.	RANK AND NAME.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
13	Lieutenant-Colonel George Charles Lloyd.	Bengal Infantry.	365 0 0	.....	5,222 0 0	9th June 1877.	England.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st June 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 28th April to 1st June 1877:—

Corps.	RANK AND NAME.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
General List Infantry	Captain C. Mercer	22nd May 1877.	Dharmsala.	Will left, unattested.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 5th May to 1st June 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					*Rs. a. p.*		
Wardlaw Manderson (*a*) ...	Major ..	Royal (late Madras) Artillery.	3rd February 1876.	Intestate ..	2,643 7 2	.....	

(*a*) *Widow.*—Mrs. Emilia Mary Manderson, care of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Co., 33, Great St. Helens—London. Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 4th June 1877.

No. 268.—In modification of Notification No. 219, dated 14th May 1877, the transfer to British Burmah of Accountants Kader Nath Chatterjee and Pundit Kunhya Lall is cancelled.

Mr. T. R. Edmondson, Accountant, 2nd Grade, on probation, Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, is transferred to British Burmah.

No. 269.—The appointment of Kamta Pershad as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, in Notification No. 218, dated 14th May 1877, is cancelled.

No. 270.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 230 of 17th May 1877, Baboo Ramessur Nath, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, North-Eastern System.

The 5th June 1877.

No. 271.—Lieutenant J. S. Biscoe, Deputy Examiner, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 272.—Mr. J. Cameron, Accountant, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), Rajpootana State Railway, is permanently promoted to that grade, with effect from the 14th May 1877.

No. 273.—The undermentioned changes are ordered in the postings of superior Officers of the Accounts Branch:—

Mr. I. S. Hubbard, Assistant Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to be Assistant Examiner, Telegraph Accounts.

Mr. F. E. Godfrey, Deputy Examiner (temporary rank), Central Provinces, temporarily attached to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

The 7th June 1877.

No. 274.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 259, dated 30th May 1877, regarding Mr. Linden, omit the words "with effect from 1st January 1875."

No. 275.—The following promotions are made in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Mr. C. Cheyne, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary 1st Grade), to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, *permanent*, from 9th February 1877, *vice* Major R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., promoted.

Major J. G. Lindsay, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, *temporary*, from 11th May 1877, *vice* Major C. H. Luard, R.E., on furlough.

The 8th June 1877.

No. 276.—Mr. H. Buchan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Hyderabad, is transferred to Mysore.

No. 277.—Mr. W. Palmer, Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is granted furlough for fourteen months under section 12, and subsidiary leave for thirty days under section 24 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th July 1877, or such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

No. 278.—The following changes are ordered in the postings of officers of the Superior Account Establishment, consequent on the approaching departure on furlough of Mr. W. Palmer, Examiner of Telegraph Accounts:—

Mr. P. Phillips, Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajpootana State Railway, to be Examiner of Telegraph Accounts in temporary succession to Mr. Palmer.

Captain J. Grierson, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Oudh, to be Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajpootana State Railway.

No. 279.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following *temporary* promotions in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	Present grade.			Grade to which promoted.			With effect from		
							1876.		
Blood, B. W. ...	Exe.	Engr.	4th	Exe.	Engr.	3rd	April	20	*Vice* Mr. G. R. Clark, promoted.
Addis, H. B. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	20	
McCudden, E. G. J. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	20	
Downing, Major A. E., *B.I.*	Exe.	"	3rd	Exe.	"	2nd	"	20	*Vice* Mr. J. W. Buyers, on furlough.
Swappe, C. ...	"	"	4th	"	"	3rd	"	20	
Floyd, W. C. L. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	20	
Mehtab Chunder Mullick...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	20	
Lloyd, J. A. D. ...	"	"	1st	Exe.	"	4th	May	17	*Vice* Mr. W. C. Hennessey on furlough.
Peel, W. deW. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	17	
Croudace, C. H. ...	Exe.	"	4th	Exe.	"	3rd	June	1	*Vice* Captain C. E. Shepherd, on furlough.
Chalmers, J. B. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	1	
Baxter, B. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	1	
Bagley, F. R. ...	"	"	2nd	"	"	1st	"	30	*Vice* Mr. W. A. Bell, on furlough.
Campion, J. M. ...	"	"	1st	Exe.	"	4th	August	15	*Vice* Mr. T. W. Miles, temporarily transferred to Foreign Department.
Bagley, F. R. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	15	
Taylor, W. B. ...	Exe.	"	4th	Exe.	"	3rd	September	16	*Vice* Mr. W. Quarry, deceased.
Birkenshaw, J. F. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	16	
Braham, F. S. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	16	
Sedgwick, Captain W., *R.E.*	Exe.	"	4th	Exe.	"	3rd	October	8	*Vice* Mr. W. B. Taylor, on furlough.
Wiseman, W. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	8	
Wynne, T. R. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	8	
Bagley, F. R. ...	"	"	2nd	"	"	1st	November	17	*Vice* Mr. W. K. Stent, promoted.
Luff, J. M. ...	Exe.	"	2nd	Exe.	"	1st	"	23	*Vice* Mr. J. L. Gallott, on furlough.
Downing, Major A. E., *B.I.*	"	"	3rd	"	"	2nd	"	23	
Croudace, C. H. ...	"	"	4th	"	"	3rd	"	23	
Campion, J. M. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	23	
Braham, F. S. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	23	
Braham, F. S. ...	"	"	2nd	"	"	1st	December	1	*Vice* Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, R. E., on furlough.
Croudace, C. H. ...	Exe.	"	4th	Exe.	"	3rd	"	1	*Vice* Mr. J. R. Bell, promoted.
Campion, J. M. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	1	
Wynne, T. R. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	1	
Downing, Major A. E., *B.I.*	Exe.	"	3rd	Exe.	"	2nd	"	19	*Vice* Mr. T. B. Walker, on furlough.
Croudace, C. H. ...	"	"	4th	"	"	3rd	"	19	
Campion, J. M. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	19	
Wynne, T. R. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	19	
Engledue, Captain W. J., *R.E.*	Exe.	"	3rd	Exe.	"	2nd	"	26	*Vice* Mr. S. deV. H. Alexander, on furlough.
Cloëtte, H. N. C. ...	"	"	4th	"	"	3rd	"	26	
Gilchrist, W. G. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	26	

Consequent on the return of Lieutenant C. C. C. Barlow, *R. E.*, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, from furlough on the 31st July 1876—

Mr. F. R. Bagley,

reverted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

Consequent on the return of Mr. E. J. Moore, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, from furlough on 11th October 1876, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades:—

Wiseman, W., to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.

Wynne, T. R., to " " 2nd "

Consequent on the return of Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, from furlough on 27th October 1877, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades:—

Birkenshaw, J. F. to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.

Braham, F. S. to " " 2nd "

Consequent on the return of Mr. J. W. Buyers, Executive Engineer 2nd grade, from furlough on 6th November 1876, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades :—

Downing, Major A. E., *B. I.*,	to Executive Engineer,		3rd	grade.
Croudace, C. H.,	to	„	4th	„
Campion, J. M.,	to Assistant	„	1st	„
Bagley, F. R.,	to	„	2nd	„

Consequent on the return of Captain G. F. O. Boughey, *R. E.*, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, from furlough on 25th November 1876, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades :—

Croudace, C. H.,	to Executive Engineer,		4th	grade.
Campion, J. M.,	to Assistant	„	1st	„
Braham, F. S.,	to	„	2nd	„

Consequent on the return of Mr. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, from furlough on 18th December 1876, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades :—

Downing, Major A. E., *B. I.*,	to Executive Engineer,		3rd	grade.
Croudace, C. H.,	to	„	4th	„
Campion, J. M.,	to Assistant	„	1st	„
Wynne, T. R.,	to	„	2nd	„

Consequent on the return of Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, from furlough on the 30th December 1876, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades :—

Engledue, Captain W. J., *R. E.*,	to Executive Engineer,		3rd	grade.
Cloëtte, H. N. C.	to	„	4th	„
Gilchrist, W. G.	to Assistant	„	1st	„

No. 280.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 252, dated 25th May 1877, Mr. F. Morrison was relieved of his duties of Deputy Examiner of Accounts in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the afternoon of the 22nd May 1877.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1877. Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st March 1877.

From the 14th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 7th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Robert Townsend Allan, a Pleader of the High Court, Calcutta, died at 1, Ballard's Buildings, Calcutta, on the 9th March 1877.

Frederick Henry William Voase Hall, Tiphook, in the District of Seebsagur, at Tiphoon, on the 30th July 1876.

Edward Lincoln, an Assistant Revenue Surveyor at Khangaon, in the District of Shahabad, at Khangaon, on the 1st March 1877.

Baboo Thomas, a Native Christian, died at Seebsagur, in Assam, on the 10th December 1874.

Frances Allsopp, at the Free School, on the 9th April 1877.

Henry Edward Gabler, a Supervisor in the Northern Bengal State Railway, at Calcutta, on the 26th August 1876.

John Parry, a Christian Inhabitant of Cutwa, in the Zillah of Burdwan, a Baptist Missionary at Cutwa, in July 1858.

Robert John Scott, a Surgeon, attached to the 62nd Foot, at Chakrata, on the 19th May 1876.

Cornelius Davenport Broadbent, a Major in the 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, at Umballa, on the 8th January 1877.

John Charles Mainwaring Russell, a Captain in the Madras Staff Corps, at Jubbulpore, on the 15th June 1876.

Robert Charles Walter Campbell, a Major in the Royal Artillery, at Mooltan, on the 3rd February 1877.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA,
The 21st May 1877.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th May 1877.

No. 18.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. Paul Agabeg Peters, Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, for two months, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of the indulgence.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

REVENUE SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd May 1877.

Mr. James Campbell, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 1st Grade, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 8th instant, of the furlough granted to him in Notification No. 142, dated 6th March last.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th May 1877.

With reference to Military Department Notification No. 436, dated 11th May 1877, Captain T. H. Holdich, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Topographical Surveys, availed himself of the subsidiary leave, preparatory to furlough, granted therein from the afternoon of the 11th to the afternoon of the 14th May 1877.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th May 1877.

No. 58.—Mr. J. A. Frietas, Accountant, 4th Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months from 1st April 1877, on which date he availed himself of the same.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Lahore Division.

Lahore, the 22nd May 1877.

No. 16.—Mr. A. Morton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, availed himself on the forenoon of the 14th May 1877 of the leave granted him in Inspector General's Notification No. 19 of 9th March 1877.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Lahore Divn., Mily. Works.

Rawal Pindi Division.

Rawal Pindi, the 22nd May 1877.

No. 991.—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Captain J. T. Wright, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), Peshawur Division, Military Works, from the 15th June, or such date subsequent thereto as he may avail himself thereof. Mr. Ashurst, C.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, will officiate as Executive Engineer, Peshawur Division, Military Works, during the absence of Captain Wright.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Rawal Pindi Divn., Mily. Works.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 22nd May 1877.

No. 643.—ERRATA, ADDENDA, AND CORRIGENDA.—Part II, *Gazette of India,* dated 28th April 1877 :—

Page 223, after line 3, insert "as sanctioned by the Governor General in Council."

From heading of column 3 throughout the List erase the word "proposed."

Page 223, for रतला in column 1, read मवासेकाडंगर.

Page 224, for "Bundelkhund" in column 5, read "Deputy Bheel Agency."

Page 225, for आबदुलग्राहचंगाल in column 1, read बाबुपुर.

Page 226, for भोजखेडी in column 1, read बिरसिंजपुर.

Page 227, for बोहारि in column 1, read चुनवरी.

Page 228, for "Baramdha" in column 2, read "Baraundhá."

Page 228, for "Town and Jaghir" in column 4, read "Town."

Page 229, for जिरवाई in column 1, read कांटापो.

Page 230, for "Bilkeshwar Máhadeo" in column 2, read "Bilkeshvar Mahadeo."

Page 230, for कठीयाडा in column 1, read खंडरोयो.

Page 230, for भाधोगढ in column 1, read मकसूदनगड.

Page 231, for मैहदपुर in column 1, read नैगावांरिवई.

Page 231, for "Dasai" in column 2, read "Dasái."

Page 231, for "Dawara" in column 3, read "Datwara."

Page 234, for सिंगौली in column 1, read डितलहा.

Page 237, for रतलाम in column 1, read मवासेकाडंगर.

Page 237, for अबदुलग्राहचंगाल in column 1, read बाबुपुर.

Page 237, for "Khachraud" in columns 2 and 3, read "Kháchraud."

Page 238, for भोजाखेडी in column 1, read बिरसिंगपुर.

Page 239, for बोहारि in column 1, read चुरवरी.

Page 240, for गिरवाई in column 1, read कांटापोड.

Page 241, after कठीवाडा the word मधु in column 1 to be omitted.

Page 241, for खंडयौधी in column 1, read माधोगढ.

Page 247, for मकसूदनगढ in column 1, read नैगवांरिबई.

Page 247, for सिगोली in column 1, read सितलहा

Page 248, for "Tonwargárh" in column 2, read "Tonwarghár."

By Order,
F. H. MAITLAND,
2nd Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 26th May 1877.

No. 32.—Hurput Ray, Overseer, 2nd Grade, transferred from Mhow to the Southern Road Division in Notification No. 24, dated 21st April 1877, joined the latter Division on the 30th March 1877.

No. 33.—Forty-five days' privilege leave granted to Baboo Govind Chunder Ghosal, Accountant, 4th Grade, Bundelkhund Road Division, in Notification No. 13, dated 10th March 1877, is hereby cancelled.

No. 34.—Mr. E. A. Wood, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to Examiner's Office, returned on the forenoon of the 19th May 1877 from two months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 22, dated 21st April 1877.

The unexpired portion of Mr. Wood's leave, *viz.*, fourteen days, is hereby cancelled.

No. 35.—Hari Ram Chunder Agashi, Overseer, 3rd Grade, attached to Bundelkhund Road Division, has been granted twelve days' privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 18th May 1877.

The 28th May 1877.

No. 36.—Mr. R. Ewing, Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is promoted to Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from the 6th March 1877, *vice* Mr. C. E. Gael, proceeded on furlough.

E. SWETENHAM, *Major, S.C.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th May 1877.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 239 of the 18th instant, Captain R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, joined the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta on the forenoon of the 29th May 1877.

The 1st June 1877.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 252 of the 25th ultimo, Mr. F. Morrison took over charge of the Office of Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta on the forenoon of the 29th May 1877.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th May 1877.

No. 90.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 204 of the 7th May 1877, Baboo Kessub Chunder Chatterjee, Probationary Accountant, 3rd Grade, joined the Office of the Store-keeper for State Railways on the 1st idem.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS. Central System.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd May 1877.

No. 1.—Captain F. Firebrace, R.E., Manager, Rajputana Railway, is granted eighty-one days' privilege leave, with effect from the 21st May 1877.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director of State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 21st May 1877.

No. 98.—Mr. J. Tait, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Mooltan District to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief.

No. 99.—Mr. H. P. Edwards, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Schwan Division to the Magazine as a temporary measure.

No. 100.—Mr. H. Lambert, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), assumed charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Lower Scinde District, from Mr. F. L. Dibblee on the forenoon of the 14th instant.

No. 101.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 231, dated 18th May 1877, Mr. J. F. Victor, Supervisor, 1st Grade, rejoined his appointment at Sukkur on the forenoon of 9th instant, and is posted to the Mooltan District.

No. 102.—Corporal J. Martin, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, transferred to this Line by Director of State Railways' Notification No. 81, dated 2nd May 1877, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Mooltan District.

No. 103.—Baboo Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted five months' leave without allowances from 1st June 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 25th May 1877.

No. 104.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 68, dated 16th April 1877, Mr. C. S. Warwick, Chief Store-keeper, availed himself of the leave therein granted on the afternoon of the 18th instant, making over charge of the Office of Chief Store-keeper and Magazine to Mr. H. P. Edwards, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade.

No. 105.—The following postings have been made by Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District:—

Messrs. H. E. Haddon and E. Leycester, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, to the Khanpur Division.

Mr. J. F. Victor, Supervisor, 1st Grade, to the Khanpur Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 25th May 1877.

No. 29.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 63, dated 4th April 1877, Lieutenant W. H. Johnstone, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, left the Ghat Division on the forenoon of 20th May 1877 to report himself to the Manager, Open Line, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

No. 30.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 212, dated 10th May 1877, Mr. Kundun Lall, Overseer, 3rd Grade, left the late Nerbudda Division on the 20th February 1877 to join the Dhoond and Munmar Railway.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS—(Open Line).

NOTIFICATIONS.

Khandwa, the 24th May 1877.

No. 8.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 63 of 4th April 1877, Lieutenant W. H. Johnstone, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Khandwa on the 21st May 1877, before noon.

The 25th May 1877.

No. 9.—Mr. F. N. Gutersloh, Locomotive Superintendent of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the morning of the 24th May 1877.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Manager (Open Line),
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 29th May 1877.

No. 41.—Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Northern to the Southern Division.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 23rd May 1877.

No. 23.—With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 81, dated the 2nd instant, Corporal J. Martin, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his departure from the Ajmere Division, Rajputana State Railway, on the 17th idem, to join the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 24.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 167, dated the 14th April 1877, Captain G. F. O. Boughey, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over, and Mr. R. A. Way, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, received, charge of the Agra Division, Rajputana State Railway, on the forenoon of the 14th instant.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Offg. Manager.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 29th May 1877.

No. 8.—With reference to the Director's Notification No. 87, dated 14th instant, Mr. J. C. Porter, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his departure from Agra for Mooltan on the 18th idem.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dinapore, the 30th May 1877.

No. 19.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 235 of the 18th May 1877, Lieutenant G. F. Wilson, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his departure to join the appointment of Assistant Director of State Railways, North-Eastern System, on the afternoon of the 25th May 1877.

E. J. MARTIN,
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th May 1877.

No. 547.—Lieutenant R. Gardiner, R. E., Assistant Engineer, availed himself on the afternoon of the 17th May 1877 of the three months' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 397, dated 20th April 1877.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

No. 285.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first ten months of the year 1876-77, as compared with the corresponding period of 1875-76.*

N. B.—The amounts are converted into sterling at Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

Revenue and Receipts.	Estimates, 1876-77.	April 1875 to Jan. 1876.	April 1876 to Jan. 1877.	Comparison of 2 years. Increase.	Comparison of 2 years. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,381,000	15,921,039	14,956,899	...	964,140
II.—Tributes ...	700,000	578,918	546,293	...	23,625
III.—Forest ...	600,000	409,575	378,755	...	30,820
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,525,000	2,039,868	2,060,682	20,814	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	311	286	...	25
VI.—Customs ...	2,620,000	2,127,803	1,869,264	...	258,539
VII.—Salt ...	6,300,000	5,093,227	5,182,889	89,662	...
VIII.—Opium ...	8,200,000	6,847,710	7,602,524	754,814	...
IX.—Stamps ...	2,837,000	2,335,201	2,333,482	...	1,719
X.—Mint ...	124,000	85,998	177,918	91,920	...
XI.—Post Office ...	778,000	632,717	661,119	28,402	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	281,500	147,820	197,161	49,341	...
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	316,000	262,570	271,149	8,579	...
XIV.—Marine ...	198,000	146,868	158,924	12,056	...
XV.—Interest ...	488,000	431,450	405,164	...	26,286
XVI.—Pensions ...	504,400	168,713	156,817	...	11,896
XVII.—Gain by Exchange	347,000	268,435	372,354	103,919	...
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	238,400	203,948	189,313	...	14,635
Total ...	48,438,300	37,702,171	37,520,993	...	181,178
Army Receipts ...	840,800	737,582	641,529	...	96,053
Public Works, Ordinary ...	65,000	39,716	44,723	5,007	...
Canals ...	527,000	339,561	388,565	49,004	...
State Railways ...	415,000	224,538	299,110	74,572	...
Traffic Receipts of the Guaranteed Railways ...	7,888,000	5,921,030	7,110,280	1,189,250	...
Total ...	58,174,100	44,964,598	46,005,200	1,040,602	...
England, including Army and Public Works ...	193,900	253,174	181,349	...	71,825
GRAND TOTAL ...	58,368,000	45,217,772	46,186,549	968,777	...

Expenditure.	Estimates, 1876-77.	April 1875 to Jan. 1876.	April 1876 to Jan. 1877.	Comparison of 2 years. Increase.	Comparison of 2 years. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	3,106,400	2,344,994	2,470,412	125,418	...
2.—Ditto on Service Funds ...	390,000	308,606	314,356	5,750	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	300,000	230,932	227,965	...	2,967
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,467,800	1,975,773	1,939,724	...	36,049
5.—Forest ...	414,500	299,681	322,577	22,896	...
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	87,000	68,612	71,118	2,506	...
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—Customs ...	189,000	154,858	158,410	3,552	...
9.—Salt ...	525,600	410,564	393,775	...	16,789
10.—Opium ...	2,199,000	2,076,602	2,682,477	605,875	...
11.—Stamps ...	71,700	58,573	58,844	271	...
12.—Mint ...	79,000	69,003	70,263	1,260	...
13.—Post Office ...	760,400	641,137	637,392	...	3,745
14.—Telegraph* ...	381,300	230,655	246,833	16,178	...
15.—Administration ...	1,251,500	1,023,503	1,063,008	39,505	...
16.—Minor Departments ...	249,400	201,079	183,079	...	18,000
17.—Law and Justice ...	2,364,200	1,915,020	1,979,291	64,271	...
18.—Marine ...	403,400	316,579	298,368	...	18,211
19.—Ecclesiastical ...	161,100	129,522	125,933	...	3,589
20.—Medical ...	184,000	150,581	149,479	...	1,102
21.—Political ...	293,400	321,272	308,528	...	12,744
22.—Allowances ...	1,675,200	1,038,760	956,964	...	81,796
23.—Civil Furlough ...	...	..	472	472	...
24.—Superannuation ...	586,000	547,091	482,359	...	64,732
25.—Loss by Exchange ...	2,332,000	1,268,397	1,960,552	692,155	...
26.—Miscellaneous ...	45,000	59,677	56,065	...	3,612
27.—Allotments ...	5,059,400	4,240,816	4,228,709	...	12,107
28.—Famine Relief ...	...	...	70,097	70,097	...
Total ...	25,576,300	20,082,287	21,457,050	1,374,763	...
Army Charges ...	11,820,700	9,479,599	9,566,134	86,535	...
Public Works, Ordinary ...	2,441,500	1,877,688	1,837,660	...	40,028
Ditto, Extraordinary, including Railways ...	3,015,900	2,266,786	2,105,629	...	161,157
Land and Supervision ...	93,000	60,794	39,771	...	21,023
Interest in India ...	30,000	32,382	32,960	578	...
State Railways ...	292,000	172,492	253,540	81,048	...
Working Expenses of the Guaranteed Railways, including Surplus Profits ...	4,418,000	2,726,254	2,593,084	...	133,170
Total ...	47,687,400	36,698,282	37,885,828	1,187,546	...
England, including Army, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	14,295,600	11,739,595	12,365,637	626,042	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	61,983,000	48,437,877	50,251,465	1,813,588	...

* Telegraph accounts received up to November 1876.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 25th May 1877.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th May 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities ...	1,00,15,678	15	9
Reserve Fund	16,70,679	2	5	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	46,92,241	15	5
Public Deposits at Head Office ... 96,98,154 14 5				Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	48,01,789	4	1
Public Deposits at Branches ... 1,37,50,789 4 7	2,34,48,944	3	0	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,93,03,509	2	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,53,27,705	8	5	Balances with other Banks ...	7,91,145	15	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,34,168	7	2	Bullion	5,84,046	11	2
Sundries	12,63,184	12	10	Dead Stock	10,22,786	12	4
				Stamps	9,739	5	11
				Sundries	1,72,908	7	7
					4,13,93,846	9	10
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office... 1,02,55,485 13 5			
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,02,95,349 10 7	2,05,50,835	8	0
TOTAL ...	6,19,44,682	1	10	TOTAL ...	6,19,44,682	1	10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; Calcutta, 31st May 1877.

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
89	L 84—27194	100	Messrs. Buskin & Co.
92	L 81—35744	50	Jamin Ali.
93	L 89—31793	20	The Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Allahabad.
94	L 90—04152	20	Babu Raj Kumar Sen.
95	L 84—30593	100	Abdoolla Hajee Arab.
96	L 84—22779	100	Messrs. Nicholls & Co.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
48	L 80—27154 " —68910	20	The Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.
49	L 3—29166 " —29167	10	Hem Raj Agurwallah.
50	L 5—75196 " —75195	10	Babu Aukhoy Chandra Banerjee.
51	L 88—34831 L 72—34831	10	Babu Dhurmo Das Palit.
	L 15—47609 " —47607	5	Babu Dhurmo Das Palit.
52	L 62—24304 " —24307	10	Babu Pittumber Sing.
53	L 46—23082 L 63—86755	20	Wooma Churn Coondu and Haridas Coondu.
81	L 74—37913	10	Mr. Thomas Mitchell.
	L 81—40481	50	Mr. Thomas Mitchell.
	L 57—40738	10	Mr. Thomas Mitchell.
82	L 83—83955	100	Mr. W. Smith.
	L 84—10485	100	Mr. W. Smith.
	L 89—99792	20	Mr. W. Smith.
83	L 26—11876	5	Major R. C. Money.
84	L 82—57122	100	Sreedhur Narain Sing.
85	L 73—32465	10	Soydur Ali.
86	L 82—95697	100	Mr. F. T. Mills.
87	L 36—85466	20	Wooma Churn Coondu and Haridas Coondu.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; The 1st June 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON, *Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877-78.		Rs.	
W30	... C 90—16030	... 1,000	... Messrs. Wallace & Co., Bombay.
	„ —18424	... 1,000	...
	M 38—00060	... 500	...
	„ —00061	... 500	...
W32	... M 5—84368	... 50	... Major E. S. Ostrehan, Bombay Staff Corps, Belgaum.
	M 23—43605	... 50	...
	„ —53604	... 50	...
	„ —53605	... 50	...
	„ —53606	... 50	...
W33	... C 70—93721	... 500	... W. R Hamilton, Esq., Deputy Collector, Nassik.
W34	... M 28—98260	... 10	... Mr. Rustomji Nusserwanji Khetwady, near Cawasji Patel's Tank, Bombay.
W35	... C 99—36576	... 20	... Raugnath Sukharam Kalkarni Sukerwar Peit, Poona.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1877-78.		Rs.	
H78	... C 98—28075	... 10	... Acharattall Motibhoy, Storia Chukla, Ahmedabad.
	C 84—00375	... 20	...
	M 25—06449	... 100	...
H82	... M 27—30606	... 10	... Permanandass Dwarkadaass, Station Shroff, Aurangabad.
	M 19—51181	... 10	...
M42	... M 4—46433 } wrongly joined.	5	... Messrs. Treacher & Co., Byculla.
	„ —97088		
M46	... M 22—28877 } ditto	... 20	.. Dadu Vishnoo, Carcoon, Collector's Katchery, Ahmednagar.
	„ —28878		

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 29th May 1877.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
31	... E 4—70661	... 50	... C. J. Shaw, Esq., Multan.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
21	... L 67—15308 }	... 50	... Jussa Mal, Assistant Treasurer, Rawal Pindi.
	„ —15380		

LAHORE.—Paper Currency Office;
The 25th May 1877.

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
28	... B 52—22568	... 10	... P. Ramasawmy Naidu, Trichinopoly.
	„ —22569	... 10	...
	„ —35806	... 10	...
	B 42—05210	... 20	...
29	... B 52 - 64010	... 10	... Mr. W. C. Madely, Madras.
	„ —67991	... 10	...
31	... B 50—64380	... 100	... Kistam Pakeerappah, Prodatore.
	„ —75355	... 100	...
32	... B 50—64972	... 100	... Kalappa, Shimoga.
15	... B 39—09280 } wrongly joined.	5	... M. Iyasawmy Moodelly, Madras.
	„ —09296		
16	... B 49—89097 } ditto	... 10	... Messrs. Stanes & Co., Beypore.
	J 6—96708		

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 21st May 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Nagpur Circle.

HALF NOTE.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
21	... F 8—49470	... 20	... Mr. S. Brown, Engine-driver, G. I. P. Railway, Bhosawul.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The May 1877.

H. KEENE,
Asstt. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for Rupees.		Balance of Bullion		
		On General Treasury.	On Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
May 21	...	...	...	...	60,68,048	..
" 22	...	...	...	...	59,69,790	...
" 23	...	...	...	...	58,71,743	
" 24	...	...	...	...	57,74,802	...
" 25	...	...	...	...	56,78,427	...
" 26	...	...	...	.	55,78,393	.

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 28th May 1877.* J. F. TENNANT, *Offg. Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 31st May 1877 ... Rs. 45,63,364-8-10

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *1st June 1877.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st June 1877.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 2nd June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 3rd June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Socotra,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 4th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 8th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Mahratta,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 8th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Penang,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 8th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Hydaspes,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 11th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 5th June 1877, by which mails for Mauritius and Zanzibar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 4th June 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 1st June 1877.

Aviet, M. J.
Bartlett, W. H.
Batson, J.
Bell, G.
Case, W. P.
Chance, F. C.
Clark, J. W. S.
Cooper, John.
Cross, J. H.
Cunningham, W. B.
Crutcher, Mrs. H.
Davies, L. W.
Davis, C. G C.
Davis, E. H. S.
D'Cruz, J.
Detmas.
D'Souza, Mrs. J. H.
D'Souza, Mrs. A. W.
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Gosh, H. C.
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Jackson, Mrs. H. W.
Jessie, Francis.
Jones, A. E.
Kati Doss Soory.
Kentish, A. P.
Lepage, Capt.
Mackintosh, D. S.
Malloy, T.
Marum, Sergt. R.
Marks, T.
Millard, W. S.
Mills T. W.
Milly, Esq.
Morgan, Edward.
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Owens, John.
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Taylor, Major-General J.
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Wade, Miss J.
Wane, Innes B.
Westcot, Mrs.
Whyte, Miss A. J.
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Anderson, R. T.
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Blundell, C. E.
Blundell, H. S.
Burrows, H.
Buzlool Hossein.
Caddy, D. G.
Clarkson, Mr.
Connelly, P.
District Supdt. of Police.
Eaton, Mrs. G. W.
Elderton, Mrs.
Emilie, Melle.
Falmon, B.
Gladwell, T.
Gray, William.
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Jackson, J. W.
Jenkinson, Mrs.
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Meyer, H. G.
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Poulson, W. H.
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Sheppard, Capt. J. T.
Stevens, J. B.
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Terlecki, Miss.
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Watson, J. B.
White, H. H.
Wilson, Revd. J.
Willard, J. C.
Young, Capt. Alex.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Battye, Major H. D.
Caddy, D.
Holland, Capt.
Ryder, A.
Storey, W.
Willard, J. C.
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Fagan, L. S.
Francis, Marples.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

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TAKURDOSS BUGBANDOSS,
Bankers, Sealkot Cantonment.

SEALKOT,
23rd April 1877.

Lost.

Coupon No. 00841 for Rs. 55, being 35½ years' interest on Government Promissory Note No. 10369 of 1859-60 for Rs. 2,000.

MAHOMED HOSAIN ESPAHANEE.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the thirty-first May 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XI OF 1877.

An Act to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the admission of European Military Lunatics into Asylums, and to amend the law now in force with regard to the admission thereto of Native Military Lunatics; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the "Military Lunatics Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Native Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act XXI of 1872.

2. Act XXI of 1872 (*to facilitate the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums*) shall be repealed.

Procedure in respect of European officer or soldier declared lunatic.

3. Whenever any European officer, Warrant-officer, Non-commissioned officer, soldier or other person subject to the provisions of the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters for the time being in force has been declared a lunatic, in accordance with the provisions of the military regulations of the Presidency to which he belongs, and has been ordered to be forwarded to any one of the Presidency-towns, and it appears to one of the Surgeons General, either of the British Forces or of the Indian Medical Service, according to the Presidency and the service to which the said lunatic belongs, that it is inexpedient that he should be removed to England, or that he should be detained in military custody until he can be conveniently sent to England, such Surgeon General may, if he think fit, make an order under his hand for the reception of the said lunatic into the Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipur, Madras or Bombay, or such other Lunatic Asylum as may be duly authorized for the purpose by the Governor General in Council;

and the officer in charge of such asylum shall receive the lunatic in the asylum, and detain him therein until he is discharged therefrom, in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being, or until the Surgeon General applies for his transfer to the military authorities in view to his removal to England.

Report in case of Native officer or soldier appearing to be insane.

4. Whenever any Native officer, Non-commissioned officer or soldier appears to be insane, the officer commanding the regiment or detachment to which he belongs shall report the case to the general officer commanding the division or district or force in which such regiment or detachment is serving.

Examination of Native by committee.

5. Such general officer shall thereupon cause the said Native to be examined by a committee composed of at least two medical officers, or (if this be impracticable) by a regimental committee comprising the officers in command of the wing or squadron to which the Native belongs and the medical officer in charge of the corps or detachment of which such wing or squadron forms part.

Procedure on Native being found by committee to be insane.

6. If the said committee or regimental committee (as the case may be) are satisfied that the Native is insane, the officer commanding the division or district or force may, if he thinks fit, make an order under his hand for the reception of the said Native into a Lunatic Asylum, and shall then send him thither under military escort; and the officer in charge of such asylum shall receive the Native into the asylum and detain him therein until he is discharged therefrom in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being.

Procedure for discharge of European or Native military lunatic.

7. Whenever it appears to the officer in charge of a Lunatic Asylum that the discharge of a military lunatic, whether European or Native, is necessary either on account of his recovery, or for any other purpose, such person shall be brought before the visitors of the asylum, and on the visitors recording their opinion that the discharge should be made, the general officer commanding the division, district or force, or other officer authorized to order the admission of military lunatics into asylums, shall forthwith direct him to be discharged, and such discharge shall take place in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being.

Payment of expenses of lunatic.

8. The Paymaster of the military circle within which any such asylum is situate shall pay to the officer in charge of such asylum the expense of the lodging, maintenance, clothing and medicine of every lunatic, whether European or Native, received and detained under this Act.

Legalization of past receptions in asylum.

9. All military lunatics heretofore received into Lunatic Asylums shall be deemed to have been so received in accordance with law.

A. PHILLIPS,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 22.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1877. {Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1876, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 66, 67, 68 AND 69 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 27TH JANUARY 1877.

Provinces.	Districts.	Average wages per Month.			Remarks.
		Able-bodied Agricultural Laborers.	Syces or Horse-keepers.	Common Masons, Carpenters, or Blacksmiths.	
		Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
	Sahárnpur ...	4 0 1½	4 8 0	11 9 8	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	5 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	
	Meerut ...	5 0 0	4 8 0	9 0 0	
	Bulandshahr ...	3 13 4	4 12 8	7 10 8	
	Aligarh ...	4 4 9	4 0 0	8 5 4	
	Kumaun ...	8 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Garhwál ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	8 10 8	
	Bijnor ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Moradabad	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Budaun ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	7 5 4	
	Bareilly ...	3 4 0	...	6 8 0	
	Shábajahánpur ...	3 0 0	3 14 0	6 5 4	
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Muttra ...	4 8 0	4 8 0	9 10 8	
	Agra ...	4 12 0	4 0 0	12 8 0	
	Farukhabad ...	3 10 1¼	2 14 10½	7 13 0	
	Mainpuri ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	
	Etawáh ...	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Etah ...	1 11 8	1 15 8	4 0 9	
	Jalaun ...	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Jhánsi ...	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Lalitpur ...	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Cawnpore ...	3 14 0	4 8 0	7 8 0	
	Fatehpur ...	3 4 0	4 0 0	6 12 0	
	Bánda ..	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 12 0	
	Allahabad ...	4 8 0	4 8 0	10 10 8	
	Hamirpur ...	3 0 0	4 3 0	6 0 0	
	Jaunpur ..	3 8 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	
	Gorakpur ...	2 4 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Basti	2 13 0	3 12 0	7 6 0	
	Azamgarh .	3 4 6	3 8 0	5 3 9	
	Mirzapur ...	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	
	Benares ..	1 12 0	4 0 0	9 5 7	
	Ghazipur ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 10 0	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 30th MAY 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice ...	...	...	137,552	7,42,546	4,547	22,498	...	...	142,099	7,65,044
" Paddy ...	...	...	381	1,365	600	2,050	...	...	981	3,415
" Other Grains ...	...	...	32,952	1,66,812	895	5,720	29	220	33,876	1,72,752
Bimlipatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice ...	...	...	956	3,918	...	...	...	...	956	3,918
" Paddy ...	...	...	177	362	...	...	...	...	177	362
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	6,836	23,343	...	...	6,836	23,343
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Tranquebar—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice ...	...	...	718	4,165	5,829	34,974	...	...	6,547	39,139
" Paddy ...	70	244	...	...	18,162	63,567	...	...	18,232	63,811
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice ...	...	...	5,785	32,797	...	...	...	...	5,785	32,797
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	180	30	180
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	1,830	12,500	...	...	1,830	12,500
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry—Rice ...	...	...	15,191	82,936	...	...	...	...	15,191	82,936
Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Calicut—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	3,031	17,051	...	...	...	...	10,916	60,768	13,947	77,819
Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	959	5,240	...	...	...	...	959	5,240
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice ...	...	...	161,161	8,71,602	10,376	57,472	30	180	171,567	9,29,254
Paddy ...	70	244	558	1,727	27,428	1,01,460	...	...	28,056	1,03,431
Other Grains ...	3,031	17,051	32,952	1,66,812	895	5,720	10,945	60,988	47,823	2,50,571
TOTAL ...	3,101	17,295	194,671	10,40,141	38,699	1,64,652	10,975	61,168	247,446	12,83,256
Imports in previous week ... Rice ...									243,800	13,39,663
Paddy ...									36,838	1,47,731
Other Grains ..									22,018	1,15,346
TOTAL ...									302,656	16,02,740

No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 30th MAY 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	63,850	2,47,547	...	...	13,782	54,981	...	...	...	...	77,632	3,02,528	1,110	4,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,110	4,312
" Paddy ...	1,496	4,080	...	...	1,707	3,480	...	...	...	...	3,203	7,560	25,549	70,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,549	70,782
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	19,932	81,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,932	81,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	2,493	5,440	...	...	293	600	...	...	...	...	2,786	6,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin ...	37,699	1,49,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,699	1,49,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	15	50	...	...	...	...	15	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	73	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	2,992	10,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,992	10,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	128,535	4,98,711	...	...	15,797	59,111	...	...	...	...	144,332	5,57,822	26,659	75,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,659	75,094
Exports in previous week ...											173,504	6,64,453											11,514	34,993

* No return received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

By the Madras Railway, during the week ending 19th May 1877.

Forwarded from	To											
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Codoor and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	South Indian Railway.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	891	2,919	474	107	...	222	1,224	427	474	342	...	7,080
Beypore	22	547	353	1,596	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,619
Raichore	...	49	...	...	...	...	35	225	839	735	...	1,883
Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	1,800
Tanjore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,031	1,031
Other Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,122	1,122
Total ...	913	3,515	827	1,703	101	222	1,259	652	1,313	1,077	3,953	15,535

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 15,929.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 26th May 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	255
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations	3,997
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore	619
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	3,113
Total Tons ...	7,984
Total for previous week, Tons ...	7,501

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 23.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1877. [Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Suptt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The Military Lunatics Act, 1877.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22. *(Nothing for publication.)*

SUPPLEMENT No. 23.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 5th June 1877.

No. 488.—The services of Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, of the Bengal Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

The 6th June 1877.

No. 492.—The Hon'ble E. G. Birch, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 17th proximo, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 8th June 1877.

No. 499.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. S. F. A. Smith, C. S., Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade in British Burma, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade, *vice* Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John.

No. 503.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Arthur Howell, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Commissioner of Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces, with effect from the date of Mr. W. M. Low's retirement, but to continue to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Commissioner of Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces, *vice* Mr. Howell.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 4th June 1877.

No. 635F.—Mr. R. N. Anstruther, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in British Burma, is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year, with effect from the 13th ultimo.

The 5th June 1877.

No. 644F.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Captain C. W. Lesack, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the Central Provinces, to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 17th April last.

Mr. E. A. Down, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces, and at present temporarily attached to the Forest Survey Branch, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the same date.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 5th June 1877.

No. 1294 *P.*—With reference to Notification No. 295P., dated 12th February 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. F. Masotti as Acting Consul for Belgium at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Groux, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 6th June 1877.

No. 1307 *P.*—With reference to Notification of this Department, No. 622P., dated 21st March 1877, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur LeChevalier Charles Grondona as Consul for Italy at Bombay.

GENERAL.

The 5th June 1877.

No. 1497 *G.*—In supersession of that portion of the Notification of this Department, No. 897G., dated 19th April 1877, which relates to Mahomed Sahibuddin Khan, Bahadoor, Senior Attaché to the Resident, Hyderabad, Mr. E. J. Kitts, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Berar Commission, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from 1st April 1877, *vice* Tajuddin Hussain, promoted.

Mahomed Sahibuddin Khan, Bahadoor, Senior Attaché to Resident, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, with effect from 1st April 1877, *vice* Mr. Kitts.

No. 1498 *G.*—The following orders issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 13th April 1877, are confirmed :—

Major C. Martin, 2nd in Command, 2nd Regiment, to officiate as Commandant, Central India Horse, *vice* Colonel Watson.

2nd Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Hall, 2nd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, *vice* Major Martin.

Captain J. Colledge, 3rd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Hall.

Captain M. G. Gerard, 1st Squadron Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain Colledge.

Lieutenant E. D. H. Daly, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 1st Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain Gerard.

Lieutenant N. F. F. Chamberlain, attached to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Daly.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 7th June 1877.

No. 1111.—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount, bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum: the form and conditions of these Notes will be those of the Notes of the Consolidated Transfer Loan of 1842-43, of which Loan they will form a part. No Note will be issued for less than one hundred rupees, or for any amount not being a multiple of one hundred rupees: the Notes will be payable to order, and interest thereon will be paid half-yearly, on the First day of February and the First day of August.

3. Tenders for the whole or part of the above-named sum of Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Monday, the Ninth day of July next.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Loan."

5. Tenders will be opened at the Office of the Comptroller General in Calcutta, at noon on Monday, the Ninth day of July next.

6. Accepted tenders must be paid, in five equal instalments, on the following dates :—

One-fifth on Monday, the 23rd day of July 1877 :
One-fifth on Thursday, the 23rd day of August 1877 :
One-fifth on Monday, the 24th day of September 1877 :
One-fifth on Tuesday, the 23rd day of October 1877 :
One-fifth on Friday, the 23rd day of November 1877 :

but the whole or any part of any tender may be paid at any time after its acceptance is notified.

7. Interest upon each payment will be paid in advance, from the date when such payment is received, to the 31st January next.

8. Payment of any accepted tender may be made to the account of the Government in one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or in any Branch of any of the Presidency Banks, or into any Government treasury or treasuries in India that may be named in the tender.

9. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an Officer in charge of some Government treasury, or by a cheque on a banker in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or by Government Promissory Notes made payable to the Comptroller General, for not less than one-hundredth part of the tender: this deposit of one per cent. will be treated as in part payment of the last instalment, and will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully taken up: a cash deposit may, after the tender in support of which it is made is accepted, be replaced by a Government Promissory Note.

10. Scrip receipts for instalments paid will be given by the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government treasuries at which payment is made: these receipts will, as soon as possible, be exchanged for Promissory Notes.

11. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and placed upon the table, in a sealed envelope, when the tenders are opened, but will not be declared unless tenders for Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees are received but not accepted.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate: the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders.

14. The names of the persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, will be posted, for general information, at the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated the 7th June 1877, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of rupees annas* for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

Fractions of an anna not allowed.

I enclose a *deposit receipt*† for rupees , and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Presidency Bank of‡ [or at the Branch of the Bank of ; or into the Government treasury at‡ as the case may be] the first instalment on or before Monday, the 23rd day of July next, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the Notification, as follows:—

† Or cheque or Government Promissory Note.

‡ Here enter the name of bank or treasury.

One-fifth on Monday, the 23rd day of July 1877:
One-fifth on Thursday, the 23rd day of August 1877:
One-fifth on Monday, the 24th day of September 1877:
One-fifth on Tuesday, the 23rd day of October 1877:
One-fifth on Friday, the 23rd day of November 1877.

NOTES.—(1).—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. In order to avoid mistakes, it is desirable that the tender, or, at least, the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.*

(2).—*This Notification will be published, simultaneously, by the Secretary of State for India, in London.*

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 9th June 1877.

No. 1150.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable under the said Act on tenders for any portion of the loan advertised in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary of the 7th June 1877.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 8th June 1877.

No. 1163.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 15 (*Page* 6).

Insert the following as Rule 6:—

6. The service of the officers of the Printing Department of the Bengal Secretariat who before August 1868 were paid partly from the amount saved by the reduction of the copying staff of the Secretariat and partly from Gazette collections, qualifies.

Section 64, *Rule* 1 (*Page* 36).

Insert the following words after the word "duty":—

Whether in substantive or acting service.

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 8th June 1877.

No. 1093.—*Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year* 1877-78:—

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.				THREE SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND TWO MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	45,92,000	49,49,100	3,57,100	...	1,37,76,000	1,49,26,580	11,50,580
Bombay	21,46,110	18,52,800	...	2,93,310	40,47,620	42,94,800	2,47,180
TOTAL ...	67,38,110	68,01,900	63,790	...	1;78,23,620	1,92,21,380	13,97,760

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th June 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 507.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the following casualties, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified:—

Major-General F. W. Burroughs, Bengal Infantry, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals, that of
Colonel R. Richards, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals, and that of
Major C. T. O. Mayne, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels on the Indian Gradation List.
} In consequence of the death of Lieutenant General F. Rowcroft, C.B., Bengal Infantry, on the 22nd March 1877.

Colonel E. C. Beale, Bombay Infantry, is placed on the list of Major-Generals, and that of
Major E. J. L. Twynam, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels on the Indian Gradation List.
} In consequence of the death of Colonel (Major-General, on the Indian Gradation List) H. D. Innes, Madras Staff Corps, on the 27th March 1877.

No. 508.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Brevet.

Rank, Names and Corps.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Captain Irvine Low, Bengal Cavalry.	Major ..	23rd March 1877.	Lieutenant General F. Rowcroft, C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Captain George Charles Jackson, Bengal Cavalry.	Ditto ...	28th March 1877.	Colonel (Major General on the Indian Gradation List) H. D. Innes, Madras Staff Corps deceased.

No. 509.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information:—

London Gazette, 4th May 1877, *page* 2948.
War Office, Pall Mall, 4th May 1877.

BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the death of Lieutenant-General Francis Rowcroft, C.B., Bengal Infantry, on the 22nd March 1877:—

Major-General George De Sausmarez, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 23rd March 1877.

The undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Anthony Steel, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th May 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Nembhard, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th May 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Beresford Smyly, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th May 1877.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hanson Paske, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th May 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Ouseley, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th May 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Cavendish Bentinck Ryan, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th May 1877.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-Major George Richard Pemberton, Bengal Army. Dated 5th May 1877.

No. 510.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Edward James Nicolls Fasken, 89th Foot, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—12th April 1876.

Lieutenant John William Hogge, 83rd Foot Wing Officer, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—23rd May 1876.

No. 511.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

G. G. O. No. 673 of 1873.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major from the date specified, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th May 1873, and will stand immediately below Surgeon-Major James Cleghorn, M. D., in the list of the Medical Department, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Surgeon Robert Harvey, M. B.,—31st March 1877.

No. 512.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—

Surgeon J. Moorhead, M.D. } arrived at Fort William, 12th May 1877.
" R. J. Taaffe. }

Surgeon G. S. Griffiths,—arrived at Fort William, 17th May 1877.

No. 513.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Surgeon T. Moloney, M.D., officiating in medical charge, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 514.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

2nd Infantry.

Lieutenant E. C. M. Lushington, 33rd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

No. 515.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Rank.	Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Assistant Apothecary	John Holden ...	Apothecary	1st May 1877.*	Apothecary W. Price, promoted.
Passed Hospital Apprentice.	W. A. Fullam ...	Assistant Apothecary.	23rd February 1877.	Assistant Apothecary H. Clinton, dismissed.
Passed Hospital Apprentice.	W. Nugent ...	Ditto	1st May 1877.	Assistant Apothecary J. Holden, promoted.

* Date of passing prescribed examination.

No. 516.—NATIVE ARMY—

1st Regiment of Native Infantry.

Color Havildar Bhugwan Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sewpersad Sing, dismissed,—23rd May 1877.

2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment. (The Sirmoor Rifles.)

Jemadar Bulbeer Sahie, to be Subadar, *vice* Soorbeer Rana, deceased; Havildar Chumpa Sing Thappa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bulbeer Sahie, promoted,—16th April 1877.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 517.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Captain Henry Paterson, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers),—urgent private affairs, for four months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 518.—Conductor Zachariah Holland, Ordnance Commissariat Department, is allowed leave of absence for six months with effect from the

16th May 1877, or from such date as he may have availed himself of it, to visit Murree and Ferozepore on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 519.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Buttanshaw, Bengal Staff Corps,—G. G. O. No. 259 of 1877, *Penguin*, 23rd April 1877, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Jones, Infantry,—G. G. O. No. 355 of 1877, *City of Canterbury*, 14th May 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain R. A. Price, General List Infantry,—G. G. O. No. 216 of 1877, *Sirius*, 15th May 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain C. D. Swete, Bengal Staff Corps,—G. G. O. No. 167 of 1877, *Indus*, 3rd May 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain R. H. Grant, Royal Artillery,—G. G. O. No. 436 of 1877, *Peshawar*, 20th April 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain T. H. Holdich, Royal Engineers,—G. G. O. No. 436 of 1877, *Thibet*, 14th May 1877, from Bombay.

No. 520.—The following extract from List No. 9, dated the 11th May 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Granted extension of leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. H. Gordon, S.C.,—3 months,—urgent private affairs.

HONORS AND REWARDS.

No. 521.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officer to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 2 of 1877, with effect from the 6th April 1877 :—

BOMBAY.

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Shaik Lall, 16th Regiment Native Infantry, *vice* Ressaldar Major Shadee Khan "Bahadur," deceased.

ORDNANCE.

No. 522.—The following clauses in List of Changes in War Materiel are made applicable to India :—

Dated 1st December 1876.

2810.—Drums, side, brass.

2811.—Case, drum, side, brass.

The new pattern drum and cover will be introduced when the present stock is exhausted.

PENSIONS.

No. 523.—Ranee, widow of Sepoy Culloo Raie, 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted to the 3rd Class Order of Merit pension, *viz.*, Re. 1-13-4 per mensem, for three years from the 25th October 1875, payable at Lucknow, North-Western Provinces circle.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 524.—The services of Major C. Hayter, Madras Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 525.—The services of Surgeon J. C. Shurcore, attached to the 5th Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 9th June 1877.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 526.—The undermentioned officer in civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456-5-0 per annum, with an additional annuity of £410-11-0, with effect from the 9th June 1877, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department No. 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and annuity are payable in England :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Ferrers Waddington, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

No. 527.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 396, dated the 28th April 1877, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 8 of the 1st January 1877 :—

No.	RANK AND NAME.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
13	Lieutenant-Colonel George Charles Lloyd.	Bengal Infantry.	365 0 0	.....	5,222 0 0	9th June 1877.	England.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st June 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 28th April to 1st June 1877:—

Corps.	RANK AND NAME.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
General List Infantry	Captain C. Mercer	22nd May 1877.	Dharmsala.	Will left, unattested.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 5th May to 1st June 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					*Rs. a. p.*		
Wardlaw Manderson (a) ...	Major ..	Royal (late Madras) Artillery.	3rd February 1876.	Intestate ...	2,643 7 2	.....	

(a) *Widow.*—Mrs Emilia Mary Manderson, care of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Co., 33, Great St. Helens—London. Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel.*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 4th June 1877.

No. 268.—In modification of Notification No. 219, dated 14th May 1877, the transfer to British Burmah of Accountants Kader Nath Chatterjee and Pundit Kunhya Lall is cancelled.

Mr. T. R. Edmondson, Accountant, 2nd Grade, on probation, Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, is transferred to British Burmah.

No. 269.—The appointment of Kamta Pershad as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, in Notification No. 218, dated 14th May 1877, is cancelled.

No. 270.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 230 of 17th May 1877, Baboo Ramessur Nath, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, North-Eastern System.

The 5th June 1877.

No. 271.—Lieutenant J. S. Biscoe, Deputy Examiner, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 272.—Mr. J. Cameron, Accountant, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), Rajpootana State Railway, is permanently promoted to that grade, with effect from the 14th May 1877.

No. 273.—The undermentioned changes are ordered in the postings of superior Officers of the Accounts Branch:—

Mr. I. S. Hubbard, Assistant Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to be Assistant Examiner, Telegraph Accounts.

Mr. F. E. Godfrey, Deputy Examiner (temporary rank), Central Provinces, temporarily attached to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

The 7th June 1877.

No. 274.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 259, dated 30th May 1877, regarding Mr. Linden, omit the words "with effect from 1st January 1875."

No. 275.—The following promotions are made in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Mr. C. Cheyne, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary 1st Grade), to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, *permanent*, from 9th February 1877, *vice* Major R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., promoted.

Major J. G. Lindsay, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, *temporary*, from 11th May 1877, *vice* Major C. H. Luard, R.E., on furlough.

The 8th June 1877.

No. 276.—Mr. H. Buchan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Hyderabad, is transferred to Mysore.

No. 277.—Mr. W. Palmer, Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is granted furlough for fourteen months under section 12, and subsidiary leave for thirty days under section 24 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th July 1877, or such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

No. 278.—The following changes are ordered in the postings of officers of the Superior Account Establishment, consequent on the approaching departure on furlough of Mr. W. Palmer, Examiner of Telegraph Accounts:—

Mr. P. Phillips, Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajpootana State Railway, to be Examiner of Telegraph Accounts in temporary succession to Mr. Palmer.

Captain J. Grierson, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Oudh, to be Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajpootana State Railway.

No. 279.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following *temporary* promotions in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	Present grade.			Grade to which promoted.			With effect from		
							1876.		
Blood, B. W. ...	Exe.	Engr.	4th	Exe.	Engr.	3rd	April	20	*Vice* Mr. G. R. Clark, promoted.
Addis, H. B. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	20	
McCudden, E. G. J. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	20	
Downing, Major A. E., *B.I.*	Exe.	"	3rd	Exe.	"	2nd	"	20	*Vice* Mr. J. W. Buyers, on furlough.
Swappe, C. ...	"	"	4th	"	"	3rd	"	20	
Floyd, W. C. L. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	20	
Mehtab Chunder Mullick...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	20	
Lloyd, J. A. D. ...	"	"	1st	Exe.	"	4th	May	17	*Vice* Mr. W. C. Hennessey on furlough.
Peel, W. deW. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	17	
Croudace, C. H. ...	Exe.	"	4th	Exe.	"	3rd	June	1	*Vice* Captain C. E. Shepherd, on furlough.
Chalmers, J. B. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	1	
Baxter, B. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	1	
Bagley, F. R. ...	"	"	2nd	"	"	1st	"	30	*Vice* Mr. W. A. Bell, on furlough.
Campion, J. M. ...	"	"	1st	Exe.	"	4th	August	15	*Vice* Mr. T. W. Miles, temporarily transferred to Foreign Department.
Bagley, F. R. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	15	
Taylor, W. B. ...	Exe.	"	4th	Exe.	"	3rd	September	16	*Vice* Mr. W. Quarry, deceased.
Birkenshaw, J. F. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	16	
Braham, F. S. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	16	
Sedgwick, Captain W., *R.E.*	Exe.	"	4th	Exe.	"	3rd	October	8	*Vice* Mr. W. B Taylor, on furlough.
Wiseman, W. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	8	
Wynne, T. R. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	8	
Bagley, F. R. ...	"	"	2nd	"	"	1st	November	17	*Vice* Mr W. K. Stent, promoted.
Luff, J. M. ...	Exe.	"	2nd	Exe.	"	1st	"	23	*Vice* Mr. J. L. Gallott, on furlough.
Downing, Major A. E, *B.I.*	"	"	3rd	"	"	2nd	"	23	
Croudace, C. H. ...	"	"	4th	"	"	3rd	"	23	
Campion, J. M. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	23	
Braham, F. S. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	23	
Braham, F. S. ...	"	"	2nd	"	"	1st	December	1	*Vice* Lieutenant H S. F. Haynes, R. E., on furlough.
Croudace, C. H. ...	Exe.	"	4th	Exe.	"	3rd	"	1	*Vice* Mr. J. R. Bell, promoted.
Campion, J. M. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	1	
Wynne, T. R. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	1	
Downing, Major A. E., *B.I.*	Exe.	"	3rd	Exe.	"	2nd	"	19	*Vice* Mr. T. B. Walker, on furlough.
Croudace, C. H. ...	"	"	4th	"	"	3rd	"	19	
Campion, J. M. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	19	
Wynne, T. R. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	19	
Engledue, Captain W. J., *R.E.*	Exe.	"	3rd	Exe.	"	2nd	"	26	*Vice* Mr. S. deV H. Alexander, on furlough.
Cloëtte, H. N. C. ...	"	"	4th	"	"	3rd	"	26	
Gilchrist, W. G. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	26	

Consequent on the return of Lieutenant C. C. C. Barlow, *R. E.*, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, from furlough on the 31st July 1876—

Mr. F. R. Bagley,

reverted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

Consequent on the return of Mr. E. J. Moore, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, from furlough on 11th October 1876, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades:—

Wiseman, W., to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.

Wynne, T. R., to " " 2nd "

Consequent on the return of Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, from furlough on 27th October 1877, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades:—

Birkenshaw, J. F. to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.

Braham, F. S. to " " 2nd "

Consequent on the return of Mr. J. W. Buyers, Executive Engineer 2nd grade, from furlough on 6th November 1876, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades :—

Downing, Major A. E., *B. I.*,	to	Executive	Engineer,	3rd grade.
Croudace, C. H.,	to	„	„	4th „
Campion, J. M.,	to	Assistant	„	1st „
Bagley, F. R.,	to	„	„	2nd „

Consequent on the return of Captain G. F. O. Boughey, *R. E.*, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, from furlough on 25th November 1876, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades :—

Croudace, C. H.,	to	Executive	Engineer,	4th grade.
Campion, J. M.,	to	Assistant	„	1st „
Braham, F. S.,	to	„	„	2nd „

Consequent on the return of Mr. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, from furlough on 18th December 1876, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades :—

Downing, Major A. E., *B. I.*,	to	Executive	Engineer,	3rd grade.
Croudace, C. H.,	to	„	„	4th „
Campion, J. M.,	to	Assistant	„	1st „
Wynne, T. R.,	to	„	„	2nd „

Consequent on the return of Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, from furlough on the 30th December 1876, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades :—

Engledue, Captain W. J., *R. E.*,	to	Executive	Engineer,	3rd grade.
Cloëtte, H. N. C.	to	„	„	4th „
Gilchrist, W. G.	to	Assistant	„	1st „

No. 280.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 252, dated 25th May 1877, Mr. F. Morrison was relieved of his duties of Deputy Examiner of Accounts in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the afternoon of the 22nd May 1877.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1877. Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th June 1877.

The Honorable the Chief Justice, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, appointed Mr. Spirly Tremearne to officiate as Chief Clerk of the Court for fifteen days, from the 23rd of April, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. T. Davis.

The following Rule, passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is published for general information :—

Whereas the following persons, namely—

The Conservator of Forests, Bengal,
Inspector General of Registration, Bengal,
Inspectors of Registration,
District Registrar of Calcutta,
Inspector General of Police, Bengal,
Deputy Inspectors General of Police,
Protector of Emigrants,
Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,

have been exempted from serving on Juries by His Excellency the Governor General in Council under the provisions of Section 42 of "The High Courts' Procedure Act, 1875 :" And whereas it is deemed desirable that the following persons in the employ of the Port and Bridge Commissioners, namely—

Assistant Harbour Masters,
Engineers in charge of all vessels afloat,
Engineers in particular charge of the Workshops and Hydraulic Engine Rooms,
Crane Drivers,
Engineers in charge of the Hooghly Bridge,
Carpenters and Watchmen on duty on the Bridge,

should be also exempted from service on Juries; It is ordered that the names of the persons so exempted by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and the names of the said persons in the employ of the Port and Bridge Commissioners, be inserted in the list of persons exempted from liability to serve on Juries appended to Rule 4 of the Jury Rules which came into effect on the first day of March 1876. Dated this 31st day of May 1877.

RICHARD GARTH.
LOUIS JACKSON.
A. G. MACPHERSON.
W. AINSLIE.
E. G. BIRCH.
R. C. MITTER.
W. F. MACDONELL.
J. SEWELL WHITE.
W. PITT-KENNEDY.
H. T. PRINSEP.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th June 1877.

No. 331.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s.* 8½*d.* per rupee. Schedule 15 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

W. WATERFIELD,
Off'g. Comptroller General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st May 1877.

No. 4.—Mr. A. E. Reade, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for six months, under Section 12, and subsidiary leave for four days under Section 24 of the Civil

Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th May 1877.

D. G. ROBINSON, *Col., R.E.,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st June 1877.

Mr. W. H. Lilley, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, attached to No. 5 Bhopal and Malwa Topographical Survey, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Supplement F, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 17th May 1877.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th June 1877.

No. 19.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. George Edwin Parker, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, for three months, from the 1st instant, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 6th June 1877.

No. 20.—Mr. Paul Agabeg Peters, Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, availed himself on the 1st instant of the leave of absence for two months granted in Notification No. 18, dated 28th ultimo.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 31st May 1877.

No. 698.—Lieutenant H. E. Ravenshaw, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

F. H. MAITLAND,
2nd Asstt., Agent to the Govr. Genl.,
for Central India,
In charge of Residency.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 1st June 1877.

No. $\frac{1509}{1112}$*G.*—Dr. L. D. Spencer, Surgeon of the Eastern States Agency, has been granted on return from furlough subsidiary leave from the 3rd to the 13th November 1876, both days inclusive.

By Order,
H. M. DURAND,
1st Asstt., Agent to the Govr. Genl.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 31st May 1877.

No. 6.—Mr. Mahomed Yasseen Khan, Attaché, has been granted privilege leave for ten days, with effect from such date as he may have availed himself of it.

C. B. EUAN SMITH, *Captain,*
1st Asstt. Resident.

The 31st May 1877.

No. 31.—Mr. W. B. Jones, C.S., Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, having proceeded to Simla on duty by order of the Government of India, Major J. G. Bell, Judicial Commissioner, will officiate as Commissioner, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Jones, or until further orders.

The 1st June 1877.

No. 32.—Mr. G. F. Prevost, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Southern Division, Berar, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 13th June 1877, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st May 1877.

No. 59.—Mr. J. Ellis, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, returned on the forenoon of 18th May 1877 from the twelve months' furlough granted to him in Inspector General's Notification No. 10, dated 13th February 1877. The unexpired portion of his furlough, *viz.*, six months and twenty-two days, is hereby cancelled.

No. 60.—Barrack Sergeant C. Roberts, Darjeeling Division, Military Works, is granted leave on private affairs for three months, with effect from 1st April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may have been able to avail himself of the same.

The 1st June 1877.

No. 61.—Mr. W. Hart, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, to that of the Executive Engineer, Peshawur Water Works Division, Military Works.

The 4th June 1877.

No. 62.—Mr. W. Browne, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Peshawur Division, Military Works, was granted leave on medical certificate for five months and thirteen days from 14th December 1876.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Lahore Division.

Lahore, the 2nd June 1877.

No. 17.—Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to this Division of Superintendence, is posted to the Lahore Executive Division of Military Works, which he joined on the 22nd May in the afternoon.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Lahore Divn., Mily. Works.

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 22nd May 1877.

No. 32.—Pundit Dabee Pershad, Accountant, Bareilly Division, Military Works, returned on the forenoon of the 12th instant from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 56 of 6th December 1876.

The 31st May 1877.

No. 33.—Barrack Sergeant I. Clarke joined the Meerut Executive Division on the forenoon of the 7th instant.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Supdce., Mily. Works.

Rawal Pindi Division.

Rawal Pindi, the 28th May 1877.

No. 1061.—Lieutenant Campbell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Peshawur to the Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Rawal Pindi Divn., Mily. Works.

Sirhind Division of Superintendence.

Umballa, the 30th May 1877.

No. 11.—Mr. F. C. Murray, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Jullundur Division, Military Works, is granted two months' privilege leave from the 5th June 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 31st May 1877.

With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 166, dated 4th April 1877, Captain G. F. O. Boughey, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported himself at Lucknow on the afternoon of the 23rd May 1877.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Consltg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st May 1877.

No. 91.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 254, dated 28th May 1877, Mr. R. E. Wright, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Indus Valley Railway.

No. 92.—Sheik Edoo, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 1st April 1877 from the open to the unopen line, Punjab Northern Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.
Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th June 1877.

No. 2.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 260 of the 31st May 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bonus, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over, and Mr. H. Bell, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), received charge of the Sindia Railway on the afternoon of the 17th May 1877.

No. 3.—Mr. T. S. Brown, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Western Rajputana to the Rajputana Railway.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director of State Railways.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 5th June 1877.

No. 42.—Mr. George Hawkes, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Southern Division, availed himself of the 42 days' privilege leave granted in Notification No. 35 of 1877 on the afternoon of the 29th May, making over charge of the Division to Mr. J. P. Devine, Store-keeper, Northern Division, on the same date.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 31st May 1877.

No. 31.—Mr. H. C. Woods, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Barnagar Division, is granted privilege leave for two months and eleven days from 1st June 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawal Pindi, the 2nd June 1877.

No. 64.—Mr. W. Harvie, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State six months' leave on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him by Notification No. 38 of 1876.

No. 65.—Lala Mungul Sain, Accountant (temporary), 1st Grade, is allowed forty days' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th May 1877.

No. 66.—Under instructions from the Director of State Railways, transferring Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Indus Valley State Railway, this officer was relieved of his duties on this Railway on the forenoon of the 24th May 1877, making over charge on that date of the Soan Division to Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 67.—Mr. P. T. Large, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, availed himself of the furlough granted to him by Director of State Railways' Notification No. 34, dated 16th February 1877, on the 1st April 1877.

No. 68.—Mr. T. Lawson, Temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Indus to the Soan Division. He left the former on the forenoon of the 25th May 1877, and joined the latter Division on the same date.

JOSEPH BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 30th May 1877.

No. 25.—Mr. J. O'Connor, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and five days from the 29th May 1877.

No. 26.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 219, dated the 14th instant, Mr. S. Kiddle, Accountant, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, on the afternoon of the 22nd idem.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Offg. Manager.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 26th May 1877.

No. 106.—Mr. J. C. Porter, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred to this line in Director of State Railways' Notification No. 87, dated 14th May 1877, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Upper Scinde District.

No. 107.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 120, dated 15th March 1877, Sergeant J. Adamson, Overseer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 24th April 1877.

The 29th May 1877.

No. 109.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 59 of 29th March 1877, Mr. J. H. DeRinzy, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 27th March 1877.

No. 110.—This Office Notification No. 42 of 8th March 1877, granting subsidiary leave to Mr. J. Mackenzie, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is cancelled.

No. 111.—Mr. J. Mackenzie, Supervisor, 1st Grade, has been transferred from the Mooltan to the Upper Scinde District.

The 30th May 1877.

No. 112.—Mr. J. C. Davidson, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Upper Scinde District, is granted three months' privilege leave from 15th June 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 113.—Mr. W. Wiseman, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Lower Scinde to the Mooltan District.

No. 114.—Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Upper Scinde District.

The 31st May 1877.

No. 116.—The following posting and transfer have been made by Superintending Engineers :—

Corporal J. Martin, Overseer, 1st Grade, to the Khanpur Division.

Mr. R. Sivewright, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Office of Superintending Engineer, Lower Scinde District, to the Sehwan Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 7th June 1877 ... Rs. 54,67,099-8-10

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
8th June 1877.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for Rupees. On General Treasury.	Certificates issued for Rupees. On Currency Department.	Balance of Bullion. Under Assay.	Balance of Bullion. Assayed.	Balance of Bullion. Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
May 28	13,25,535	...	..	13,25,535	54,82,776	...
" 29	3,32,219	...	...	16,57,754	53,83,217	..
" 30	1,122	...	...	16,58,876	51,78,189	.
" 31	...	...	...	16,58,876	49,75,847	...
June 1	..	.	...	16,58,876	48,75,782	..
" 2	Holiday.					

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 4th June 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st May 1877.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25	of 1828-29	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872			10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 15th May 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	30,49,000	1,55,71,000	1,10,63,900	1,65,85,000	40,13,600	2,97,000	3,01,32,300	82,800	4,35,18,400	21,70,000	32,94,000	13,13,22,625
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st May 1877 ...	...	...	..	...	...	20,000	...		..		...	...	5,900	...	...	25,800
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st May 1877 ..	...	.	..	...	.	6,500	..	26,000	...	.	14,000	...	...	...	...	46,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st May 1877 ...	...	..	..	...	6,000	16,900	14,000	43,400	...	...	5,000	...	500	...	2,000	87,900
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	30,55,000	1,56,14,400	1,10,77,900	1,66,54,400	40,13,600	2,97,000	3,01,51,300	82,800	4,35,24,700	21,70,000	32,96,000	13,14,83,725
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	..	...		...	15,500	14,000	12,100	..	..	1,000		500	...	2,000	45,100
Balance on 31st May 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	30,55,000	1,55,98,900	1,10,63,900	1,66,42,300	40,13,600	2,97,000	3,01,50,300	82,800	4,35,24,200	21,70,000	32,94,000	13,14,37,625

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Mar. 1877, enfaced from India, 2,445 lacs; re-transferred from London, 2,477 lacs
" 1st April " to 15th April " " " 13 " " " 5 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " 8 " " " "
" 1st May " to 15th May " " " 3 " " " 7 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 1 " " " ..
2,470 lacs 2,489 lacs
2,470 "
Balance against London ... 19 lacs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 5th June 1877.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th June 1877.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid-up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		16,70,574	2	5
	Rs. A. P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	75,47,933 8 5			
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,38,97,000 2 10	2,14,44,933	11	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		1,68,12,084	8	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.		2,31,573	6	5
Sundries		13,28,017	0	0
TOTAL ...		6,14,87,182	12	3

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...		1,01,48,315	8	9
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		45,96,079	5	5
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		45,58,142	8	10
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches		2,01,57,145	12	1
Balances with other Banks ...		9,31,060	14	4
Bullion		4,45,067	10	0
Dead Stock		10,21,195	1	8
Stamps		9,611	10	11
Sundries		1,74,023	11	7
		4,20,40,642	3	7
	Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office...	92,50,700 13 11			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,01,95,839 10 9	1,94,46,540	8	8
TOTAL ...		6,14,87,182	12	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 7th June 1877.*

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
9	D 5—94728		20	A. H. Macpherson, Esq., Jalandhar.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

22	D 7—34071		100	Abdoorrahman Khan, Mooradabad.
23	D 11—19611		10	Gunda Mull, Gujranwalla.
12	D 11—28839 „ —28836	wrongly joined.	10	Seth Ram Chunder, Indore.
13	D 11—42384 „ —42385	ditto	10	Bahadoor Khan, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 31st May 1877.*

T. H. S. BIDDULPH, *Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant
J 10—06811	100	Acting Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras.
J 10—04627	100	A. R. Lilley, Esq., Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., Hassan, Mysore.

CALICUT.—Paper Currency Office; *The 28th May 1877.*

P. A. COLE, *Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.*

Coconada Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
I 10—17053	10	Mr. F. H. Bowden of Dumagudim.
„ —17223	10	
„ —17318	10	
I 5—21486	10	
I 4—14081	20	
„ —06716	50	
„ —09190	50	
I 6—12390	10	A. Jeyaram Naidú, Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras.
I 5—17453	20	M. Jaganatha Chetty of Madras.

COCONADA,—Paper Currency Office; *The 29th May 1877.*

H. RICHARDSON, *Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
103	L 72—65688	10	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Oudh.
104	L 91—85964	20	Mrs. W. G. Fox.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
54	L 80—71988 " —71989	20	Nandiswor Phocken.
55	L 24—52941 L 17—72813	5	Babu Woodub Chandra Roy.
56	L 17—04210 L 16—81208	5	Babu Rambromho Dey.
59	L 80—79497 " —79499	20	Babu Mohiny Mohun Ghose.
60	L 42—78986 " —78987	10	Babu Shoshibhusan Ganguly.
61	L 72—43416 " —43419	10	Babu Madhub Chandra Gupta.
88	L 74—12427	10	Babu Issur Chandra Ghose.
89	L 86—11331	10	Lt. G. A. Money.
90	L 86—93273	10	Babu Mohindra Lal Das.
91	L 79—33468 " —33467	20 20	Revd. J. F. Fasting.
92	L 75—25368	10	Mrs. M. Hunter.
93	L 91—47139 " —74989 L 90—74272 L 80—99616	20 20 20 20	Babu Ram Kali Bhuttacharjee.
94	L 81—73330	50	Shaik Elae Bux.
95	L 90—10489	20	Babu Bidhu Bhusan Chakravarti.
96	L 26—28908	5	Private W. Hodder.
97	L 4—31309	10	Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee Guzdar.
98	L 53—76540	1,000	Meahjan.
99	L 80—91800 L 89—74053	20 20	Hassam Ismael.
100	L 15—43025	5	Babu Rossick Kristo Roy.
101	L 41—68778	10	Haffez Ameenooddeen.
3373	A 21—52786	10	Babu Chunder Mohun Dutt.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 8th June 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
W25	M 21—20283 M 22—36614 C 99—61754	10 20 20	The Collector of Surat.
W36	M 4—61658	5	Mr. J. Edwards, Sholapur.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.			Rs.	
H83	M 17—79814		10	Mr. Bhugat Sing, Teacher, Soonsing, Tehseel Kasoor, Lahore.
H84	M 25—10644 M 23—63690 " —63691		100 50 50	Lieutenant J. S. Frith, R.A., A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
M48	M 2—22093 " —22094	wrongly joined.	5	Abdool Cadur Samusjee, Sootarchale, Bombay.
M49	" —16755 M 3—06943	ditto	5	Ebrahim Suleman, Old Cloth Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 5th June 1877.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
33	B 42—61526		20	Mr. C. H. Travers, Cuddapah.
34	B 43—92188 " —92189		50 50	Karunnay Ramiah, Nursipoor.
35	B 52—61365		10	P. Ragavooloo Chetty, Madras.
36	B 40—27056		5	Nattay Ramanuja Chariar, Arcot.
37	B 52—66289		10	Mr. A. W. C. Gordon, Madras.
38	B 50—26316		100	Khoda Bux, Agra.
39	B 52—62872		10	Ponarungum, Madras.
210	B 32—23386 B 44—04581		50 100	Cawmy Chetty Chinna Condiah, Madras.
17	B 50—23084 J 3—95503	wrongly joined.	100	R. Vamana Kini, Calicut.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 28th May 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 7—84574	10	Mr. Jemsedjee Framjee, Head Master, Virbaiji School, Kurrachee.
„ —89479	10	

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 30th May 1877.*

W. A. INGLE,
Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
32	E 7—41600	5	Narain Sing, Bhukker *viâ* Dera Ismail Khan.
33	E 15—03005	50	G. A. Price, Esq., 4, Mirzapore Lane, Calcutta.
34	E 7—98545	5	The Post Master General, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
13	A 18—68415	10	Ram Sahai and Doongarmal, Bankers, Amritsar.
	„ —68414		
24	E 12—22516	20	Ramadar Chowdry, through the Officer Commanding 6th Punjab Infantry, Edwardesabad.
	„ —22519		
22	E 10—35272	10	Heera Lal and Hurnarain, Merchants, Peshawar.
	„ —44962		
58	E 6—12758	10	Mohammad Abdul Rahman, Supdt. of Roads, Dharumsalla.
28	E 4—44593	50	Sagmal Mahasvari, Goalpara, Assam.
57	A 23—28687	50	Nasurwanji and Framji, Calcutta.
77	E 5—35715	20	Major F. W. Dunn, through Messrs. Norton & Co., Merchants. Kusowli.
	E 4—36188	50	
	„ —37084	50	

LAHORE.—Paper Currency Office; *The 1st June 1877*

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th June 1877.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 10th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *India*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 11th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Hydaspes*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 11th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 12th June 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 11th June 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 15th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Baghdad* (mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be sent by this opportunity), will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 15th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *A. Apcar* and *Venice*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 16th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 8th June 1877.

Arakiel, A. Z. T.	Mackintosh, D. S.
Aviet, M. J.	Macnaughton, Messrs J. H.
Barlow, Nelson.	Mahony, H.
Bartlett, W. H.	Manual and Co., Messrs
Batson, J.	Martyrose, T.
Behrends and Wallade, Messrs.	Mayne, G. O
	Mills, T. W.
Bernard, J.	Mitchell, T. W.
Bose, E. N.	Morgan, Edward.
Broughton G.	Nederhain, Capt. J
Brown, Dr. J.	Newman, J. B.
Collier, Mrs.	Nelthropp, T. H.
Cunningham, W. B.	Owens, John.
Daniell, C.	Paul, A. M.
Davies, L. W.	Peepin, A.
Ditmas, J.	Percy, Hugh L. H
Dumaine, C. J.	Petnie, Mr.
DeMoullynes, F.	Phillips, H.
Eastman & Co.	Pillay, M. A.
Gardener, Miss.	Pybus, E. W.
Gilmore, J. T.	Richard, Mrs. Chas.
Gordon, Col. W. R.	Richards, Thos. C.
Gordon, Jas.	Robinson, J.
Gream, Major.	Ruchwaldie, H.
Haggard, F. W.	Scott, Jas.
Hickey, E.	Seymour, A. V.
Hinton, E. V.	Shead, J.
Holman, D.	Siret, J. V.
Jackson, Mrs. H. W.	Sutherland, J.
Jewett, C. S.	Templeton, R.
Kainworth, Mrs. T. P.	Thomas, H., & Co.
Kati Doss Soory.	Thomas, T. L.
Keer, Mrs. Geo.	Thompson, E. L.
Kentish, A. P.	Whyte, Miss A. J. J
MacDonald, Ronald.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Abbott, Capt.	Blundell, H. S.
Ameer Ally.	Burrows, H.
Anderson, R. T.	Buzlool Hossein.
Andrew, E. S.	Caddy, D. G.
Arthur, Geo.	Clarkson, Mr.
Atkinson, H. M.	District Supdt. of Police.
Baker, W.	Donnelly, Mrs. E.
Banerjee, S.	Eaton, Mrs. G. W.
Battye, Major H. D.	Elderton, Mrs.
Blundell, C. E.	Emilie, Melle.

Ewing, Geo.	Nichols, W. J.
Falmon, B.	Pillot, Monsieur Eugene.
Gibson, Jas. H.	Rayner, Thomas.
Gladwell, T.	Rein, G.
Gray, William.	Rowcliff, R. H.
Hartley, Charles.	Sheilman, Mr.
Howard, Jas. R.	Shepperd, Capt. J. T.
Hudson, Thos.	Stevens, J. B.
Hughes, J. W.	Smithers, H.
Illis, John.	Thomas, S. B.
Jackson, J. W.	Watson, J. B.
Jenkinson, Mrs.	White, H. H.
Lomas, Geo.	Williams, Mrs.
Mackenzie, Hector.	Wood, R. B.
MacWilliam, Miss.	Young, Capt. Alex.
Meyer, H. G.	Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Beale, W.	Caddy, D.

Registered Letters.

Backman, A.	Mathews, Mrs. H. W.
Cosing, H.	McNeil, Mackintosh and Co.
Fagan, L. S.	Trotter, W. H.
Francis, Marples.	Waite, Capt. A.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without Postage.	With Postage.
For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 40
„ MADRAS SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ ALLAHABAD SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
Complete set	„ 45	„ 50

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following:—

For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 3	8
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Vol. II. Nadiya and Jessore.
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Price—bound copies	... Rs.	45	0	0
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows :—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs.	2	10	0	per cubic foot.
22 „	@	„	2	12	0	„
23 „	@	„	2	14	0	„
24 „	@	„	3	0	0	„

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs.	2	8	0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „	@	„	2	4	0	„
under 7 „	@	„	2	0	0	„

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,

Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

Lost at Sealkot Cantonment, on or about the 11th instant, a 4½ per cent. Government Promissory Note, No. $\frac{033431}{006398}$ of 1872, for Rs. 500.

TAKURDOSS BUGBANDOSS,

Bankers, Sealkot Cantonment

SEALKOT,
23rd April 1877.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the thirty-first May 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XI OF 1877.

An Act to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the admission of European Military Lunatics into Asylums, and to amend the law now in force with regard to the admission thereto of Native Military Lunatics; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the "Military Lunatics Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Native Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act XXI of 1872.

2. Act XXI of 1872 (*to facilitate the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums*) shall be repealed.

Procedure in respect of European officer or soldier declared lunatic.

3. Whenever any European officer, Warrant-officer, Non-commissioned officer, soldier or other person subject to the provisions of the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters for the time being in force has been declared a lunatic, in accordance with the provisions of the military regulations of the Presidency to which he belongs, and has been ordered to be forwarded to any one of the Presidency-towns, and it appears to one of the Surgeons General, either of the British Forces or of the Indian Medical Service, according to the Presidency and the service to which the said lunatic belongs, that it is inexpedient that he should be removed to England, or that he should be detained in military custody until he can be conveniently sent to England, such Surgeon General may, if he think fit, make an order under his hand for the reception of the said lunatic into the Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipur, Madras or Bombay, or such other Lunatic Asylum as may be duly authorized for the purpose by the Governor General in Council;

and the officer in charge of such asylum shall receive the lunatic in the asylum, and detain him therein until he is discharged therefrom, in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being, or until the Surgeon General applies for his transfer to the military authorities in view to his removal to England.

Report in case of Native officer or soldier appearing to be insane.

4. Whenever any Native officer, Non-commissioned officer or soldier appears to be insane, the officer commanding the regiment or detachment to which he belongs shall report the case to the general officer commanding the division or district or force in which such regiment or detachment is serving.

Examination of Native by committee.

5. Such general officer shall thereupon cause the said Native to be examined by a committee composed of at least two medical officers, or (if this be impracticable) by a regimental committee comprising the officer in command of the wing or squadron to which the Native belongs and the medical officer in charge of the corps or detachment of which such wing or squadron forms part.

Procedure on Native being found by committee to be insane.

6. If the said committee or regimental committee (as the case may be) are satisfied that the Native is insane, the officer commanding the division or district or force may, if he thinks fit, make an order under his hand for the reception of the said Native into a Lunatic Asylum, and shall then send him thither under military escort; and the officer in charge of such asylum shall receive the Native into the asylum and detain him therein until he is discharged therefrom in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being.

Procedure for discharge of European or Native military lunatic.

7. Whenever it appears to the officer in charge of a Lunatic Asylum that the discharge of a military lunatic, whether European or Native, is necessary either on account of his recovery, or for any other purpose, such person shall be brought before the visitors of the asylum, and on the visitors recording their opinion that the discharge should be made, the general officer commanding the division, district or force, or other officer authorized to order the admission of military lunatics into asylums, shall forthwith direct him to be discharged, and such discharge shall take place in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being.

Payment of expenses of lunatic.

8. The Paymaster of the military circle within which any such asylum is situate shall pay to the officer in charge of such asylum the expense of the lodging, maintenance, clothing and medicine of every lunatic, whether European or Native, received and detained under this Act.

Legalization of past receptions in asylum.

9. All military lunatics heretofore received into Lunatic Asylums shall be deemed to have been so received in accordance with law.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 23. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1877. Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XIV OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 8th April 1876.	For week ending 7th April 1877.	Total from 1st January to 8th April 1876.	Total from 1st January to 7th April 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th May 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,58,458	7,68,392	92,30,265	1,12,40,336	20,10,071	...
5th ditto ..	Ditto, Jabalpur...	53,527	90,880	6,91,445	13,84,049	6,92,604	...
5th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	48,629	53,154	7,89,642	8,95,696	1,06,054	...
28th Apl. 1877	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,00,438	73,977	9,80,937	11,61,478	1,80,541	...
5th May 1877	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,75,169	2,60,441	23,70,401	27,62,934	3,92,533	...
28th Apl. 1877	Madras ...	1,11,476	1,99,209	16,74,002	26,30,316	9,56,314	...
28th ditto ..	South Indian ...	33,749	62,241	4,70,068	7,10,234	2,40,166	...
5th May 1877	Great Indian Peninsula	6,46,274	8,00,774	76,00,004	1,01,65,805	25,65,801	...
5th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,12,069	2,22,784	21,32,893	23,61,692	2,28,799	...
	TOTAL ...	20,39,789	25,31,852	2,59,39,657	3,33,12,540	73,72,883	...
	State.						
12th May 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,200	2,382	30,276	30,195	...	81
12th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,050	1,584	24,482	23,735	..	747
5th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	48,597	48,596	7,17,195	7,91,698	74,503	...
5th ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,670	6,237	1,06,356	90,372	..	15,984
14th Apl. 1877	Khamgaon ...	2,078	1,943	19,174	22,946	3,772	...
14th ditto ..	Amraoti ...	2,202	2,730	28,959	33,582	4,623	...
14th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	881	1,210	9,754	16,289	6,535	...
14th ditto ...	Nizam' ...	9,144	14,045	1,28,356	2,07,898	79,542	...
28th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	2,678	5,239	31,879	62,291	30,412	...
21st ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	6,033	17,123	94,306	1,55,151	60,845	...
5th May 1877	Neemuch ...	...	961	...	16,219	16,219	...
	TOTAL ...	81,528	1,02,050	11,90,737	14,50,376	2,59,639	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,21,317	26,33,902	2,71,30,394	3,47,62,916	76,32,522	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 6th JUNE 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice ...	...	...	85 014	4,63,398	7,570	41,042	...	...	92,584	5,04,440
" Paddy ...	...	...	438	1,495	2,519	8,600	...	...	2,957	10,095
" Other Grains ...	...	...	17.778	94,259	3,443	20,880	...	...	21,221	1,15,139
Bimlipatam—Rice ...	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	3	10
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice ...	...	...	35,440	1,97,722	402	2,470	...	...	35,842	2,00,192
" Paddy ...	...	...	7,622	23,423	2,612	8,920	...	...	10,234	32,343
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice ...	1,615	8,824	63,672	3,47,439	...	...	...	...	65,287	3,56,263
" Paddy ...	...	...	850	3,400	...	...	...	...	850	3,400
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	234	39	234
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry—Rice ...	...	...	615	3,360	...	...	...	...	615	3,360
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	1,068	145	1,068

Calicut—Rice ...	...	...	46,232	2,68,370	...	...	..	...	46 232	2,68,370
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	9,441	51,155	...	...	...	...	6,380	34,321	15,821	85,476
Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	.	...	...	...	915	5,000	915	5,000
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	526	3,434	526	3,434
Mangalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice ...	1,615	8,824	230,976	12,80,299	7,972	43,512	954	5,234	241,517	13,37,869
" Paddy ...	..	...	8,910	28,318	5,131	17,520	...	...	14,041	45,838
" Other Grains ...	9,441	51,155	17,778	94,259	3,443	20,880	7,051	38,823	37,713	2,05,117
TOTAL ...	11,056	59,979	257,664	14,02,876	16,546	81,912	8,005	44,057	293,271	15,88,824
Imports in previous week ...								Rice ...	192,921	10,23,017
								Paddy ...	44,435	1,60,758
								Other Grains ...	47,928	2,51,075
								TOTAL ...	285 284	14,34,850

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 6th JUNE 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.*		Kyoukphyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	122,363	4,83,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122,363	4,83,229	5,053	14,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,053	14,518
„ Paddy ...	293	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	600	8,683	21,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,683	21,658
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	88,813	3,49,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,813	3,49,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	23,364	60,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,364	60,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin ...	85,702	3,29,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,702	3,29,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	5,280	12,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,280	12,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,711	53,763	19,711	53,763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	6,474	25,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,474	25,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	332,289	12,60,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,711	53,763	352,000	13,14,285	13,736	36,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,736	36,176
Exports in previous week ...											144,332	5,57,822	Exports in previous week ...										26,659	75,094

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

By the Madras Railways, during the week ending 26th May 1877.

FORWARDED	To										
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Codoor and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	TOTAL.
By the Madras Railway—	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
From Madras	740	2,877	540	98	...	81	1,252	322	977	286	7,173
„ Beypore	...	423	491	1,677	143	...	...	...	...	...	2,734
„ Raichore	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	202	1,700	1,736	3,672
„ Other Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	647
By the South Indian Railway—											
From Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
„ Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,370
„ Tanjore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,006
„ Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,314
„ Other Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,731

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 15,535.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 2nd June 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	341
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations	4,994
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore	*
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	*
TOTAL TONS ...	5,335
TOTAL FOR PREVIOUS WEEK, TONS ...	7,984

No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam ...	11 8	11 8	17 7	..	...	...	11 3	11 3	17 8	14 7	16 2	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 2	10 2	10 2	13 6	16 2	16 2	25 9	15 8	15 8	23 8
	Godavery ..	12 6	12 0	14 2	...	...	...	8 9	10 4	21 8	10 0	11 0	23 0	12 7	14 4	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	6 4	6 8	15 8	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	19 4	9 0	9 1	20 4	11 4	11 4	21 8	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	6 3	6 3	14 4	...	...		7 2	7 9	14 8	...	8 5	16 0	10 1	10 8	26 9		...	...
	Cuddapah ...	7 3	7 7	11 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 7	7 9	8 3	11 6	8 7	8 7	23 7	8 3	8 7	20 0
	Bellary ...	7 7	8 6	14 9	...	...	...	6 9	7 6	11 2	7 8	8 4	13 5	8 2	9 0	22 7	7 5	8 5	21 6
	Kurnool ...	5 7	6 3	13 3	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	15 7	6 5	6 5	16 4	7 2	8 2	30 1	6 9	7 5	26 3
	Madras ...	7 7	7 9	11 0	...	...	...	7 2	8 5	11 0	8 9	9 1	11 7	11 2	10 7	17 5	10 2	10 2	17 9
	Chingleput ...	...	..	...	...	...		..	...	12 0	8 7	9 2	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	19 8
	North Arcot ..	5 9	5 9	10 2	...	...	..	6 9	7 5	12 1	7 5	7 9	12 6	8 2	10 0	24 6	7 4	8 2	19 8
	South Arcot ...	4 7	4 7	9 4	...	...	..	9 1	9 1	13 0	9 6	10 1	14 4	...	...	20 2	9 6	10 8	20 0
	Tanjore ...	5 9	5 9	10 3	...	...	...	7 7	8 7	14 5	.	...	...	11 1	12 5	28 4	10 1	10 5	23 6
	Trichinopoly ...	6 6	6 6	9 9	...	...	...	6 8	8 3	14 4	7 2	8 7	14 9	...	...	18 2	8 9	10 8	22 9
	Madura ...	6 2	6 2	11 3	...	...	...	7 6	8 4	13 0	8 6	9 3	13 5	9 7	10 1	...	8 4	9 5	25 0
	Tinnevelly ...	8 0	8 0	6 5	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 5	7 9	8 3	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	17 0
	Coimbatore ...	8 2	8 2	10 7	...	...	...	7 6	7 9	11 3	8 6	8 6	12 2	9 6	10 4	18 8	9 5	10 3	21 5
	Nilgiris ...	5 7	6 4	8 5	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	7 6	7 6	10 0	7 7	7 7	13 9	7 0	7 0	11 2
	Salem ...	5 9	5 9	10 4	...	...	...	7 1	7 4	11 7	7 5	8 3	14 6	8 4	8 4	22 3	7 7	7 7	21 7
	South Canara ...	7 9	8 6	11 2	...	...	...	8 5	8 7	10 7	9 8	10 5	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	8 6	10 1	10 1	...	...	..	9 7	10 1	12 1	10 1	10 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay ...	8 15	9 4	12 4	15 9	16 0	18 0	6 15	6 15	8 7	9 12	9 15	11 13	11 11	12 10	20 0	11 13	12 13	17 3
	Ahmedabad ...	11 8	11 8	17 8	16 0	16 0	28 0	7 12	7 12	7 4	9 0	9 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	12 12	12 12	22 0
	Kaira ...	10 0	11 14	15 4	16 0	17 12	29 1	7 4	8 0	9 7	8 14	10 0	12 5	13 5	16 0	22 14	11 14	13 5	20 0
	Surat ...	10 9	10 9	12 14	8 3	9 4	14 1	7 0	7 0	7 14	8 0	8 0	10 9	12 12	12 5	16 6	13 6	12 14	14 13
	Broach ...	11 6¾	11 13½	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 6	13 5½	13 5¼	17 12	11 13½	12 4¾	16 0
	Tanna ..	8 14	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	7 5	8 1	8 0	9 0	9 10	11 0	10 10	10 14	17 0	10 9	10 9	16 0
	Kolaba ...	9 5	9 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	10 0	10 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	15 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	12 12	13 5	19 6	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	15 0	15 7	29 7	13 12	14 4	23 12
	Násik ...	11 12	12 13	18 10	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	10 3	10 6	11 14	14 0	15 6	28 0	11 13	12 11	19 12
	Ahmednagar ..	10 4	10 4	20 4½	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 3½	8 3	8 3	10 3	11 3	11 11	30 4	11 1	11 11	21 3
	Poona ...	9 3	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	9 13	10 14	21 12	9 12	10 6	17 4
	Sholapur ...	9 1	9 1	19 15	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	12 7	9 7	9 7	13 4	9 1	8 10	27 10	9 10	9 10	24 0
	Kaládgi ...	5 0	5 8	19 2	...	...	...	4 12	..	11 11	5 6	5 6	12 15	5 10	6 2	28 11	...	...	27 [illegible]
	Satara ...	8 0	9 6	14 11	...	...	...	6 13	6 14	9 9	7 14	7 14	11 7	8 0	8 11	18 15	8 6	9 1	16 13
	Belgaum ...	7 8	8 0	16 6	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	13 10	6 12	6 15	14 10	8 0	8 13	19 2	8 2	9 11	19 9
	Dharwar ...	6 2	6 4	20 12	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	13 12	6 2	6 4	17 10	8 4	8 12	25 14	9 0	9 5	26 12
	Ratnágiri ...	7 12	9 1	10 5	...	...	...	7 3	7 14	10 1	9 5	10 1	12 15	8 12	10 0	13 12	9 2	10 6	14 4
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	8 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	14 0
	Panch Máháls (Godhra) ..	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	17 4	17 4	33 0	14 8	14 8	23 0
	Aden ..	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	14 14	14 14	20 5	12 7	12 7	12 7
	Asirgarh ...	12 0	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	29 0	14 8	16 0	28 0
	Baroda ...	9 9	10 2	12 15	11 2	12 0	18 0	8 9	7 12	7 10	10 2	10 0	11 13	15 9	16 0	19 11	12 14	12 14	18 11
	Disa ...	12 14	13 2	17 12	..	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 8	24 0	30 0	22 0	23 0	33 8
	Nimach ...	15 8	15 0	16 12	21 8	21 8	27 0	...	...	..	8 8	9 0	9 8	20 0	22 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Nasirabad ...	22 13¾	22 15	21 12¼	31 14	33 9¼	31 13¼	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	31 14	32 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	26 0
	Rajkot ...	12 12	13 0	15 12	...	...	..	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	20 12	21 0	20 8	...	...	
	Upper Sind Frontier ..	18 0	17 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	31 0	25 0	25 0	33 0
	Karachi ...	10 10	12 13	13 10	18 0	19 10	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 9	20 0	15 0	14 12	16 8
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur ...	15 4	17 12	18 0	21 4	22 14	22 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 14	22 14	20 0	24 8	26 1	27 12
	Thur and Parkur ...	13 5	14 0	17 13	...	...		..	7 0	8 14	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	40 0	21 14	21 8	34 9
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal	Burdwan ...	13 8a	18 0	18 0	40 0	30 0	20 0	18 8	19 4	23 4	19 4	20 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	16 4b	19 0	23 8	32 0	32 0	27 0	24 0	25 0	18 8 to 20 8	27 0	27 0	20 8 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ..	19 0c	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	19 8	21 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	13 0d	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0 to 11 0	16 0	17 0 to 17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	15 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	15 4	16 0	16 0	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	12 8	13 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 8	13 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	..
	24-Pergunnahs ...	13 4e	..	10 10	...	...	..	8 0	8 0	8 4	12 12	13 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea ...	13 10	13 5½	20 0	35 8	35 8	35 8	14 8	14 8	17 4	15 4	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	14 0f	13 5	18 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 8	17 0	19 12	20 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	19 8g	20 0	24 0	35 0	40 0	...	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 14 to 18 seers, barley 35 to 36 seers, best rice 16 to 21-12 seers, common rice 17-12 to 22-10 seers, and gram 20 to 22-8 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 16-8 to 20 seers, barley 22 to 50 seers, best rice 21 to 24 seers, common rice 25 to 29 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram [illegible] to 22-8 seers.

c In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 18 to 25 seers, best rice 26 to 25 seers, common rice 21-8 to 27 seers, and gram 24 to 33 seers.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of May 1877.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
23 4	23 4	41 0	18 3	16 6	26 6	388 8	466 6	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
17 2	17 2	27 3	18 7	18 7	25 7	136 1	136 1	143 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
13 8	16 3	34 5	16 8	16 1	26 8	243 0	243 0	291 6	17 7	17 7	17 7	Godavery ...		
13 7	16 2	32 3	12 6	12 6	27 4	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 4	17 5	17 5	Kistna ...		
10 7	11 4	28 2	9 7	9 7	24 4	129 6	129 6	79 9	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
9 0	9 0	27 0	9 5	9 0	25 8	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
9 2	9 7	21 8	8 1	9 5	21 5	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 2	Bellary ...		
7 7	8 4	23 2	8 2	8 6	25 5	215 8	194 4	241 0	12 9	14 4	14 4	Kurnool ...		
10 5	10 1	19 3	11 8	11 8	20 1	85 0	85 0	91 7	17 1	18 2	18 4	Madras ...		
10 6	11 3	20 5	11 7	11 7	19 5	145 8	145 8	93 3	19 4	19 4	19 4	Chingleput ...		
8 5	9 7	23 9	8 9	8 9	22 7	187 1	187 1	187 1	15 4	16 4	16 4	North Arcot ...		
9 9	11 9	22 3	11 9	11 9	23 3	233 3	233 3	235 7	19 8	19 8	18 4	South Arcot ...		
10 6	12 1	24 9	11 8	11 8	23 6	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 5	17 0	Tanjore ...		
9 2	11 1	24 9	11 2	11 2	25 4	157 9	162 8	157 9	16 2	15 4	15 4	Trichinopoly ...		
9 7	10 5	27 9	12 0	12 5	25 8	119 1	106 9	106 9	18 2	18 7	17 8	Madura ...		
...	...	20 5	12 5	12 5	18 7	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
9 8	9 8	22 2	9 5	9 5	22 3	145 8	145 8	121 5	11 8	11 9	12 4	Coimbatore ...		
8 6	8 6	15 1	7 5	7 0	14 9	121 5	121 5	121 5	9 2	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
8 2	9 0	22 5	8 6	9 1	24 1	151 6	151 6	151 6	14 6	14 6	16 5	Salem ...		
11 4	12 3	18 5	10 1	10 6	17 2	85 0	92 3	85 0	16 1* / 15 4†	16 1 / 15 4	18 4	South Canara ...		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
10 9	11 7	18 2	10 9	11 8	18 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar ...		
11 4	11 9	15 5	12 2	13 11	20 5	68 4	68 4	72 12	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	16 4	16 4	25 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	13 15	16 0	26 11	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	11 6	11 6	17 6	93 7	93 7	100 8	14 13	14 13	14 13	Surat ...		
...	...	...	12 12¾	13 5¼	17 12	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
11 5	11 5	18 0	10 15	10 15	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	13 14	14 13	23 5	112 0	112 0	150 0	14 12	14 4	14 4	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
12 10	13 12	27 10	12 12	13 7	25 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	15 9	15 9	14 3	Násik ...		
...	...	...	10 12	11 7	26 5½	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	13 13	14 1	14 4	Ahmednagar ...		
...	...	...	12 1	12 1	20 11	76 0	76 0	101 0	14 7	15 0	13 6	Poona ...		
...	...	...	10 8	10 0	24 14	106 12	106 12	105 0	14 8	14 4	14 4	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	6 2	6 6	19 9	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	12 0	Kaládgi ...		
...	11 11	...	9 2	10 6	18 3	167 3	167 3	166 7	13 2	14 9	16 0	Satara ...		
9 0	9 13	23 0	8 8	9 13	16 8	150 0	163 5	160 0	16 9	17 8	17 0	Belgaum ...		
9 6	9 8	32 0	8 6	8 14	18 0	100 0	100 0	92 12	17 0	18 8	16 8	Dharwar ..		
11 11	12 6	20 12	10 4	10 15	15 0	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 5	18 5	18 4	Ratnágiri ...		
12 0	12 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar) ..		
30 0	30 0	36 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Panch Máháls (Godhra) ..		
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	60 4	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ..		
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Asirgarh ..		
...	...	...	13 6	14 0	21 6	91 0	91 0	90 0	16 0	16 0	16 5	Baroda .		
...	...	...	18 8	22 0	23 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa .		
...	...	...	22 0	21 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	Nimach .		
...	...	...	38 8½	41 0½	33 4¾	100 0	100 0	100 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	17 0	16 8	17 4	60 0	60 0	60 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Rajkot ...		
...	32 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	Upper Sind Frontier ..		
9 8	9 0	9 0	15 0	16 12	17 0	101 0	110 0	113 8	58 0	54 0	61 0	Karachi ..		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hnidarabad ...		
27 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	22 14	240 0	240 0	240 0	36 4	35 0	32 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	106 12	106 12	120 0	17 8	17 8	19 8	Thur and Parkur ...		
												Western Districts.		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 4	9 0	8 12	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 4 to 24 0	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 10	8 10	8 12	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	17 0	20 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	19 0	21 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	16 0	19 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	15 0	18 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	90 0	85 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	21 5	22 8	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2½	9 2½	9 2½	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 12	23 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	40 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, barley 20 to 31-8 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 14 to 19 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 12-4 seers, barley 22-12 to 26 seers, best rice 7-4 to 9 seers, common rice 12-12 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 18-12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, and gram 13-4 to 23 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 21 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 15 to 21-8 seers, common rice 18 to 29 seers, and gram 30 to 36 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	17 4*h*	15 4	17 0	18 12	14 8	23 0	21 12	20 8	20 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye ...	18 12	15 0 to 21 0	20 10 to 24 6	60 0	48 12	48 12	17 4	16 8 to 18 0	18 0 to 21 0	19 11 to 21 9	21 0 to 24 0	21 0 to 22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	18 0*i*	22 8	19 15	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	18 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	17 0	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	19 0	16 4	18 8	29 0	29 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	17 0*j*	17 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	10 0 to 14 0	12 0	20 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*k*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	5 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	12 5*l*	...	13 3	...	...	...	13 2	16 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	12 4*m*	12 4	20 0	45 0	49 4	45 8	17 8	17 10	16 12	21 5	22 13	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	21 0*n*	33 12	22 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	... *o*	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh ...	13 0*p*	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 0	26 8	26 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	12 0*q*	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	... *r*	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 4	10 10½	10 10½	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	10 5	10 5	9 5	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	14 5	28 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	21 0	19 0	27 0	32 0	34 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	20 8	21 0	22 0	25 8	25 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	24 8*s*	25 0	25 8	35 0	34 0	35 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	21 0	21 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	19 4*t*	19 0	20 0	31 0	28 0	28 0	17 8	16 8	18 0	19 0	20 8	...	26 0	28 8	37 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	20 4*u*	18 8	20 12	33 0	30 12	33 0	14 4	15 4	12 0	17 8	17 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0*v*	21 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	16 4	16 0	22 8	31 8	32 12	38 0	10 8	10 8	9 12	19 0	19 0	21 0	35 0	35 0	38 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	20 0*w*	20 0	23 0	44 0	44 0	40 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	17 8	18 9	27 3	31 5	31 5	36 7	12 6	12 6	14 1	15 7	16 8	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	17 11*x*	18 15	22 12	37 15	38 0	37 15	18 15	15 2	20 3	20 3	18 15	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	23 0*y* to 27 8	23 0 to 24 0	23 0	...	...	...	22 0 to 24 0	24 0	15 0	26 0	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	20 0	20 0	24 8	45 0	45 0	43 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	25 8	26 0	21 8	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	15 0*z*	22 0	20 0	14 0	28 0	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	40 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	15 12	15 12	22 5	...	...	...	14 7	13 2	17 1	19 11	19 11	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	17 1	18 6	19 11	...	...	...	15 1	13 2	21 0	18 6	18 6	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	19 0*z1*	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	24 0	26 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	26 0	26 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	19 0*z2*	20 0	19 0	28 0	27 8	28 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...																		
	Goálpárá ...																		
	Gáro Hills ...																		
	Kámrúp ...																		
	Darrang ...																		
	Nowgong ...																		
	Sibságar ...																		
	Lakhimpur ...																		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...																		
	Nága Hills ...																		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	19 0	17 0	20 8	28 0	28 0	36 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	13 8	15 0	22 0	26 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	24 0
	Saháranpur ...	22 10	21 8	22 3	32 12	35 2	33 6	8 9	8 9	9 11	15 10	16 3	17 2	28 0	34 4	21 18	17 2	17 2	21 9
	Muzaffarnagar ...	23 2	20 15	25 5	44 0	35 3	44 0	6 9	6 9	6 1	18 10	18 10	17 10	28 10	35 3	30 13	22 0	26 6	26 6
	Meerut ...	25 0	23 0	27 4	39 0	36 0	38 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	16 0	17 0	18 8	25 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	30 0
	Bulandshahr ...	22 0	23 8	30 8	39 0	42 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	38 0	...	20 0	24 0	26 0
	Aligarh ...	22 8	22 8	30 8	33 0	35 0	42 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	36 0	...	...	29 0
	Kumaun ...	13 8	12 0	14 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

h In Roygunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 18 seers, best rice 21 seers, common rice 28 seers, and gram 25 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, best rice 15 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, and gram 22-8 seers.
j In Serajgunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 22-8 seers, and gram 23 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 13-5 seers, best rice 6-8 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 22 seers, lesser millets 13 to 16 seers, maize 16 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 33 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 20 seers, and common rice 22 to 24 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 16-12 seers, common rice 16 to 16-12 seers, paddy 26 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 12 to 30 seers, common rice 24 to 32 seers, and gram 12-4 to 18 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 13 seers, and common rice 11 to 14 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 16 seers, and common rice 15 to 20 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 24-4 seers, barley 35 to 37-8 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, common rice 18-12 to 23 seers, and gram 26 to 35 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 23 seers, barley 23 to 37-8 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 20 to 21 seers, and gram 32 to 36 seers.

India for the 1st half of May 1877—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Milaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	19 8	15 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	33 12	33 12	35 6	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 10	8 4	8 4	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna ...		
9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	170 0	160 0	200 0	5 0	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0	97 0	98 3	160 0	7 5	7 0	7 0	Jalpáiguri ..		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	26 10	22 13	21 4	106 0	97 0	100 0	9 0	8 14	9 0	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Mymensingh ...		
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	9 0	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 8	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	7 9½	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..		
...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	38 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	31 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
27 8	28 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Shahabad ...		
30 12	31 4	27 8	27 8	27 8	30 12	176 0	176 0	160 0	7 14	8 8	7 6	Durbhunga ...		
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Mozufferpore ...		
30 0	30 8	37 0	29 0	29 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Sarun ...		
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	..	7 12	7 12	7 8	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	33 6	29 4	38 8	168 0	168 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	8 9	Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	28 15	29 0	35 7	151 8	157 12	151 8	8 13	7 9	8 13	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	28 0 to 30 0	27 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	35 0	34 0	35 0	120 0	130 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	22 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	..	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
21 0	22 5	26 4	19 11	19 11	30 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	15 12	18 6	23 10	105 0	105 0	100 0	14 7	14 7	12 0	Pooree ..		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	9 4	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
30 0	33 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Hazáribagh ..		
40 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	27 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
64 0	64 0	64 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received		Sylhet ...	Assam.	
												Cachar ...		
												Goálpárá ...		
												Gáro Hills ...		
												Kámrúp ...		
												Darrang ...		
												Nowgong ...		
												Sibságar ...		
												Lakhimpur ...		
												Khasi and Jaintiá Hills ...		
												Naga Hills ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	32 12	37 0	30 11	150 0	150 0	149 0	8 12	9 1	8 10	Saharanpur ...		
...	...	...	35 8	33 0	30 13	132 0	132 0	132 0	.	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	34 8	33 0	34 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	37 0	41 0	39 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 12	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	38 0	35 0	39 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 30 to 35 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 17 to 18 seers, murwa 30 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 24 to 25 seers.

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 35 seers, barley 22 to 70 seers, best rice 12 to 25 seers, common rice 15 to 26 seers, lesser millets 21 to 40 seers, maize 26 to 45 seers, and gram 24 to 55 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 29 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 10-8 to 18 seers, common rice 15 8 to 19 seers, lesser millets 36 to 45 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 21 to 32 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 25 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, best rice 20 to 23 seers, common rice 21 to 25 seers, murwa 35 to 45 seers, and gram 22 to 30 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 to 32 seers, best rice 22 to 24 seers, common rice 24 to 26 seers, and gram 26 to 32 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 23 seers, common rice 21 to 24 seers, and gram 21 to 24 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 25 seers, barley 28 to 30 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 20 to 23-8 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize 26 seers, and gram 20 to 34 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 20 to 26 seers, common rice 32 to 34 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers, and gram 13 to 20 seers

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Pennisetum spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	16 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	12 8	11 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	22 8	23 1	23 14	39 6	38 4	36 0	14 1	14 1	14 10	16 14	16 14	17 7	28 2	27 0	32 10	21 6	20 4	28 11
	Moradabad ...	23 2	23 12	27 14	40 10	40 10	42 8	11 9	11 9	9 8	16 14	16 14	19 7	31 4	31 4	45 3	21 14	27 8	31 4
	Budaun ...	22 12½	25 3	31 8	32 6	36 0	46 8	12 0	12 0	13 8	15 9½	15 9½	21 0	21 0	21 9½	36 0	18 0	19 3	33 0
	Bareilly ...	20 5	20 15	28 12	30 0	30 0	42 3	6 14	7 8	7 8	15 15	17 3	20 0	27 8	25 0	43 12	17 8	17 8	31 4
	Sháhjahánpur ..	22 8	22 4	33 9	39 0	41 4	50 8	8 12	8 12	8 8	18 0	18 8	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Taráí Pergunnahs ...	23 12	23 12	27 8	50 0	40 0	55 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	17 8	17 8	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra ...	22 0	23 0	27 0	33 0	34 0	36 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 8	18 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	27 0
	Agra ...	19 13¼	20 0	26 14	29 2	30 12¾	33 15	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	25 8½	27 8½	31 1	19 11½	21 5½	30 6
	Farukhabad ...	21 8	19 10	31 10	35 0	34 0	44 0	8 0	7 8	7 12	14 10	13 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mainpuri ...	22 8	20 8	33 0	33 0	31 0	42 8	8 8	8 0	7 0	15 8	16 0	18 8	...	25 0	35 0	20 0	22 0	30 0
	Etáwah ..	20 8	19 8	29 8	31 0	31 0	40 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	16 8	17 0	20 8	26 0	26 0	40 0	21 8	22 8	35 0
	Etah ...	23 8	23 0	23 8	33 0	33 0	45 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun ...	22 0	26 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	37 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	38 0
	Jhánsi ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lalitpur ...	21 6	22 4	21 8	30 0	32 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	24 0	...
	Cawnpore ...	18 0	15 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	43 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 8	18 0	24 0	24 0	42 8	20 0	21 0	37 0
	Fatehpur ...	18 12	19 0	31 0	32 0	33 12	38 8	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 8	18 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda ...	21 7	22 8	29 4	30 4	33 0	38 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	19 7	20 8	22 0	29 8	31 0	40 0	26 8	30 0	40 0
	Allahabad ...	17 10	16 12	28 14	30 0	30 0	39 12	11 4	10 12	10 0	18 12	19 0	23 12	25 8	25 8	35 8	24 12	25 0	35 6
	Hamírpur ...	22 12	24 8	33 0	28 2	31 8	36 0	13 12	14 6	16 0	15 12	15 14	20 4	29 4	31 2	45 0	23 10	27 0	45 0
	Jaunpur ...	21 3	21 3	31 1	35 5	35 5	40 15	9 2	9 2	7 8	15 8	15 8	24 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 6	22 9
	Gorakhpur ...	21 14	21 14	32 6	35 0	33 4	47 4	14 0	14 0	21 0	16 10	17 1	28 0	31 8	31 8	45 8	29 12	31 8	...
	Basti ...	21 9	21 14	33 12	33 2	32 8	50 0	13 12	13 12	17 8	16 9	16 9	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	22 2	19 3	25 13	32 7	32 7	33 15	11 13	11 13	13 6	17 11	17 11	20 10	...	31 0	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	19 0	20 0	26 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	30 0
	Benares ...	17 8	17 8	21 12	27 0	27 0	28 13	11 0	13 0	13 1	16 0	16 0	19 9	27 0	28 0	...	19 0	20 0	...
	Ghazipur ...	19 5	19 5	24 7	32 3	32 3	32 3	19 10½	9 10	9 0	18 0	19 5	20 9½	20 9½	27 1	20 9½	27 0½	25 12	28 5
Panjab	Delhi ...	23 8	23 0	26 8	40 0	41 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	26 0	28 0	31 0
	Gurgáon ...	24 8	22 0	27 0	38 0	41 0	37 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	38 0	32 0	28 0	31 0	30 0
	Karnál ...	22 0	23 0	24 0	42 0	38 0	37 0	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	12 0	28 0	38 0	35 0	21 0	26 0	38 0
	Hissár ...	23 0	25 0	25 0	46 0	48 0	49 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	38 0	38 0	39 0
	Rohtak ...	24 0	23 0	25 0	38 0	45 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	37 0	36 0	34 0	28 0	30 0	30 0
	Sirsa ...	29 0	32 0	25 0	58 0	60 0	52 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	15 4	60 0	60 0	55 0	42 0	45 0	42 0
	Umballa ...	24 8	26 8	24 8	42 0	42 0	37 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	15 0	36 0	42 0	38 0	25 0	22 0	27 7
	Ludhiána ...	28 8	28 0	27 0	59 0	60 0	43 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	40 0	38 0	40 0	33 0	33 0	32 0
	Simlá ...	17 0	17 4	18 0	26 0	29 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	13 4	26 0	27 0	...	24 0	24 0	16 0
	Jullundur ...	25 8	29 0	25 0	44 0	56 0	38 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	44 0	42 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	26 0
	Hushiárpúr ...	26 8	29 0	23 0	48 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	35 0	44 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	24 0
	Kángra ...	17 0	16 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ..	29 0	28 0	25 0	55 0	50 0	34 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	39 0	42 0	32 0	22 0	23 0	23 0
	Siálkot ...	26 0	27 0	22 0	43 0	46 0	42 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	32 0	34 0	38 0	33 0	33 0	30 0
	Gurdaspúr ...	28 0	30 0	28 0	40 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Lahore ...	26 0	29 0	27 0	55 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	45 0	40 0	38 0	32 0	32 0	30 0
	Ferozepore ...	31 0	33 0	30 0	62 0	62 0	45 0	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	13 0	40 0	50 0	45 0	...	...	40 0
	Gujránwála ...	26 8	31 0	24 8	50 0	60 0	43 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	28 0
	Rawalpindi ...	36 0	38 0	31 0	45 0	44 0	44 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	10 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	46 0	50 0	48 0
	Jhelum ...	33 0	34 8	28 8	46 0	51 0	37 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	40 0	42 0	31 0	40 0	42 0	35 0
	Gujrát ...	27 8	33 4	26 0	50 0	57 0	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	42 0	40 0	40 0	43 0	40 0
	Shahpúr ...	32 0	32 0	28 0	44 0	44 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	35 0	35 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	33 0
	Mooltan ...	20 0	24 8	19 8	34 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	28 0	30 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	24 0
	Jhang ...	27 8	28 8	25 0	45 0	45 0	33 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Montgomery ...	34 0	36 0	25 0	45 0	50 0	37 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	23 0	23 0	20 0	34 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	23 0
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	30 0	32 8	33 12	45 0	47 8	41 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	47 8	50 0	45 0	41 4	43 12	43 12
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bannú ...	44 6	46 4	46 4	68 12	68 12	52 8	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 0	62 8	68 8	50 0	40 0	45 0	50 0
	Peshawar ...	31 3	31 14	25 6	62 6	66 5	41 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 6	40 5	40 5	31 8	36 6	34 7	26 0
	Kohát ...	40 13	40 13	33 2	66 5	62 8	56 2	...	...	...	17 14	26 0	16 9	53 8	53 8	43 6	61 3	61 3	48 7
	Hazara ...	32 0	31 0	26 0	70 0	70 0	50 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	34 0*	33 0*	32 0*	50 0	50 0	46 0
Oudh	Lucknow ...	20 0	20 4	33 4	29 8	30 0	44 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	31 0	27 0	45 0	20 0	21 0	40 0
	Unao ...	19 8	19 0	30 8	20 8	29 4	44 4	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 4	17 0	23 0	34 8	33 12	49 0	27 8	22 0	32 0
	Bara Banki ...	21 0	19 0	32 8	34 0	32 0	50 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	25 0	32 0	21 0	50 0	16 0	16 0	36 0
	Sitápur ...	24 10	25 4	38 5	41 8	50 0	50 0	9 8	9 4	9 8	15 8	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hardui ...	21 12	22 0	34 11	37 8	38 15	63 12	7 8	7 8	7 0	15 0	15 8	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri ...	28 0	28 0	34 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	52 0	45 0	60 0	40 0	...	...
	Fyzabad ...	18 12	20 4	31 0	30 8	31 4	43 4	12 8	12 0	12 8	15 12	16 0	24 0	...	...	47 8	...	...	29 8
	Bharaich ...	25 0	26 0	34 0	48 0	48 0	64 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	42 0	44 0	64 0	20 0	20 0	28 0
	Gonda ...	24 4	22 9	35 12	38 3	39 6	55 0	16 15	17 0	24 15	17 4	17 8	25 8	32 11	35 8	58 0	16 14	17 0	33 0
	Rai Bareli ...	19 4	19 0	35 0	25 0	28 8	45 0	15 0	14 0	26 0	15 8	15 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sultánpur ...	22 4	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 8	46 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	28 8	29 0	30 0	44 0	24 0	24 0	34 0
	Pratábgarh ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

India for the 1st half of May 1877 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheenu, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	...	...	...	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	29 4	30 15	29 0	113 8	113 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	28 12	30 4	34 6	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	26 6	31 3	37 8	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	25 10	26 4	33 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 12	8 12	9 6	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	30 8	32 8	37 8	155 0	155 0	155 0	8 12	8 14	8 15	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	28 12	28 12	31 4	200 0	150 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	32 0	33 8	31 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	28 13¾	30 10½	32 14	105 0	100 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Agra ...		
...	...	...	26 13	27 8	37 14	165 0	165 0	165 0	9 4	8 14	9 8	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	10 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	30 8	30 0	39 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	28 0	29 8	39 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	Etah ...		
...	...	...	32 0	36 0	45 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	No re	turn re	ceived	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	28 4	30 8	25 4	320 0	320 0	240 0	7 6	7 8	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	36 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	9 12	10 0	9 0	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	29 8	30 8	39 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	36 4	37 0	40 0	165 0	165 0	163 0	...	...	11 4	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	27 12	29 8	41 11	160 0	120 0	140 0	9 2	8 12	9 0	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	30 6	34 4	44 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	33 14	34 9	42 6	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 6	8 6	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	31 8	31 8	49 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	30 10	31 4	45 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Basti ...		
...	...	...	29 8	29 8	32 7	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	36 0	130 0	130 0	125 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	26 0	27 8	28 4½	120 0	120 0	140 0	6 8	6 8	7 3½	Benares ...		
...	...	...	32 3	32 3	37 8½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	35 0	38 0	36 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Delhi ...	Panjab.	
...	...	...	38 0	40 0	37 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Gurgáon ...		
...	...	...	37 0	39 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 8	8 12	Karnál [a] ...		
...	...	...	42 0	45 0	43 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Hissár ...		
...	...	...	41 0	41 8	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Rohtak [b] ...		
...	...	...	52 8	55 0	50 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	38 0	38 0	42 0	Sirsa ...		
...	...	...	41 0	46 8	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Umballa [c] ...		
...	...	...	50 0	49 0	37 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiana ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá ...		
...	...	...	42 0	43 0	37 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 10	9 10	9 12	Jullundur [b] ...		
...	...	...	42 0	44 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr [d] ...		
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
...	...	...	47 0	47 0	38 8	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 6	10 6	10 5	Amritsar [e] ...		
...	...	...	33 0	35 8	39 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Siálkot ...		
...	...	...	34 0	40 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Gurdáspúr [f] ...		
...	...	...	48 0	48 0	43 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	10 4	10 2	10 0	Lahore [g] ...		
...	...	...	48 0	56 0	42 8	100 0	100 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ferozepore [h] ...		
...	...	...	37 0	40 0	43 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Gujránwála [i] ...		
...	...	...	26 8	22 0	36 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 4	10 8	10 12	Ráwalpindi ...		
...	...	...	31 0	35 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum [e] ...		
...	...	...	33 0	39 8	39 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrát [f] ...		
...	...	...	39 0	39 0	41 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	Mooltan ...		
...	...	...	42 0	45 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 12	11 0	10 12	Jhang ...		
...	...	...	55 0	60 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery [f] ...		
...	...	...	26 0	30 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	40 0	45 0	43 12	100 0	112 0	100 0	65 0	65 0	57 8	Dera Ismail Khán [i] ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
...	...	...	42 8	43 9	48 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [d] ...		
...	...	...	24 1	23 6	27 15	110 0	117 0	104 0	50 11	53 5	32 8	Peshawar ...		
...	...	...	33 2	32 2	37 0	127 0	127 0	104 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát ...		
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	24 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá [j] ...		
0*	32 0	47 8	25 0	27 4	42 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
4†	26 0	41 0	28 0	30 0	41 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Unao ...		
0‡	35 0	60 0	30 0	20 0	49 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bara Banki ...		
...	...	...	35 4	36 2	41 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 2	9 0	Sítápur ...		
...	...	...	28 2	28 14	45 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hardu ...		
... §	...	80 0	36 0	30 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Kheri ...		
... ‖	...	36 4	30 4	30 8	42 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 2	Fyzabad ...		
0¶	60 0	80 0	35 0	35 0	48 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich ...		
4**	34 3	51 0	34 1	32 11	51 0	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda ...		
0††	...	...	26 0	25 8	45 0	220 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Bári Bareli ...		
0‡‡	50 0	56 0	36 0	35 0	50 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Sultánpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Pratábgarh ...		

[a] Rice, bájra and jowár rising.
[b] Barley rising.
[c] Jowar and gram rising.
[d] Jowár rising
[e] Barley falling.
[f] Barley and gram rising.
[g] Barley rising and jowár falling.
[h] Rice, jowar and gram rising.
[i] Gram rising.
[j] Firewood falling.

* Maize or Indian corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Juar (large).
† Choti juar.
‡ Kodon.
§ Sawan.
‖ Marua.
¶ Kodon.
** Marua.
†† Sáwán.
‡‡ Sawan.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	16 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 8	14 8	16 8	19 0	20 0	34 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	21 0	2 0	27 0	.	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	19 7	22 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	16 0	15 8	23 3	26 9	28 8	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	16 5	17 12	29 11	...	...	...	7 7	8 8	9 3	12 3	12 12	12 6	18 7	20 0	37 7	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	21 8	20 0	30 8	20 0	19 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	18 8	17 0	17 0	22 8	23 0	22 0	33 0	16 0	16 0	21 0
	Saugor ...	23 10	22 5	31 0	...	...	30 0	..	...	10 0	14 8	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	32 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	25 0	25 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	22 33	20 32	35 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 25	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	17 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	23 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	16 0	17 8	19 8	...	...	...	10 2	11 4	11 4	10 12	12 6	12 6	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	21 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	13 2	12 10	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 4	15 0	14 0	15 0	24 10	14 0	15 0	26 0
	Raipur ...	44 0	48 0	56 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	23 8	34 0	32 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	26 0	26 0	36 0	...	...	...	28 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	28 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	80 0	80 0	84 0	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	48 0	56 0	56 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	16 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	21 0	24 0	35 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	9 9	9 8	20 7	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	9 1	7 1	7 3	13 1	11 6	11 4	26 0	11 9	12 2	22
	Bolarum ...	9 9	10 0	20 7	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 9	7 1	7 2	12 0	11 5	11 3	23 6	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...	8 0	8 0	16 2	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 7	6 5	6 5	12 5	10 0	10 2	26 0	11 2	11 0	23
	Oomraotee ...	12 0	13 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	44 0	15 0	15 0	26
	Akola ...	12 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	40 0	14 0	11 0	21
	Elichpur ...	12 0	12 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	28
	Buldana ...	14 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	49 0	16 0	16 0	34
	Woon ...	16 0	16 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	23 0	25 0	46 0	10 0	12 0	40
	Bassim ...	13 5	14 0	26 5	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 5	10 0	10 0	14 2	20 5	22 0	56 5	15 0	16 0	38
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	6 7	7 0	11 2	7 5	8 0	12 0	6 5	7 5	10 7	7 2	8 2	12 2	8 7	9 7	24 5	...	...	...
	Bangalore — Retail ...	6 5	6 7	10 7	7 2	7 7	11 7	6 2	7 2	10 2	7 0	8 0	11 7	8 2	9 5	23 5	...	...	...
	Kolar ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	10 3	8 0	8 3	13 1	8 1	8 1	12 4	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... — Retail ...	...	...	...	5 8	6 2	10 1	7 8	8 0	12 9	7 8	7 8	12 2	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale	7 5	8 0	12 0	4 7	5 0	10 5	6 2	6 5	10 0	6 5	7 0	11 0	7 5	8 0	17 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... — Retail ...	7 0	7 5	11 0	4 5	4 7	10 0	6 0	6 0	9 5	6 2	6 7	10 5	7 0	7 5	16 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... — Wholesale	5 4	5 7	10 0	...	...	...	5 6	6 3	10 2	6 0	6 4	11 2	8 3	9 4	21 0	...	9 4	21
	Mysore ... — Retail ...	5 2	5 6	9 6	...	...	...	5 4	6 1	10 0	5 6	6 3	11 0	8 1	9 2	20 0	...	9 2	20
	Hassan ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... — Retail ...	6 2	5 7	9 5	6 7	6 2	10 5	5 5	5 5	9 7	6 2	6 0	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Retail ..	3 7	3 7	10 5	5 2	6 5	12 5	5 0	5 2	10 5	5 7	5 7	13 5	6 2	6 7	21 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Retail ...	4 0	4 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	11 0	6 0	6 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	6 0	6 0	...	6 0	6 0	..	5 5	6 2	11 0	6 5	6 7	12 3	6 2	7 0	22 1	...	6 5	...
	Chitaldroog — Retail ..	5 5	5 5	12 0	5 5	5 5	13 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 5	12 0	6 0	6 7	20 0	...	6 0	20
	Coorg ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... — Retail ...	6 3	6 9	8 3	6 3	6 8	8 8	6 5	6 3	8 8	7 5	7 9	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	21 0	20 0	...	27 0	28 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	27 0	28 0	...	27 0	28 0	...
	Kishengarh ...	22 0	22 0	...	34 0	35 0	...	11 0	10 8	...	13 8	12 0	...	36 0	37 0	...	32 0	32 0	...
	Alwar ...	23 0	22 8	24 8	29 0	31 8	33 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	32 0	34 0	35 0	27 0	27 8	28
	Bharatpur (City) ...	22 0	22 8	...	28 4	28 2	...	9 0	8 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	27 0	30 8	...	20 8	21 8	...
	Kerowli (City) ...	19 6	20 0	22 8	25 0	25 0	31 0	15 4	15 4	16 4	15 14	15 14	16 14	26 4	27 8	31 4	21 14	23 2	28
	Ajmir ...	21 11	21 1	16 12	31 11	32 10	26 10	7 11	7 10	7 8	12 8	13 0	12 8	33 12	28 13	26 4	28 0	29 0	24
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received																	
	Erinpura ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sirohi ...																		
	Aboo ...																		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	16 0	15 8	22 8	19 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	..	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	13 12	15 10	16 7	18 12	21 2	22 11	8 0	8 10	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 2	...	12 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh "	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 2	...	8 12	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	18 2	18 12	...	25 0	25 0	...	6 4	6 4	...	8 12	8 8	...	27 8	27 8	...	25 0	26 4	...
	Bikaneer ...	17 0	18 0	...	23 0	25 0	...	5 0	5 8	...	8 0	9 0	...	23 0	26 0	...	28 0	30 0	...
	Bundi ...	No return received																	
	Kota ...																		
	Tonk ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...																		
	Shahpoora ...																		
Central India	Indore ...	14 1	14 1	15 7	...	...	...	10 0	9 3	10 14	10 14	10 7	12 0	16 8	16 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	22
	Gwalior ...	15 12	17 0	20 2	21 8	21 8	26 8	7 5	7 9	7 13	9 6	9 13	10 1	20 6	21 11	27 6	20 2	21 8	24
	Goona ...	23 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	20
	Rutlam ...	14 0	14 8	17 4	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	10 0	11 12	12 8	16 0	16 8	17 8	26 4	12 4	13 8	24
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	22 0	24 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	...	28 0	28 0	

ndia for the 1st half of May 1877—concluded.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Corpleo, Murhwa, Nugleo), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	19 0	21 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	22 0	24 0	32 0	..	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	23 4	24 7	26 3	440 0	440 0	420 0	9 5	9 5	9 0	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	19 7	20 0	29 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 14	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	35 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat ...		
40 0	45 0	51 0	24 0	25 0	44 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	9 0	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 12	6 12	7 4	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	33 12	34 0	44 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Seoni ...		
30 0	30 0	32 0	50 0	45 0	45 0	280 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mandla ...		
16 0	17 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul ...		
16 0	18 0	23 0	28 0	26 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	21 6	21 4	29 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...		
35 0	28 8	25 8	24 0	24 0	43 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	14 0	15 8	28 2	100 0	160 0	120 0	12 4	12 3	11 12	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	48 0	48 0	56 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	32 0	25 0	30 0	320 0	320 0	200 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur ...		
125 0	125 0	130 0	80 0	80 0	75 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	9 0	8 0	9 4	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	34 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Upper Godavery ...		
12 4	12 4	30 6	11 3	11 2	25 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4	11 1	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	11 4	11 3	24 5	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 6	10 7	10 7	Bolarum ...		
...	...	...	9 7	10 2	22 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 2	10 5	Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	14 0	15 0	26 0	...	..	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomractee ...		
11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	17 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	15 0	13 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	14 0	15 0	29 0	...	...	..	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	28 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...		
10 0	11 0	24 5	17 0	19 0	33 5	160 0	170 0	90 0	9 5	10 0	9 0	Bassim ...		
9 2	10 2	23 7	8 5	8 5	19 7	...	...	...	13 2	13 5	14 0	Bangalore Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
8 7	10 0	22 7	8 2	8 2	19 2	84 0	84 0	72 0	12 7	13 0	13 5	Bangalore Retail ...		
9 5	9 9	22 2	8 3	8 3	21 9	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 7	Kolar ... Wholesale		
9 2	9 7	21 9	8 0	8 0	21 6	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	Kolar ... Retail ...		
7 7	8 5	31 0	6 7	6 7	21 0	122 0	122 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Túmkúr ... Wholesale		
7 2	8 0	28 2	6 0	6 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 5	10 0	Túmkúr ... Retail ...		
8 3	9 3	18 4	7 5	7 4	17 0	75 0	75 0	81 0	8 3	8 4	9 6	Mysore ... Wholesale		
8 1	9 2	18 2	7 3	7 3	16 6	72 0	72 0	78 0	8 1	8 3	9 4	Mysore ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Hassan ... Wholesale		
7 5	8 0	20 0	6 2	6 2	14 7	140 0	135 0	150 0	7 7	6 5	8 5	Hassan ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... Wholesale		
7 7	7 5	21 0	6 2	6 2	15 5	640 0	620 0	400 0	10 2	8 7	9 5	Shimoga... Retail ...		
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... Wholesale		
7 0	7 0	18 0	5 0	6 0	15 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Kadur ... Retail ...		
7 2	8 5	25 1	6 0	6 0	16 2	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	Chitaldroog. Wholesale		
7 0	8 0	20 5	5 5	5 5	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Chitaldroog. Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... Wholesale		
9 5	10 2	19 6	7 2	7 9	15 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 4	8 8	10 9	Coorg ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	27 8	29 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	40 0	41 0	...	...	...	...	42 0	41 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	28 8	31 8	36 8	...	...	...	27 8	27 0	26 0	Alwar ...		
28 5	29 10	...	28 6	31 2	...	180 0	180 0	...	25 0a	28 0	...	Bharatpur (City) ...		a New Sambhar 25 seers Old „ 30 „
25 0	26 4	32 8	26 4	26 14	33 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	35 5	35 1	33 12	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	38 7	39 8	23 8	95 0	95 0	80 0	45 0	45 0	37 8	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return		receiv	ed	Deolie Cantonment ... Erinpura ... Sirohi ... Aboo ...		
...	...	...	24 0	22 8	30 0	6 Pie*	7 Pie*	9 Pie*	11 0	10 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	21 14	24 10½	22 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	28 7	23 8	25 0	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	...	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 4	...	Partabgarh „		
...	...	...	28 8	30 0	...	70 0	70 0	...	40 0	27 8	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 8	...	95 0	90 0	...	60 0	67 0	...	Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return		receiv	ed	Bundi ... Kota ... Tonk ... Jhallawar ... Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	17 7	18 0	22 5	100 0	100 0	96 0	11 2	11 2	9 10	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	20 8	21 11	26 10	...	109 8	...	14 6	13 11	13 4	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	200 0	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	17 12	19 4	24 12	...	160 0	...	9 8	9 4	11 4	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	36 0	...	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bughelkhund (Sutna) ...		

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

D

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF APRIL 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1460, 1461, 1462 AND 1463 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH MAY 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.			
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.			
Shikarpur ...	17 12	17 12	18 0	22 14	21 4	22 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 14	22 14	20 0	27 1	27 8	27 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	35 0	35 8	32 0			
Sylhet ...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 10	16 10	13 12	24 8	24 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 8	107 0	107 0	107 0	9 0	9 0	8 12			
Cachar ...	11 6	11 2	11 6	22 12	...	26 10	17 12	20 0	12 4	22 12	24 10	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	80 0	80 0	64 0	8 3	8 6	8 6			
Goalpara ...	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0			
Garo Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5			
Kamrup ...	15 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	...	25 0	...	12 0	11 0	...	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0			
Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	7 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8			
Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 0			
Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8			
Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0			
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G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 31st May 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K. C. S. I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

MILITARY LUNATICS BILL.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR E. B. JOHNSON moved that the Bill to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR E. B. JOHNSON moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BRITISH BURMA EMBANKMENTS BILL.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the execution of works urgently required in connection with embankments in British Burma.

BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876. He said that the object of the amending Bill was to restore, in certain provisions, whatever jurisdiction had been taken away from the Courts by certain articles in the Act of last year. The Bill had been framed under instructions from the Secretary of State, and the practical changes which it would effect in the law as it now stood were very slight. In fact it would in no way affect the main object with which the Act of last year was passed. Should leave be given to introduce the Bill, he would take occasion, when introducing it, to explain in detail the exact changes which it would effect.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CHUTIA NÁGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876. He said

that the object of the amending Bill in this case was to extend the period within which the Local Government must decide whether an encumbered estate which had been taken under management under the Act of last year should be retained under management or relinquished. The period of six months provided for in that Act had been found by experience to be too short, and it was proposed to extend it to twelve months.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to define and amend the law relating to the transfer of property. He said—"As this is a convenient opportunity for stating the views of the Government on codification in India, I propose, with the permission of His Excellency the President, to trouble the Council with some remarks on the subject, premising that they are little but a précis of what learned and enlightened lawyers like John Austin and David Dudley Field have written in England and the United States. As no one ever does so, I need not acknowledge my obligations to their master Bentham, of whom Talleyrand said *Pillé de tout le monde il est toujours riche.*

"In the first place, speaking as I am in India, I feel myself relieved from the necessity of proving the possibility of successful codification. Thanks, chiefly, to the labours of Macaulay, Peacock, Maine, Stephen, William Macpherson (the Secretary to the late Indian Law Commission), and my wise and learned predecessor, to work under whom was not only a privilege but an education, British India now possesses Codes on the following subjects:—

I. Criminal Law (Act XLV of 1860).
II. Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872).
III. Civil Procedure (Act VIII of 1859).
IV. Evidence (Act I of 1872).
V. Contract in General—Sale of Goods—Indemnity and Guarantee—Bailment—Agency—Partnership (Act IX of 1872).
VI. Limitation and Prescription (Act IX of 1871).
VII. Specific Relief (Act I of 1877).

"These seven Codes apply to persons of every race and religion in British India. There are, besides, the following, which, as yet, apply only to limited classes of the population:—

VIII. The Succession Act (X of 1865), which deals with domicile, wills and intestacies.
IX. The Divorce Act (IV of 1869).*

"Passing over the Specific Relief Act, which has not yet undergone sufficient probation, it is admitted by all unprejudiced and capable persons that, with one exception (the Code of Civil Procedure, Act VIII of 1859, which will soon be replaced by Act X of 1877), these Codes are working smoothly, and have been found reasonably adequate to provide for the cases that occur in the administration of the branches of the law with which they respectively deal.

"This being so, one might have supposed that no deliberate pause would have been made in the completion of this great and useful work. But such, unfortunately, is not the case. With the solitary exception of the Guardian and Ward Act XIII of 1874 (which does not apply to Bengal, Madras or Bombay), the codifying of our substantive law has since April 1872 totally ceased in India. We know the causes of this cessation, but it would not be expedient to state them.

* Besides these, we have comprehensive Acts which may be regarded as Codes, dealing with the following special subjects; Public Companies (X of 1866), the Post Office (XIV of 1866), Telegraphs (I of 1876), Merchant Seamen (I of 1859), Sea Customs (VI of 1863), Inland Customs (VIII of 1875), Articles of War (V of 1869), Stamps (XVIII of 1869), Court Fees (VII of 1870), Expropriation (X of 1870), Coinage (XXIII of 1870), Paper Currency (III of 1871), Emigration (VII of 1871), Ports and Port-dues (XII of 1875), Administration by Public Officers of trust and intestate estates (XVII of 1864 and II of 1874). In a redistribution of the matter of our law, some of these Acts might form parts of what the New York codifiers call a Political Code.

"Under these circumstances it seems worth while to consider the current objections to codification, and to mention the advantages which may be expected from resuming the work.

"The current objections to codification are four in number. It is said—

(1) that a Code cannot provide for future cases, in other words, that it is necessarily incomplete;

(2) that in the attempt to be systematic and concise the language of codifiers must be left open to different interpretations;

(3) that a Code is inflexible and does not adapt itself to the expanding wants of the society for which it is framed; and

(4) that the Codes which have been framed for foreign countries, in particular France and Prussia, have been failures.

"But these objections have often been answered. As to the first, it is true that a Code cannot provide for all cases, but is that any reason for not providing for as many as possible? Moreover (as Austin points out) this objection is equally applicable to all law—whether it be a Code, a body of judiciary law, or a body of judiciary law supplemented by statutes.

"The second objection—that the language of a Code must be open to different interpretations—is also equally applicable to judge-made law, the specimens of which manufactured in this country are certainly not always free from ambiguity. But the best reply to this objection is, that in India we can continue to follow the system of using concrete illustrations, and that our experience of the Penal Code shews that this method is admirably adapted to preclude uncertainty as to the meaning of the abstract propositions of which the bulk of a Code consists.

"The objection as to the inflexibility of a Code seems as futile as those already discussed. It comes, in India, to this, that it is better for the barrister-judges (who, as a rule, lead the High Courts) to make the law as they go along, than for the legislature, aided as it is by the advice of every capable person in the country, to make the law as a guide beforehand. I feel as strongly as any one that the development of a country's law should be, as far as possible, the natural outgrowth of its material and social wants and of its highest ethical ideas. But for ascertaining these wants, for recognizing these ideas, the supreme Indian legislature is, and must always be, far more favourably situated than a body of judges whose experience is, as a rule, limited to their courts, who are generally ignorant of the languages of the people, and whose ability and learning (considerable as they are at present) will steadily deteriorate as the pecuniary attractions of India diminish. We should remember, too, that the machinery of Indian legislation is singularly swift and simple, and that as soon as the expediency of any amendment is established there is no difficulty in having it at once effected.

"The last objection—that certain foreign Codes have been failures, and that therefore all codification must fail—hardly requires to be answered. But the answer may as well be given. The Codes referred to—that of Napoleon and the Prussian Code of the Great Frederick—were first attempts, framed when the science of law-making was not understood as it is now. For instance, those Codes contain no definitions of technical terms, no explanations of leading principles and distinctions. The result is that they have not superseded the old law, and that they have had to be supplemented by numerous volumes of more or less authoritative interpretations. But such defects are obviously accidental, not inevitable, and they have been avoided in framing the recent German Commercial Code (*das allgemeine Deutsche Handelsgesetzbuch*, 1869) and Penal Code (*Deutsches Strafgesetzbuch*, 1870), the Italian *Codice Civile* (which is an admirable model), Livingston's Louisiana Codes, and, I believe, other Codes (those of Holland, Austria, Spain, Lower Canada, Portugal, Brazil), of which I do not speak positively as I have not seen them.

"Another objection (chiefly made by critics with a smattering of German jurisprudence) is that our Codes are not scientific enough; while a still larger body of critics, who are wholly innocent of law, declare loudly that they are

too scientific, reminding one of those would-be military authorities who assert that already the arms put into the hands of infantry are superior to the average human capacity for using them with effect. But these criticisms are mutually destructive and may be left without further notice.

"So much for the practicability of codification and for the objections usually taken against it. Now as to the expediency of continuing and, if possible, completing the work which has been so well begun in India.

"First of all, it will save the Judges and Pleaders the vast amount of labour now forced upon them in searching for precedents in reports and text-books, which, in the mufassal at least, are seldom thoroughly understood. This, of course, will facilitate the despatch of business, cheapen the cost of litigation, and in some places, perhaps, enable us to diminish the number of our Judges.

"Secondly, an untrained Judge (and most of our Judges in India are and will probably always be, untrained) is far less likely to go wrong in construing a well-framed Code than in drawing inferences from a crowd of half-understood decisions, or in submitting to the guidance of English text-books, written solely with reference to the system of English law—a system from which we, in India, have widely diverged in many important particulars. It is obvious that the number of appeals will thus be greatly lessened, and one urgently needed reform of our system of civil procedure will thus be effected without depriving the Natives in any degree of a right which they have come to regard as an indispensable security.

"Thirdly, the reduction of the whole of our law to a Code would necessarily have the effect of precluding our barrister Judges (and our Civilian Judges misled by barristers) from introducing into India English technicalities and doctrines unknown to litigants and unsuited to this country. Even before the amalgamation of the Supreme and the Sadr Courts this practice had begun, and I could easily produce the most amazing rulings as to champerty, estoppel, laches, inadmissibility of oral evidence, and opening conditional sales which have become absolute. Since that amalgamation the technicalizing of our law has gone on with renewed vigour, and Your Lordship will remember that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has recently recommended us to abolish by legislation one of the doctrines so introduced.

"Fourthly, the process of codification affords an opportunity for settling, by legislative enactment, many disputed questions which the Courts would never be able to settle. Take one or two illustrations of what I mean. For years our High Courts had been disputing whether title could be acquired by positive prescription, and as to the time necessary to give an absolute right to the use of light, of a way, of water, or other easements. One learned Judge thought the proper time might be 'four, five, or six years;' some said it was twelve; others twenty; others that the law applicable to India was the English law before the passing of the Prescription Act in 2 & 3 Wm. IV; others that there was no law at all on the subject. The result was constant and ruinous litigation and great waste of time on the part of the Courts. At last the legislature interposed, and by two short sections (27 and 28 of Act IX of 1871) settled the matter apparently for ever. So far as I know, not a single serious doubt has been raised during the past six years as to the meaning of these sections. Take, again, the subject of Majority. Hindús, Muhammadans, East Indians, Europeans, Jews, Pársís, had each a different law on this subject. The age of majority according to the Hindú law was, in Bengal, the commencement of the 16th year: elsewhere, the commencement of the 17th year. Then the Courts held that Natives under eighteen were minors for some purposes, but not for others. Till the legislature interposed the state of affairs might be described as insoluble doubt and endless expense and litigation. But the Mahárájá of Vizianagram passed his Act (IX of 1875), and in three months the Courts were happily relieved of a useless and time-consuming branch of their business. Take, again, the question as to what offences can legally be compounded. As to this the High Courts are hopelessly at variance. A single section would remove the difficulty.

"Fifthly, codification would be the safest and easiest method of introducing into the social law of the Natives reforms which are urgently needed, but which only a few of them are enlightened enough to demand. Take, for instance, the abolition of infant marriages. The Courts would never venture to hold such marriages illegal; and the legislature might well hesitate to raise, by an isolated measure, such a storm of excitement as was produced by the Act (XXI of 1850) declaring that rights should not be forfeited by loss of caste, or by the Act (XV of 1856) permitting Hindú widows to marry again. But I believe that by a comprehensive measure dealing with the whole law of Husband and Wife, a measure framed with due regard to social needs and physiological laws, we might abolish infant marriages without meeting anything more than the trival and transitory opposition of few professional agitators. I mention this merely by way of illustration of my meaning. There is no intention of passing any such law.

"Sixthly, when we possess a complete Code the decisions of the Courts will necessarily be nothing but decisions as to its construction, and the system of reporting which we have established for the four High Courts at the annual cost of about Rs. 50,000, may then be replaced by the inexpensive practice of periodical communications from the Registrars of those tribunals to the Government of India in its Legislative Department. The amendments thus suggested could then be considered and (if approved) made by the legislature.

"I might dwell on other benefits sure to accrue from codification—the diminution of the bulk and expense of the libraries with which lawyers and judges must now be provided at their own cost, or at that of the Government: the improvement in the character of the legal profession which would result from making the law simple and scientific: the diffusion among the people of a more accurate knowledge of their rights and duties than could be obtained in any other manner: the effectiveness of good Codes as instruments of education: the beneficial influence which our Codes would exercise on the legislation of England and some, at all events, of her Colonies. But these results are remote and comparatively unimportant.

"I will now describe with some particularity the work which remains to be done before Indian law can be said to be completely codified.

"First, we have to finish and then to arrange our Code of the law of Contract. Here the following subjects have still to be dealt with: Sales of immoveable property; Mortgages and charges on land; Leases; Fixtures: Settlements; Powers; Exchanges; Insurance (Marine, Fire and life); Carriers (Marine and Inland); Bottomry, Respondentia and other liens on Moveables; Negotiable Instruments. All these subjects, with the exception of Exchanges, Carriers, and certain liens on Moveables, were handled by the late Indian Law Commission: we possess their drafts in the Legislative Department; and on one of these drafts the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce is founded.

"As regards the law relating to Persons, we already possess Acts dealing directly or incidentally with Minors and Lunatics; and no further legislation seems necessary at present in this respect.

"Save as regards the infractions provided for by the Penal Code, the law relating to Personal Rights is almost wholly untouched by our legislature. So far as regards the right of protection from bodily injury, defamation and insult, it would be most conveniently dealt with in a Code of the law of Torts or Actionable Wrongs; but to deal with Wrongs one must obviously first know the correlative Rights, and as in many cases these have not yet been ascertained and declared, I would not now take up this subject of Torts.

"We then come to the law of Personal Relations, namely, Husband and Wife, Parent and Child, Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice,

Master and Servant. So much of the law of Husband and Wife as relates to the solemnization of Marriage and to Divorce, has already been codified so far as regards Christians and persons not professing the Christian, Jewish, Hindú, Muhammadan, Pársí, or Buddhist religion; and I have here only to suggest that it would be convenient to amalgamate the Marriage Acts III and XV of 1872, and to withdraw the anomalous power to grant marriage-licenses, which the Presidency High Courts now possess.

"As to Parent and Child, their respective rights and dúties, our Statute-book is almost a blank; and some painful litigation as to the rights of fathers to the custody of their children has, consequently, been the result. The law on this subject might easily and usefully be codified; but of course the proposed measure should leave untouched Hindús and Muhammadans, whose parental rights—at all events in the Presidency towns—are secured to them by statute. It might fitly apply to Europeans domiciled in India, East Indians, Armenians, Jews, Native Christians and, probably, Pársís.

"The law of Guardian and Ward is already codified, so far only as regards Europeans, their children and grand-children, in territories not under a chartered High Court, by Act XIII of 1874. I would extend this law to the rest of British India, and make it apply to the whole population except Hindús, Muhammadans and, perhaps, Buddhists.

"The law of Apprentices has been dealt with by Act XIX of 1850 and a section in Act I of 1859. But the law of Master and Servant is still uncodified, though various Acts (such as XIII of 1859 and IX of 1860), have been stuck patchwise on the mass of reported cases in which the bulk of it is contained. Many of these cases are contradictory: all (except to lawyers in the Presidency towns) are inaccessible; and I think there is no subject which might more fitly be taken up and dealt with in a spirit of fairness to the employer as well as to the employed. Much of the harshness with which Europeans and East Indians sometimes treat Native servants is due, I am convinced, to the absence of any distinct, ascertainable law as to their respective rights and duties.

"The law of Property, which would stand next in a scientific arrangement of a complete Civil Code, is, to a large extent, dealt with by one of the drafts already mentioned. There seems no pressing need for declaring the law as to certain matters not so covered, such as the property of the State and the ownership of animals wild by nature. There remain the three subjects—all of peculiar importance in India—of Trusts, Servitudes (or Easements) and Boundaries. As to Trusts, though one learned Judge has held (4 Beng. O. C. J. 231) that trusts cannot be created by Hindús, another learned Judge of the same High Court (*ibid.* 134) lays down (I venture to think correctly) that there is no country in the world where fiduciary relations exhibit themselves so extensively and in such varied forms as in India, and that possession of dominion over property, coupled with the obligation to use it, either wholly or partially for the benefit of others than the possessor, is familiar to every Hindú. Nevertheless we have no law on this subject save what is scattered through the library called the Equity Reports. Except so far as regards the acquisition of a prescriptive title, the law of Servitudes has also been left untouched by the legislature; and the Indian Courts are consequently left to the guidance (when they can get it) of a host of English cases often conflicting and sometimes unintelligible. The subject of Boundaries in their civil aspect is also untouched save by some local laws dealing with petty matters, such as disputes and the erection and repair of boundary-marks.

"The subjects of Shipping, Corporate Property, Patents, Copyright and Trade-marks may also here be mentioned. But with the exception of Copyright, they have already been dealt with by the Indian legislature, well enough at all events, to render immediate codification unnecessary. As to Copyright, our present law (Act XX of 1847) does not provide for works of the fine arts, photographs and lectures. It is also defective as to piracies by translations. Our law as to Patterns and Designs (Act XIII of 1872) is a dead letter.

"We now come to the law relating to the acquisition of Property, by (1) Occupancy or Prescription; (2) Accession; (3) Transfer *inter vivos*; (4) Will; and (5) Succession.

"Prescriptive titles are sufficiently dealt with by the Limitation Act IX of 1871.

"As to acquisition of property by Accession, we have no law as to Fixtures, except what may be revealed by English text-books. The Bill which I now ask leave to introduce deals, I hope satisfactorily, with this subject. The law of Alluvion and Diluvion is in a land like this, of huge, silt-laden and shifting rivers, obviously of the very first importance; but it is still contained in an old Bengal Regulation (XI of 1825), which is not only incomplete but obscure; and which is encrusted with decisions of the late Sadr Courts, the High Courts, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, many of which are conflicting. Moreover, it does not apply to Sindh, where I believe the only rules on the subject are certain executive orders which, under the Indian Councils Act, section 25, have gained the force of law. The law of Accession to Moveable property is untouched, save by sections 155, 156, 157 of Act IX of 1872.

"Transfer *inter vivos* has, so far as regards sale of moveables, been dealt with by the Contract law, and will, as regards land, be dealt with by the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce, supplemented, as that measure will be, by the Registration Act. But the subject of Gifts *inter vivos* is as yet untouched, though Donations *mortis causâ* are dealt with by the Succession Act.

"Acquisitions under Wills are provided for by Act X of 1865, so far as regards Europeans, East Indians, Armenians, Jews, Pársís, and Native Christians; so far, also, as regards Hindús in the Lower Provinces and the Presidency Towns. The testamentary portion of this Act might now, I think, usefully be extended to Hindús in the rest of British India. But on this matter the Local Governments must first be consulted.

"Succession *ab intestato* is provided for by the same Act, so far as regards the whole population except Hindús, Buddhists and Muhammadans.

"I have hitherto said nothing as to the possibility or the expediency of codifying the Native laws. But as the Advocate General of Madras, in a book of which a large number of copies has been sent to the Legislative Department, proposes to codify "the whole Hindú law"—(including, I presume, the law of Ordeals),—a few remarks may be made on this subject.

"There would obviously be great political danger and no practical advantage in codifying the Muhammadan law, which, as every one knows, is founded on the Kurán, and the Traditions and the Maxims which have been developed out of them.

"Speaking roughly, the only parts of the Hindú law (by which I mean the inspired *Dharmaçástra*) which are now administered by our Courts relate to Inheritance, Maintenance, Partition of undivided Property, Widow's Estate, Mortgages and Adoption. I exclude the law of Hundís (Native bills of exchange), which, so far as I know, is not divinely revealed, but is merely part of the custom of Hindú merchants. There are serious difficulties in the way of touching any of these laws: first because they are all believed to be founded on a divine revelation, and great suspicion would certainly be excited if we *mlechchhas* attempted to meddle with them; secondly, because they vary, more or less, in Bengal, Madras and Bombay (take, for example, the power of a widow to adopt a son to her deceased husband), and uniformity, one great object of a Code, could not therefore be secured save with the certainty of change and the probability of much irritation;

thirdly, because many of the sources of the Hindú law have either not been translated at all, or (like the *Vyavahára Mayúkha*) translated so badly as to mislead rather than guide; fourthly, because even supposing we succeeded in codifying the Hindú law, the result would certainly not be applicable to the Hindús and Síkhs of the Panjáb, nor to the non-Aryan and non-Brahmanic population of the south of India, nor, I believe, to the Hindús in the Central Provinces, where local custom overrides Brahmanic jurisprudence, nor to the aboriginal hill tribes anywhere; lastly, because by codification we should stereotype laws which, however interesting from the archæological point of view, have (like all laws based on theological ideas) something irrational and inhuman about them. For instance, suppose we codified the Hindú law of Inheritance, we should have to found it on the notion that the right of each relation to succeed depends on his comparative efficacy in performing the obsequies of the deceased, and we should consequently have to exclude sons who chanced to be either blind or deaf, and brothers who were addicted to any vice. Suppose, again, we codified the Hindú law of Adoption, we should have to declare that an orphan could not be adopted, because, forsooth, there is no one to give him to his adoptive parent (2 Madras High Court Reports, 129). This, surely, is not the kind of jurisprudence that a civilized nation should try to perpetuate. The wisest and, I believe, the most welcome measure that could possibly be passed affecting the Hindús would be an Act enabling them to discard their own law of property, in other words to adopt (without prejudice to vested rights) the legal status of Europeans domiciled in India, the change of status being formally registered, publicly announced, and, when once made, absolute and irrevocable. This suggestion is immediately due to Mr. J. D. Mayne's paper (*Madras Journal of Literature and Science*, 1864-65) on the administration of Native law in the Courts of the Madras Presidency, the ablest essay that I have ever read on the subject of the law which should be applied to a conquered nation. The ultimate source of the suggestion is of course the well known decision of the Privy Council in *Abraham* v. *Abraham*, 9 Moore, I. A. 195.

"I have thus, I hope, shewn—

(*a*) that laws may be successfully codified in India:

(*b*) that the current objections to codification are groundless:

(*c*) that it is expedient to continue the work of codification except as regards the Native laws:

(*d*) that much remains to be done before that work is complete.

"In determining the order in which subjects should be taken up for codification, we should, of course, be influenced more by the actual wants of the country than by any love for logical arrangement, legal symmetry or scientific completeness. Bearing this in mind, we should, I think, first take up the three Bills which the late Indian Law Commission framed with a view of completing their Code of Contract law (Act IX of 1872). These are:—

"The Transfer of Property Bill, which deals with sales of land, mortgages, leases, fixtures, settlements, and powers, and which I now ask leave to introduce:

"The Insurance Bill, which deals with fire, life and marine insurance:

"The Negotiable Instruments Bill, which deals with bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes, and which we propose to make an embodiment of the actual law on the subject in India and England.

"These three Bills no doubt require considerable modifications; but they could in a few months be made most useful measures, and would be welcomed by every one whose interest is not to keep the law obscure and inaccessible. The subject of Fire, Life and Marine Insurance is one of growing importance in

India, but (like the law of Master and Servant) it is contained in about two thousand reported English cases, patched with four Acts of the Indian Legislature. The Natives have no other law on this subject, though I believe that Hindú merchants have a custom of insuring goods sent by land or river from one part of British India to another. As regards Negotiable Instruments, no doubt we should abstain from contravening the custom of Hindú merchants as to hundís. But the proposed law need not be inoperative as to these instruments, for the Calcutta High Court has held that when the analogy between hundís and bills is complete, the English law applies. The opportunity, too, might be taken to remove the doubts whether a hundí payable to order is negotiable without the written endorsement of the payee (1 Hyde, 155): whether notice of dishonour is necessary in the case of a hundí (Coryton, 88). Of course the provisions as to cheques and promissory notes would extend to Natives as well as Europeans.

"We might then take up the subject of Master and Servant, to which I have already referred. The opportunity might be used to amend the law as to the right of servants to compensation for injury caused by the negligence of foremen in their master's employment, and to enable the Local Governments to establish a system of registering domestic servants.

"The subjects of Alluvion and Diluvion might then be dealt with. In Lower Bengal, in the Panjáb and in Sindh a clear and comprehensive law on these subjects is very necessary, and the text-books in the library of the Legislative Department by American and Italian writers would aid us effectively in working up the decisions of the Indian Courts and the Privy Council.

"I would then take up the law of Servitudes or Easements. The subject is, no doubt, most difficult and complicated. But we have the materials collected in England by Mr. Goddard, one of the gentlemen lately employed under a Royal Commission to prepare a specimen Digest, and we should doubtless receive on such a matter useful suggestions from the local authorities.

"We might then deal with Boundaries. An Act of a very few sections would contain all the rules that are needed on this subject, such as rules as to lateral and subjacent support, trees growing on or near boundaries, the rights of owners of land bordering upon water or bounded by roads, the duties of conterminous owners to maintain boundaries and fences.

"When these measures have been passed it will be found that the Rights of the population will, to a large extent, have been ascertained and declared. Then (but not till then) we should take up the subject of Torts or Actionable Wrongs, laying down clear rules as to the measure of damages in the case of each. It has been objected (strange to say by a judge of the Calcutta High Court) that a Code of the law of Torts would suggest kinds of litigation now very rare, if not wholly unknown, in India. What if it would? Because the people are now unaware of the existence of their power to obtain redress by civil suit from those who infringe their rights, are we always deliberately to keep them in ignorance of such power?

"But let us examine the learned judge's vague prophecy. The most cursory inspection of our law reports will shew that the Natives are in the habit of suing for each of the three great classes of wrongs, namely, wrongs to the person (such as assault, malicious prosecution, libel, slander), wrongs to immoveable property (such as trespass, stoppage of water, obstruction of lights), wrongs to moveable property (such as wrongful distress, wrongful attachment, false representation).

"Besides these, the Indian legislature has expressly recognized or provided for suits for loss of caste, which, I presume, means suits for compensation for expulsion from caste (Act VIII of 1859, section 298), false imprisonment (IX of 1871, schedule II, No. 21), seduction (*ib.* No. 27), obstructing ways and diverting water-courses (*ib.* Nos. 31, 32), taking, damaging or wrongfully detaining moveable property (*ib.* Nos. 26, 33, 34), misuser of property (*ib.* No. 38), infringement of patents (XV of 1859, sections 22, 23) and of copyright (XX of 1847, section 7), death caused by actionable wrong (XIII of 1855), negligence of carriers (III of 1865, sections 7 and 8), cattle-trespass (I of 1871, chapter VII), damage done to goods in a bailee's possession (IX of 1872, section 180), injury caused to an agent by his principal's neglect or want of skill (IX of 1872, section 225). It must be admitted that the whole of the English law of torts, except perhaps the law relating to slander of title, has been introduced into, and is actually administered in, British India; and if, in codifying that law, it be thought desirable to declare that certain injuries for which an action would now lie in England should not be actionable in India, what can be easier than to do so? I do not know what those injuries are, nor I suspect, does the learned judge; but we ought to make three amendments in our law of torts: first, we should bar suits for mere oral abuse (6 Beng. Appendix 99); secondly, we should finally get rid of suits for criminal conversation, which may apparently still be brought by Hindús; and thirdly, we should alter the law in the Presidency towns so as to allow an injured person to bring a civil suit without instituting criminal proceedings.

"The outline of a complete Civil Code would then be nearly filled in. There would remain the subjects of Parent and Child: Trusts: Gifts *inter vivos*: Accession to Moveables: certain Liens on Moveables: Carriers (Marine and Inland). The order of dealing with them is unimportant.

"The difficult task of arranging scientifically the various chapters of the Civil Code thus produced would then remain; and to the finished work we should either prefix or subjoin a chapter containing rules for its interpretation. The materials for this chapter are already collected in the works of Dwarris, Maxwell, and the American Sedgwick; and its enactment would afford a good opportunity for getting rid of the pernicious and illogical distinctions between the modes of construing remedial statutes, penal statutes, and statutes imposing charges on the subject, which have been imported from England by judges more familiar with the common-law than impressed by the importance of giving effect to the wishes of the legislature.

"And now, my Lord, I have nearly done. In carrying out this great work of codification the Government of India is well aware that it will meet with the hostility of many and (what is worse) the indifference of most of those for whose sake it is undertaken. Some of the judges will, I fear, oppose codification, because when once it is achieved it will limit their discretion and reduce them from their present position of judicial lawgivers to the comparatively humble, but useful, employment of interpreting and carrying out the will of the legislature. The baser sort of my own profession (not, I am glad to say, the more enlightened and unselfish members of it) will naturally oppose everything that tends to make the law clear and accessible, and thus to diminish litigation. The Indian public will doubtless be as indifferent to codification as the English public has hitherto proved to be. Nor can Your Lordship, or any of my colleagues, or I myself, hope to earn the fame which is justly due to those who finish a vast and useful work. For the measures which I have sketched out cannot possibly be prepared, criticised and passed into law in less than nine years, and before that time expires we shall all, so far as India is concerned, have

attained to official *nirvána*. But let the judges and lawyers be comforted with the assurance that we shall alter as little as may be the substance of the laws with which they are so familiar. The Eumenides shall not say to us, as they said to the younger gods, 'Ye have overridden the ancient laws' (*palaious nomous kathippasasthe*). Let the public be consoled with the pledge that no pains will be spared to make our drafts clear, brief and accurate, and that all competent criticism will be heartily welcomed and carefully utilised. And for us, my Lord, let us be satisfied with the consciousness that we shall have resumed, and to some extent carried out, the policy of providing a simple, compact and uniform system of law for the countless millions who now are, and hereafter will be, living and working and gathering wealth, gaining legal rights and incurring legal liabilities, under the beneficent rule of the Empress of India and Her successors."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The very able exposition of principles, and the lucid and interesting narrative of facts, which the Council has just had the advantage of hearing from the Hon'ble Member, who has asked leave to introduce this Bill, make it unnecessary for me to remind Hon'ble Members that the Bill is part of a great undertaking, and that this undertaking, commenced by men of great eminence and ability, has been, for some time, suspended. But I believe I am in a position to inform the Council that the Government of India now resumes the task of codifying the substantive law of India, not only with the sanction, but I think I may say with the sympathy, of the present Secretary of State. This is an encouraging fact.

"My hon'ble colleague has reminded us that codification has been regarded, not only with reluctance, but with some degree of mistrust, by a large and influential body of legal opinion, which has lent its authority to confirm the impression that codification is either not feasible, or, if it be feasible, not beneficial. However, I noticed with considerable satisfaction some months ago that the Chief Justice of England—of whose genius and patriotism all England is justly proud—did not hesitate, in a public speech he then made, to declare that, in his opinion, the time had come for England herself to follow the example of other civilized States, and make haste to get rid of what a great English Poet has called:

> 'the lawless science of our law,
> That codeless myriad of precedent,
> That wilderness of single instances.'

"Now it so happens that my own official life, although wholly unconnected with the legal profession, has led me, at various times, to reside in different continental countries, all of which already possess a completed Civil Code. For instance, I may mention France and Prussia, to which my hon'ble friend has referred; also Austria, Portugal, Italy and Denmark; which latter country was,—according to Bentham,—the first in Europe to codify its law. Perhaps, then, I may be allowed to record the fact that, in all these countries, codification has been found to be not only feasible but exceedingly beneficial to the whole community, and very conducive to the comfort of all classes. I am quite certain that, both in Prussia and France, the present Civil Code, as now revised and amended, is regarded by the whole population as one of the greatest blessings which Government could have given it. Therefore, I think I am entitled to congratulate my hon'ble colleague, Mr. Stokes, upon having inaugurated his administration of the great Department of Government over which he now presides by the question which I have now to put to the Council."

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY said that he did not wish for a moment to dissent from the broad principles which his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes had laid down, or in any degree to depreciate the very great and important task which he had taken upon himself; but at the same time there were passages in his speech, and details of his aspirations, with which he (SIR E. BAYLEY) felt he could not altogether concur; such, for example, as the hope expressed that by codification we should be able to deal eventually with the question of infant marriages. That question, he personally believed, was not matter for legislative action at all. He was by no means prepared to concur in a measure of this kind, and, although in the main agreeing with his hon'ble friend, he wished to record his dissent from any such proposals.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES explained that he had mentioned infant marriages merely by way of illustration of his meaning. He had expressly stated that the Government of India had no intention of passing any law on the subject.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY said he demurred even to the employment of such an illustration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 14th June 1877.

SIMLA,
The 31st May 1877.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 2374, dated 24th May 1877.

Read relief reports for the week ending 12th May 1877, from Kistna, dated 15th May, and from Kurnool and South Arcot, dated 16th May 1877.

The Board submit to Government, in continuation of their Proceedings No. 2297, dated 18th May 1877, the detailed relief reports for the Kurnool, Kistna and South Arcot districts for the week ending 12th May 1877.

2. Prices in *Kistna* show continued tendency to rise, but not seriously. In *Kurnool* the prices of all food-grains have risen in Nandial, those of ragi and cumbu heavily. Ragi has also risen about 11 per cent. in Koilkuntla. Other changes are unimportant. In *South Arcot* prices have risen, but they are still considerably lower than in most of other districts.

3. There was one inch of rain in the north-west of the Kistna district; as a slight shower (0·1 inch) at Ramalkota in Kurnool, and 1·7 inches at Trikalore in *South Arcot*.

4. In *Kistna* a small sum was spent on the Bank Canal, but the numbers employed are not reported. There were 2,149 persons on the Commamur Canal, on which Rs 1,468 were spent. In *South Arcot* a few minor works employed 1,627 persons. In *Kurnool* the details of numbers by taluks are as follows:—

	5th May.	12th May.	
Ramalkota ...	32,863	32,610	— 253
Nandikotkur ...	15,249	20,307	+ 5,058
Nandial ...	23,571	28,644	+ 5,073
Sirwell ...	18,044	19,672	+ 1,628
Koilkuntla ...	31,670	28,452	— 3 218
Pattikonda ...	27,578	16,946	—10,632
Cumbum ...	47,684	47,932	+ 248
Markapur ...	8,130	10,295	+ 2,165
Total ...	204,789	204,858	—69

The increase in Nandikotkur is due to coolies on works stopped on 5th May having joined the Bairlocty road to which they were directed, and partly to influx from Hyderabad. In Nandial the increase is due to a cause similar to the first of these, in reference to the trunk road under the Department Public Works; in Sirwell to increased distress, and in Markapur to persons improperly admitted to village relief having been drafted to the works by the inspecting officers. The decrease in Pattikonda is ascribed to concentration and to emigration to the East Coast Canal, and in Koilkuntla to the latter cause only. The rates of wages are the same as in last week, except in Cumbum, where the money-wages have been slightly reduced, and the wages in grain alone converted into grain and money as ordered by Government.

5. Gratuitous relief was given to 382 persons in Kistna, of whom 288 were in camps in Bapatla, Guntoor and Bazwada, and the rest 94 in 31 villages. The Vennukonda camp has not been started yet. In *South Arcot* there is one relief house at Chengam, with 751 persons, and relief was given in 65 villages to 9,015 persons. Of these, 1,827 were in 40 villages in the Trinomalai and Tindivanam taluks. In Kurnool the number in camps are 6,903 against 6,864 on 5th May; those in villages 13,394 against 14,037; and the young children receiving 3 pies are 40,752 against 43,916. The decrease under the last class is satisfactory, and the Collector is doing all to prevent fraud under village relief, the dimensions of which, however, are not at all extreme considering the condition of the district. In Ramalkota the numbers of young children are nearly one-third, and in Cumbum one-fourth, of the total number on the works. These propositions are far too high. There were 27 deaths in the Ramalkota relief houses; it is doubtful whether report as to mortality has been furnished from other taluks:

	5th May.	12th May	
Ramalkota ..	15,363	14,239	— 1,124
Nandikotkur ..	3,533	5,742	+ 2,209
Nandial ..	8,128	4,642	— 3,486
Sirwell ..	6,470	6,510	+ 40
Koilkuntla ..	5,772	6,093	+ 321
Pattikonda ..	6,977	4,618	— 2,359
Cumbum ..	13,071	13,861	+ 790
Markapur ..	5,503	5,344	— 159
Total ..	64,817	61,049	— 3,763

The details of total numbers are given marginally.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th May 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 12th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sums sanctioned for their execution	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief		Men.	Women	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	No.	No	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kurnool	Ramalkota	.	.	18,737	10,48,769	10,48,769	28,313	3,595	9,942	17,011	5,667	32,610	1,000	1,181	12,058	14,239
	Nandikotkur	.	.	12,719	1,71,579	1,94,596	20,928	2,009	6,229	9,383	4,695	20,307	377	957	4,208	5,742
	Nandial	.	.	19,200	5,51,567	5,51,567	15,594	1,255	9,480	13,884	5,280	28,644	386	835	3,421	4,642
	Sirwell	.	.	9,392	2,84,922	2,84,922	6,149	1,216	5,998	9,889	3,785	19 672	682	1,055	4,773	6 510
	Koilkuntla	.	..	15,597	5,44,826	5,44,826	15,057	1,661	6,726	15,432	6,294	28,452	301	530	5,262	6,093
	Pattikonda	..	.	10 019	3,21,143	3,21 143	9,218	1,214	5,583	8,957	2,406	16,946	279	386	3,953	4,618
	Cumbum	..	..	22,081	6,37,017	6,37,017	18,410	2,282	16,094	28,246	11,592	47,932	461	620	12,780	13,861
	Markapur	..	..	5,254	1,75,681	1,75,681	15,134	2,211	3,532	4,552	2,211	10,295	598	1,036	3,708	5,344
	Total	37,21,000	.	1,12,999	37,35,494	37,58,510	1,23,808	15,443	63,584	99,354	41,920	204,858	4,284	6,602	50,163	61,049
South Arcot	Villapuram	..	300	71	77	1,562 / 5	3	3	109	81	37	227	6	3	..	9
	Tindivanam	..	800	211	316	461	231	102	447	392	100	939	87	11	38	136
	Trinomalai	..	4,966	215	2,944	2,944 / 5	1,065	424	144	287	30	461	441	554	825	1,820
	Chengam	..	..	..	..	..	596	154	..	..	..	..	88	289	421	798
	Merkanum	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gingee	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
	Trikalore	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ellavanasur	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vanur	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	10
	Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	..	121	13	..	..	..	..	18	9	..	27
	Trivady	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vridachellam	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tittagudy	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chillambram	..	..	..	..	..	27	7	..	..	..	..	9	10	8	27
	Bhownaguri	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	13
	Mannargudi	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Porto Novo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
	Kullakurchy	..	..	..	..	..	45	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	15,000	6,066	497	3,337	4,977	2,171	757	700	760	167	1,627	658	892	1,294	2,844
Kistna	Bapatla	..	65,000	1,468	48,074	48,394 / 8,332	1,941	114	1,319	805	25	2,149	68	86	79	233
	Bezwada	..	30,655	37	15,070	10,070 / 6,433	712	..	..	...	Not reported		3	1	..	4
	Repalli	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	804	125	..	..	..	..	53	31	50	134
	Palnad	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sattenapalli	..	..	..	..	..	17	4	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	8
	Nandigama	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nuzvid	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
	Total	30,000	95,655	1,505	63,144	78,229	3,585	244	1,319	805	25	2,149	128	123	131	382

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 24th May 1877.

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Memorandum as to the Dynamic Value of the task exacted from Labourers on relief works.

Parkes' (Manual of Hygiene, page 389) states:—"It would, therefore, seem certain that an amount of work equal to 500 tons lifted one foot is an extremely hard day's work, which, perhaps. few men could continue to do. 400 tons lifted a foot is a hard day's work, and 300 tons lifted a foot is an average day's work for a healthy strong adult."

"The Reverend Professor Haughton, D. M., has shown that walking on a level surface is equivalent to raising $\frac{1}{20}$ part of the weight of the body though the distance walked. * * The formula is $\frac{(W+W')\times D}{20\times 2240}$, where W is the weight of the person, W' the weight carried, D the distance walked in feet, 20 the co-efficient of traction, and 2,240 the number of pounds in a ton, the result is the number of tons raised one foot" (Parkes *loc cit*).

Taking 105 lbs. as the weight of a native labourer, and reducing Parkes' estimate of an average day's work in proportion to this weight as compared with 150 lbs. (the weight of an average male European adult), we have as 150 : 105 : : 300 : 210. 210 tons lifted a foot is, therefore, Parkes' estimate of an average day's work, reduced proportionally to weight.

Using Haughton's formula, we find that a man weighing 105 lbs. and carrying 10 lbs., walking on a level does work equal to lifting 13·51 tons one foot for each mile walked; for $(105+10)\times 5280\div 20=30{,}260$ foot-pounds $\div 2{,}240=13{\cdot}509$ foot-tons.

Also $210\div 13{\cdot}51=15{\cdot}55$. Hence, a man weighing 105 lbs. and carrying 10 lbs. in walking on a level 15·55 miles, does work equal to raising 210 tons one foot, *i. e.*, an average day's work of 300 foot-tons reduced proportionally to his weight.

"The basis of the task system upon irrigation works is that in ordinary times, when the lift does not exceed 4 feet, and the lead does not exceed 50 feet, 100 cubic feet of black or red soil can be excavated and disposed of by one man, one woman, and one child, and therefore at the present time 75 cubic feet only is to be exacted. * * * * I am therefore of opinion that under the existing orders of Government the present task set by Colonel Finch is too high, and should be reduced to 75 cubic feet for Public Works Department, and to 50 cubic feet for Civil Agency Works."—(Colonel Merriman, R. E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Bombay. No. 1516, dated 5th March 1877, para. 3).

Estimation of the Dynamic Value of a task of excavating and disposing of 75 cubic feet of black or red soil with a 4-foot lift and 50 feet head, the task demanded on relief works under Public Works superintendence from a man, woman, and child.

For the purpose of calculation, the above task may be stated something in the following way:—

1. Excavation and filling baskets, say 3 baskets to a cubic foot.

2. Lifting the baskets on to the heads of the carriers, say 5 feet 6 inches; say 80 lbs. to the cubic foot; allow 2 lbs. for weight of basket.

3. Carrying away the earth and returning with the empty baskets.

1. *Excavation and filling baskets.*—A rather low estimate of a day's work for an English labourer employed in excavating earth and filling wheel-barrows is 270 cubic feet. Taking the dynamic value of this to be 350 foot-tons, 75 cubic feet=97·2 foot-tons.

2. *Lifting the baskets on to the heads of the carriers.*—$86\times 75\times 5\frac{1}{2}=35{,}745$ foot-lbs. $\div$ $2{,}240=15{\cdot}84$ foot-tons.

3. *Carrying.*—Take for this $75\times 3=225$ trips. The work of each trip consists of *a'*. 105 lbs. (weight of body)+5 lbs. (for clothes and baskets)+26·66 lbs. (=80÷3 or weight of earth) lifted 4 feet+50÷20 (for lead)=total lift $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet=136·66 lbs.×6 5 feet=888·3 foot lbs.; *b'*. Return with empty basket $110\times 2{\cdot}5=275$ foot-lbs.—Hence $888{\cdot}3+275\times 225\div 2{,}240=116{\cdot}85$ foot-tons.

Hence, supposing the whole task to be done by a man weighing 105 lbs., its dynamic value is $97{\cdot}2+15{\cdot}84+116{\cdot}85=$say 230 foot-tons. This, however, is the whole task demanded from a man, woman, and child. Taking the man's work at half of this, we have 115 foot-tons as the dynamic value of the day's work of a man weighing 105 lbs. employed on relief works under Public Works superintendence.

Again, on relief works under Civil Agency two-thirds only of the above task is required $=153\frac{1}{3}$ foot-tons for the whole task of a man, woman and child; and taking, as before, half of this to be the proportion done by the man, we have $76\frac{2}{3}$ foot-tons as the dynamic value of the task demanded from men weighing 105 lbs. employed on relief works under Civil Agency.

Hence, taking 210 foot-tons as an average day's work for a man weighing 105 lbs, (see *ante*) the task of 115 foot-tons demanded from a man (weight assumed as 105 lbs.) on relief works under Public Works superintendence amounts only to 54·75 per cent. of an average day's work. Similarly, $76\frac{2}{3}$ foot-tons, the task demanded on relief works under Civil Agency from a man (assumed weight 105 lbs.) amounts only to 36·6 per cent. of 210 foot-tons, *i.e.*, 36 6 per cent. of an average day's work.

Stated in another way:—it has already been shown that a man weighing 105 lbs. and carrying 10 lbs., walking on level ground does work=13·51 foot-tons for every mile walked. Hence, as 115÷13·51=8·52, and as 76⅔÷13·51=5·68, the task demanded from a man weighing 105 lbs. on relief works under Public Works superintendence is just equal to the work which he would do in walking 8·52 miles on level ground carrying 10 lbs. Similarly, the work demanded from a man weighing 105 lbs. on relief works under Civil Agency is just equivalent to the work which the same man would do in walking 5·68 miles on level ground, carrying 10 lbs.

To show now that natives of India are capable of doing work in proportion to their weight, reckoning 300 foot-tons as an average day's work for a man weighing 150 lb., I cite the two following instances:—

1. An ordinary day's work for 12 palkee bearers is to carry a palkee down from Matheran to Narel and bring it back from Narel to Matheran with a person inside. The distance from Narel to Matheran is 7 miles; the height of Matheran above Narel is 2,377 feet. One of the palkees was found to weigh 195 lbs., and the average weight of the bearers was found to be 117 lbs. as they stood, say 115 lbs.+2 lbs. for clothes. Taking the up-journey only, and supposing the individual inside the palkee to weigh 125 lbs., the load of each bearer=195+125÷12=26·66 lbs; and 26·66+117=143·66 lbs., lift 2,377 feet;+for the 7 miles carried 5,280×7÷20=1,848 feet; 143·66×(2,377+1,848)÷2,240=270·96 foot-tons. The work, therefore, of the up-journey only=270·96 foot-tons, considerably above 230 foot-tons, *i. e.*, 300 foot-tons reduced in the proportion 150 to 115.

2. The recognized load for a Narel cooly is 40 lbs. This, although brought up to the same height, is carried generally a part of the way by short cuts, reducing the distance walked to about 5 miles. Hence, 117 + 40=157 lbs. lifted 2,377 feet + for the 5 miles 5,280 × 5÷20=1,320 feet, and 157 × (2,377 + 1,320)÷2,240=259 foot-tons. Taking no account of the walk back unloaded, this is also considerably above 230 foot-tons, *i. e.*, 300 foot-tons, reduced in the proportion 150 to 115.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S., Surgeon-Major,

Chemical Analyser to Government.

Bombay, 12*th May* 1877.

Correction of certain errors in Rainfall statement of Mysore.

No. 2076-240G., dated Bangalore, 29th May 1877.

From—MAJOR T. G. CLARKE, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Mysore,

To—THE HON'BLE T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Dept.

SOME errors having been found in the statistics of rain fall furnished by one of the Amildars of Taluks in the Chitaldroog District, I am desired by the Chief Commissioner to request that you will be good enough to cause the following corrections to be made in the statements attached to the Special Famine Reports, as denoted hereunder:—

	Inches.	Cents.
Against Chitaldroog in column 33 of the return No. 11, insert ...	1	30
Ditto in column 32 of the returns Nos. 12 and 13, for ...	10	8
Read	12	12
Against Chitaldroog in column 32 of the return No. 14, for ...	11	0
Read	12	30

Condition of Native States in Bombay.

No. 480, dated Simla, 28th May 1877.

From—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C. S. I., *Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
To—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Public Works Dept.

No. 20E—85 of January 17th.
No. 177E—627 of March 20th.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters quoted in the margin, forwarding, as requested in paragraph 6 of my letter of November 30th, 1876, information regarding the condition of Native States comprised in the portion of the Bombay Presidency affected by famine.

2. This information being in some cases imperfect as regards area, population, revenue, or proportion of kharif and rabi cultivation, it has not been found possible to compile it into a definite review such as that regarding the British districts which was issued in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 212, dated February 21st. In view, however, of the difficulty which has no doubt been experienced in obtaining reliable statistics regarding Native States, and of the general view of their condition which has been afforded by the weekly statements, and by the correspondence which has passed in certain cases, His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers it unnecessary to trouble the Government of Bombay with further calls upon the subject.

3. From the various sources of information which are available, it would appear that the States which have been affected by famine, or the condition of which, in view of their probably becoming so, has been the subject of careful enquiry, comprise, roughly speaking, an area of 9,708 square miles and a population of 2,073,066, and that the portion actually suffering from scarcity is at present estimated by the Bombay Government at 4,804 square miles, with a population of 847,848 persons. The following table shews some of the more prominent points regarding each State:—

Names of States.	Approximate gross revenue.	AREA.		POPULATION.		BY LATEST ACCOUNTS.		
		Total.	Affected.	Total.	Affected.	Numbers on works.	Actual expenditure.	Price of staple grain in lbs. per rupee.
	Rs.						Rs.	
Akalkote—under Sholapur ...	2,28,500	498	373	78,222	58,000	3,130	41,389	18¾
Jinjeera—under Colaba ...	3,20,000	324	...	72,000	..	...	...	...
Satara Jagirdars, *viz.*:—								
Jath	79,857	884	879	64,000	63,628	2,261	26,071	14 9/10
Phaltan	1,20,175	397	397	59,124	59,124	657	8,440	?
Pant Pratinidhi	1,24,163	213	138	68,335	44,594	727	9,061	15
Pant Sachiv	4,92,775	500	...	111,689	...	...	...	...
Kolhapur State and its feudatories, *viz.*, Bawra, Inchalkaranji, Kagal, and Vishalgarh.	24,29,000	3,184	2,999	802,691	620,482	21,985	3,73,020	15 1/11
Southern Mahratta States, *viz.*, Miraj (two), Sangli, Kurandwar (two), Jamkhandi, Mudhol, and Ramdurg.	14,90,000	2,734		610,434				
Savanur—under Dharwar ...	81,671	70	18	15,757	2,090	324	1,514	16½
Sawant Wari	2,91,640	904	...	190,814	...	41	1,084	25
	56,57,781	9,708	4,804	2,073,066	847,848	...	...	...

4. As regards failure of crops the case of each State appears to be somewhat as follows :—

Akalkote.—The failure has been about five-sixths of an average crop, or nearly as bad as in the adjoining district of Sholapur.

Jinjeera.—Half the rice crop and three-fourths of the warkas crop have failed, and heavy remissions have been given, but the proximity to Bombay has prevented scarcity of grain.

Jath.—The failure has been almost complete, and the distress similar to that in the adjoining Sholapur and Kaladgi districts.

Phaltan.—Failure nearly the same as in Jath.

Pant Pratinidhi.—A portion of the State is alone much affected, but the failure there has exceeded half the crop.

Pant Sachiv —This State, owing to its proximity to the Ghauts, has almost entirely escaped loss.

Kolhapur.—The eastern taluks have alone suffered, and that not very severely. The four feudatories likewise have done fairly. On the whole, it would seem that the average loss in affected parts does not exceed half the crop: about two-thirds of the land revenue will be recovered.

Sangli has lost nearly the whole of both *kharif* and *rabi* crops.

Miraj.—Both the senior and junior branches of this State have saved about one-fifth of their crop, on an average, but in some parts the failure has been complete.

Koorundwar.—The senior branch has got about a half crop, and the junior branch considerably more, so the distress is very slight.

Jamkhandi.—The failure may be said to be complete.

Mudhol.—About one-fifth of the crop has alone been saved.

Ramdurg.—Nearly the whole *kharif* crop has been lost, but the *rabi* has yielded about one-third of an average.

Savanur.—The failure has been slight, except in a few villages.

Sawant Wari.—The yield has been from one-half to three-fourths throughout, so that the distress, if any, is very slight.

5. The circumstance that Akalkote, Jath, Kolhapur with all its four feudatories, Miraj (senior), Sangli, Mudhol, and Sawant Wari, are all under British administration, in consequence of the minority of their chiefs, has tended materially to strengthen the hands of the Government in extending to the suffering people of the territories under their political jurisdiction the measures of relief applied to British subjects. The same fact has tended to render available ample funds for the purpose, the accummulated revenues of Kolhapur and its feudatories, for instance, aggregating twenty-seven and a half lakhs of rupees, and those of Miraj (senior) and Mudhol about fifteen lakhs more.

6. The organization of relief works has been found necessary in all the States excepting Jinjeera, though in some the works are only of a trifling nature. The necessity of every State providing for its own distressed population was brought prominently to the attention of the Bombay Government by the Government of India (No. 1 T, dated December 20th, 1876), and the principle was approved of by the Secretary of State in his despatch No. 21 of the 28th February last. His Excellency the Governor General in Council fully concurs in the efforts in this direction which have been made by the Bombay Government in its orders quoted marginally, and has every confidence that at the present time, when the famine is pressing with daily increasing stringency, no means will be spared to ensure that the relief works in Native States, and the house to house visitation, shall be equal to the occasion.

No. 276E—892 of 19th April.
No. 317E—1021 of 2nd May.

7. With reference to the important question of the freedom of the grain trade, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has only to repeat the full concurrence, expressed in my letter No. 272 of March 7th, in the efforts of the Government of Bombay to suppress the tendency to interference which has been somewhat marked in certain cases, especially in the recent one of Sawant Wari.

8. In conclusion, I am desired to express the sympathy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council with the Political Officers of Bombay in the arduous and delicate task which has fallen to them, and his appreciation of the measure of success which so far, under the guidance of the Local Government, appears to have attended their labours.

Weekly condition report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 15.)

Condition report for week ending 19*th May* 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets continue fairly supplied, and prices were, on the whole, steady. Rain fell throughout the District, the quantity gauged at head-quarters of taluks ranging from 20 cents to 2·25 inches and some tanks received from 15 to 60 days' supply of water. Heavy rain fell at Bangalore on the 17th and 18th May, and 1·30 inches were registered at the Government Observatory. These showers have largely benefited the standing crops, and enabled the ryots to resume their agricultural operations. The prospects of the season have consequently improved somewhat. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent, and cattle suffer from want of good and sufficient fodder.

Kolar District.—Markets fairly supplied. Prices remained steady, except in three taluks where they fell slightly. Rain had fallen in all the taluks, the quantity registered at head-quarters varying from 1 to 3 inches. Some of the tanks in the District received a fair supply of water. These showers have so far proved favourable to the standing crops. Cholera, small-pox and fever still prevail. Cattle suffer generally from want of forage.

Túmkúr District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Prices remained stationary, excepting in the Chiknayakanhalli and Kunigal Taluks where they fell slightly. Rain fell throughout the District, and as much as from 21 cents to 2·04 inches were gauged at head-quarters of taluks. Eleven tanks in the Koratagere Taluk and a few more in other parts of the District received from 8 to 60 days' supply of water. The rainfall during the week has infused hope and induced the agricultural classes forthwith to commence ploughing operations. New javari crops are being sown in some places. The standing paddy crops under wells are promising well and the condition of the gardens is improving somewhat. Cholera, diarrhœa and small-pox are prevalent.

Mysore District.—Markets continue fairly supplied, but prices have risen slightly in some taluks. There was no rain during the week in Yedatore and Heggaddevankote Taluks where the crops are reported to be withering. The rainfall in the other taluks was scanty, but has slightly benefited the standing crops. Fresh sowings were carried on in parts of Chamrajnagar, Mysore, Periyapatna and Gundlupet Taluks. Cholera is still prevalent throughout th District, and cattle suffer from want of forage and also, in some places, from murrain.

Hassan District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Prices fluctuated. Light showers of rain fell in all the taluks of the Districts except two, and a small supply of water was stored in some tanks. The standing crops of paddy, javari, gingelly, oil seed, and other cereals in the Hassan, Arkalgúd, Belur, Harnhalli and Narsipur Taluks, are suffering from want of rain. Paddy is being harvested in the Manjarabad Taluk. Cholera is prevalent in all the taluks, and also small-pox, fever and dysentery in Belur, Manjarabad and Narsipur.

Shimoga District.—Markets fairly supplied, except in some villages of the Channagiri and Honnali Taluks, where cholera prevented importation on a large scale. Prices pretty steady. There was a slight shower of rain in three taluks only. The sugarcane crop in the Shikarpur and Ságar Taluks is suffering from want of rain, while in the Kavaledurga Taluk the standing crops are doing well. There was no improvement since the submission of the last report in the prospects of the season. Cholera prevails in all the taluks except Nagar, but is on the decline.

Kadur District.—Markets sufficiently supplied. Prices unsteady. Rain fell in three out of six taluks, the maximum quantity registered being 50 cents at Lakvalli. Paddy, javari, ragi and other cereals are being sown in the Lakvalli, Koppa, Chikmagalur and Banavar Taluks. The prospects of the season are indifferent and the public health is bad, cholera and fever being prevalent throughout the District.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets continue fairly supplied, except in three taluks where cholera checked importation. Price of ragi has risen in some places. Rain fell in all the taluks, the quantity registered at the head-quarters ranging from 60 cents to 3·05 inches, and some tanks received a supply of water. In many places the ryots have commenced ploughing operations. The standing crops are generally in a fair condition. Prospects remain unaltered. The health of the people has improved somewhat, although cholera still prevails more or less throughout the District. Cattle suffer much from want of fodder.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the week ending 19th May, rain had fallen very generally in the Province; but in the Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur Districts, the rainfall was rather scanty. In the Nundydroog Division, however, there have been constant and copious falls which, to some extent, have relieved the apprehensions of the agricultural classes in the three most distressed districts of Bangalore, Túmkúr and Kolar. The south-west monsoon has not, as yet, set in, but, in expectation of getting more rain, the ryots have resumed ploughing operations, and fresh sowings have taken place in some taluks. In parts of the Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga Districts, the young crops, it is reported, begin to show signs of withering and are, therefore, absolutely in need of rain.

2. Prices of food grains were, on the whole, steady. There was a slight fall in the Kolar District and a rise in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts.

3. Public health has not much improved, as epidemics of cholera and fever are still prevalent. The number of deaths from cholera, reported during the week, was 1,096 as shewn below, being 150 less than that of the previous week :—

Bangalore District	... 169	Shimoga District	... 100
Kolar "	... 125	Kadur "	... 15
Túmkúr "	... 149	Chitaldroog "	... 123*
Mysore "	... 234		
Hassan "	... 181	Total	... 1,096

4. The number of works in progress under Revenue Officers was 2,276 as against 2,200 of the previous week. The daily average number of distressed persons employed was 29,933 or 2,348 less than in the preceding week. There was, however, a small increase of 244 persons on works under officers of P. W. D., the average daily attendance being 34,466 as against 34,222 of previous week. The heavy rainfall on the 16th instant has, it is said, induced a certain number to forsake the works and to return to their villages to commence ploughing. In some places outbreaks of cholera have seriously impeded work. The Executive Engineer of the Kadur Range reports that cholera has been so bad on one work (opening out Basavankanave ghât) that hardly a cooly will work on it.

5. The daily average number of persons, who were recipients of gratuitous relief at the kitchens, was 108,482, or 6,083 more than in the previous week. The numbers have been steadily increasing in almost every District which, the Commissioner of Ashtagram Division explains, is due, partly, to the prosecution of house-to-house inspection, and partly, to increasing applications from wandering paupers, many of whom are not fit to be employed on works, the majority of them being women with young children. The proportion of men, women and children fed at the kitchens is shewn in the following table :—

	No.	Percentage to the total No.
Men	25,478	23·5
Women	39,066	36 0
Children	43,938	40 5
Total ...	108,482	100·0

* The number of deaths from cholera in the Chitaldroog District for the week ending 19th May was 123, but ten cases were, by mistake, omitted to be included in the season telegram of the 4th idem.

6. It has been ascertained that there were only 36 Mysoreans employed on works in Madanapalli Taluk, Cuddapah District, of H. M.'s Territory. Arrangements have been made to bring them back to their own taluks.

7. The number of persons belonging to Her Majesty's Territory, who were fed at the kitchens in Mysore, was, during the week under review, 826 as against 830 of the previous week.

8. The weight of grain received by rail, during the week, was 3,661 tons as shewn below, being 47 tons more than in the previous week :—

From Madras	... ...	2,651 tons.
„ Beypore	... ...	456 „
„ Sholapur and Nagpore on the G. I. P. Railway	...	47 „
„ Negapatam and other stations on the S. I. Railway	...	400 „
„ Kolar district	... ...	8 „
„ the neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency		99 „
	Total ...	3,661 tons.

The daily average amounted to 523 tons.

9. About 2,263 tons of grain were exported from Bangalore into the interior of the Province to the frontier taluks of the Madras Presidency as noted below :—

Towards the Túmkúr district	... ...	882 tons.
„ Bellary and Chitaldroog districts	...	189 „
„ Mysore district	... ..	285 „
„ Oossoor in the Salem district	...	291 „
To the taluks adjoining Bangalore	... ...	616 „
Total	...	2,263 tons.

10. The supply of grain appears to be ample for all present needs. The Commissioner of Ashtagram Division reports that markets continue fairly supplied, partly by home-grown produce and, partly, by importation. The taluks of the Mysore District, with the exception of Mandya, are, it is believed, self-supporting, the home-grown produce, chiefly from lands under the river channels, being sufficient for the population. But the greater part of Hassan District is dependent for supplies on the Mysore District and the inland markets of Bangalore and Tiptur on one side and on the Western Coast on the other. "Great efforts," Colonel Hay writes, "are being made by local traders and ryots to bring Canara boiled rice from Mangalore before traffic is stopped by the monsoon, and an entirely new trade in ragi brought by sea to Mangalore has been developed by the present scarcity."

11. The difficulty of procuring forage for cattle is said to be decreasing owing to the recent rainfall, but the great mortality which has already taken place, as reported in the last narrative, has impoverished many a ryot and deprived him of his agricultural stock. In the Ashtagram Division, the condition of the cattle is said to be improving in some places. Grass has sprung up along the water-courses, pasture lands, &c.; by which the sheep are specially benefitted. A greater portion of the cattle sent to the jungles has returned. The Commissioner reports that, owing to the great demand for dry straw from the Túmkúr and other districts to the eastward, the thatch of houses has, in some instances, been sold, and the Malnad ryots, who were in the habit of using the straw for manure, have this year used nothing but tank silt, as they have sold off their whole stock of straw.

"By Order,"

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,

Assistant Secretary.

PROVINCE

(No. 15.) *Condition Statement for*

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	No. and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog.															
Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	54	125	247	426	454	5,270	3,806	5,992	5,896	2,50,900	1,50,310
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	64	284	162	510	478	5,212	4,730	6,331	5,384	2,07,305	1,36,356
Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	58	274	60	392	352	4,959	5,529	2,285	2,180	2,00,931	1,54,706
Astagram.															
Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	57	51	62	170	160	942	70[illegible]	8,404	9,335	1,02,777	60,941
Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	19	33	23	75	73	1,698	1,761	4,131	4,082	93,202	75,451
Nagar.															
Shimbga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	17	22	59	98	112	1,363	1,234	3,301	3,443	1,33,600	95,466
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	17	37	138	192	191	1,599	1,232	2,587	2,700	71,438	39,636
Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	24	61	266	351	318	10,080	10,117	1,191	1,446	2,03,257	1,38,226
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	59	62	62	1,158	824	...	...	23,152	20,388
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	310	890	1,076	2,276	2,200	32,281	29,933	34,222	34,466	12,86,568	8,71,480

Note 1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed
2. The figures entered in columns 17 and 18 are based on the latest
3. The figures in column 18 exhibit the adjusted expenditure to end

OF MYSORE.

the week ending 10th May 1877.

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief. Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps. During last week.	During present week.	Grants for gratuitous relief. Amount of private subscriptions up to date.	Amount of Government grant.	Total.	Total expenditure up to date.	Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee. Average in ordinary years. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	During last week. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	During present week. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 12th May 1877.	Rainfall during the present week	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
19,16,363	18,95,645	45,414	47,157	1,496	1,22,795	1,24,291	1,31,632	26	60	13	17	13	16	35·	18·61	1·30	
		11,792	12,389	6,086	34,701	40,787	38,284	32	80	13	16	14	16	25·4	16·9	1·60	
		14,268	16,247	1,026	64,337	65,363	62,360	28	106	12	16	12	16	27·4	17·58	2·4	
		823	1,618	5,987	2,670	8,657	7,532	24	70	11	16	11	16	24·3	23·80	·76	
		4,785	4,701	623	10,645	11,268	10,314	32	76	12	13	12	13	34·4	17·07	·23	
		970	936	2,566	1,910	4,476	4,027	30	76	12	15	11	14	38·4	20·20	·11	
		1,270	1,247	2,259	4,041	6,300	5,102	30	64	13	14	12	13	35·7	25·85	·35	
		9,302	10,718	6,401	21,701	28,102	20,158	24	88	12	14	12	14	23·5	12·3	1·	
...	...	9,985	9,839	19,098	43,560	62,658	58,572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3,790	3,630	11,336	9,825	21,161	19,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,16,363	18,95,645	1,02,399	1,08,482	56,878	3,16,185	3,73,063	3,57,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

by private subscriptions, as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
accounts received from the Public Works Department.
of February and unadjusted for March 1877.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Assistant Secretary.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents.										Remarks for 1877.
		Average of 1871, 1872 & 1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		
1st	Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th		...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	65	
12th		...	...	...	...	...	86	...	7	...	...	
13th	April	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	47	...	...	
14th		...	41	...	...	...	31	...	...	2	20	
15th		...	20	...	14	...	...	...	47	...	...	
16th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
17th		...	2	...	45	...	15	...	...	...	1	
18th	May	1	86	...	13	...	..	1	37	...	22	
19th		...	19	6	20	...	85	1	93	...	...	
20th		...	24	1	12	2	39	...	34	1	30	Week ending 19th May 1877.
21st		...	35	3	88	...	35	...	93			
22nd		1	9	4	28	...	48	...	3			
23rd	June	...	39	...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th		...	10	...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th		...	88	...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th		1	15	...	30	...	14	...	67			
27th	July	...	14	...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th		1	11	...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th		...	71	3	44	..	39	...	2			
30th		...	19	2	42	...	19	...	23			
31st		1	8	...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd	August	2	42	2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd		1	98	1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th		1	97	1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th		...	54	1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th	Sept.	2	30	4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th		3	24	4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		1	5	3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th		1	56	2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th		3	12	2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st	Oct.	1	11	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd		1	76	1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd		...	48	2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th		...	5	1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th	Nov.	...	33	...	82	...	26	...	52			
46th		...	47	...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th		...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th		...	49	...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th	Dec.	...	42	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th		...	8	...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		34	66	56	54	22	6	17	34			

Mean Meteorological Results from the Bangalore Observatory Register.	For the week ending 5th May 1877.	For the week ending 12th May 1877.	For the week ending 19th May 1877.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	26·890	26·875	26·816
Mean temperature of air	82·2	83·30	79·2
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	156·6	160·9	140·8
Maximum in shade	94·7	95·5	89·0
Minimum in shade	71·3	72·8	71·8
Depth of rain in inches	0·22	...	1·30

T. R. A. T.

Weekly Relief Report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 2535, *dated 1st June* 1877.

Maps for—

Nellore.	Kistna.
Bellary.	Madura.
Cuddapah.	Coimbatore.
Chingleput.	Salem and South Arcot.
North Arcot.	

Statements.

No. 1. Prices.
„ 2. Relief Report.
„ 3. Talukwar Abstract of Relief reports.
„ 4. Talukwar Statement of gratuitous relief.
„ 5. Districtwar ditto.
„ 6. Memo. of sums sanctioned.
„ 7. Works under supervision of Department Public Works.
„ 8. Number and description of works.

THE relief reports for the week ending 26th May are submitted to Government with Maps and Statements as per margin.

2. *Prices.*—The steady rise of prices which had been going on for some weeks appears to have been checked by the rains of the week ending 19th May, and the district averages for the 26th show a generally stationary condition of prices. In the *Kistna* district rice has fallen and dry grains risen, but very slightly. The *Nellore* prices, especially in the Northern taluks, tend to fall. There is scarcely any change in *Cuddapah*; a tendency to fall in Madanapalli and Kadiri is apparent, but at Peelan all grains except cholum and at Chitwail all except ragi have somewhat risen in price. In *Bellary* prices are stationary at head-quarters, but in the western taluks of Kudligi and Hadgalli all prices have risen, especially those of rice. At Aden also rice, ragi and cumboo have risen, but at Tadpatri all grains are cheaper. In the southern taluks prices are either stationary or falling, and except for rice which is dearer the district averages show slightly easier prices. In *Kurnool* and in *Chingleput* and *South Arcot* prices are almost stationary. In *North Arcot* they tend to fall, rice being cheaper at 4, cholum at 3, and ragi at 6 stations. Cumboo, however, shows a small rise. In *Trichinopoly* ragi has risen at Udayarpalem and in *Madura*, though rice has risen in the Sub-division, dry grains are cheaper. In *Tinnevelly* there is no change of importance. In Collegal in the *Coimbatore* District, there has been a fall of about 10 per cent. on the very high rate for rice noted last week. The price of ragi is stationary in the taluk. In Pollachy all rates have risen, as have those for cholum and ragi at Coimbatore, there is no other marked change. In *Salem*, the only changes calling for notice are a sudden rise in the price of rice at Tripatoor from 8 to 6 4 seers, and a fall in cholum at Ahtur from 10·01 to 13·56 seers per rupee.

3. *Rainfall.*—There was rain in all the distressed districts during the week. A heavy fall occurred in the western taluks of the Guntoor Division of the *Kistna*, 5·65 inches having been received at Narasarowpett, 3 inches fell at Masulipatam. In *Nellore* rain varying from 0·45 to 1·5 inches fell in the central taluks. Rain fell in all taluks of Cuddapah except Pulivendala and Kadiri. In *Bellary* 1·5 inches were received at Penkonda, but only trifling showers in two other taluks; and in *Kurnool*, there were showers at Nandial. *Chingleput* had rain in 3 taluks, and in *North Arcot* rain was general; but it would seem that some of the previous week's fall has been included in the present return. In *South Arcot* rain fell in all taluks except Tindivanam. In *Trichinopoly* and *Madura* the fall was general but light. Pulni however received 1·5 inches. In *Tinnevelly* 1 inch fell in Sattur. At Collegal in *Coimbatore* 4·5 inches were registered and lighter rain in the northern and eastern taluks. All taloqks of *Salem* except Kistnagiri received rain. Except in *Bellary* and *Kurnool* the rainfall of the week was on the whole favourable.

4. The grants made to the 26th May for district relief amounted to Rs. 1,58,35,283 and the outlay against them was as follows:—

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Relief works	4,53,789	1,30,97,349
Gratuitous relief	1,17,070	10,44,700
Total ...	5,70,859	1,41,42,049

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The district totals are compared below with the returns for the previous week:—

	19th May.	26th May.	
Kistna	2,765	706	—2,059
Nellore	24,445	26,731	+2,286
Cuddapah	77,876	80,643	+2,767
Bellary	288,179	261,482	—26,679
Kurnool	203,742	207,836	+4,094
Chingleput	6,146	12,123	+5,977
North Arcot	38,892	49,621	+10,729
South Arcot	2,235	1,830	—405
Madura	12,681	12,314	—367
Tinnevelly	463	410	—53
Coimbatore	22,801	25,679	+2,878
Salem	55,209	56,146	+937
	735,434	735,521	+87
East Coast Canal	62,098	42,481	—19,617
	997,532	778,002	—19,530

6. The numbers on district works have fluctuated considerably but the total reported is nearly the same as on the 19th May. The decrease in *Bellary* is however, as will be seen below, to a great extent unreal. There is a great and unexplained decrease, nearly 20,000, in the numbers on the East Coast Canal. The decrease in *Kistna* is probably due to the recommencement of agricultural operations. In *Nellore* the increase occurs almost entirely in the Zemindari divisions. In *Cuddapah* numbers have increased in Jammalamadugu by 2,830, owing to increased pressure; in Budwail by 4,140, since emigration to Nellore has been discontinued, and in the subdivision taluks of Rayachoti and Madanapally, reason not stated. In all the other taluks, numbers have fallen owing to employment being obtainable in agriculture.

	19th May.	26th May.	
Adoni	64,636	63,460	—1,176
Alur	28,203	31,383	+3,180
Gooty	11,755	12,530	+775
Tadpatri	11,463	11,743	+280
Anantapur	14,352	15,927	+1,575
Dharmaveram	9,131	1,186	—7,945
Pennakonda	9,982	7,045	—2,937
Hindupur	2,866	1,226	—1,640
Madaksira	24,335	20,851	—3,484
Raidrug	10,166	10,063	—103
Bellary	27,283	21,785	—5,498
Hospett	22,857	26,315	+3,458
Sundur	3,276	2,980	—296
Kudligi	18,412	15,839	—2,573
Harpanhalli	10,425	10,492	+67
Hadgalli	19,037	8,657	—10,380
Total ...	2,88,179	2,61,482	—26,697

7. The *Bellary* numbers, which decreased by 26,697, are compared by taluks in the margin.

The decrease is to a great extent nominal, the returns for Dharmaveram and Hadagalli being imperfect. Of the increases, that in Hospett is ascribed to influx of coolies from other taluks as to which report should be furnished, and those in Alur and Anantapur to increased pressure. The Kudlighi report explains an increase by influx from other taluks but the numbers show decrease. The Collector will explain. In the Bellary taluk the decrease is due to the completion of the Gooty road work and to drafts of men to the railway, which however employs only 3,615 persons, that in Hindupoor is ascribed to a fall of rain on the date of the return; in Madaksira to Mysore coolies who had again apparently gained admittance being sent away. In Penkonda partly to demand for agricultural labor and partly to incorrectness of return, and in Adoni to drafts to the railway.

The increase in *Chingleput* is chiefly due to the Chingleput-Conjeveram railway, which employed 5,548 persons on the 26th against 2,607 on the 19th May. The numbers on ordinary relief works have also generally increased. The increase in *North Arcot* is mainly due to the fact that there was no return from the Vellore taluk (7,418) in last week, but the numbers in Palmanair, Arcot and Wallajah have also gone up. Those in the Eastern Zemindaries have decreased by 2,063; 1,447 persons were still at work on the Madras railway line. In *Madura* there is decrease in all taluks except *Pulni* where fresh works have been opened. Works have been ordered to be stopped in *Tinnevelly*, but one minor work, incomplete, is still in progress. In *Coimbatore* numbers have gone up in Erode, Bhowany, Pollachy (where distress has recently appeared) and Dharapuram. In other taluks there has been decrease. The *Salem* increase occurs chiefly in Dharampuri and Kistnagiri.

8. *Wages.*—The increase of wages ordered in G. O. 22nd May, No. 1788, had not yet taken effect, and the rates underwent no change in the week except in some taluks of Cuddapah.

9. A statement is annexed showing particulars for works under the Public Works Department. The number of coolies is 1,58,138 against 1,69,619, on the 19th May. The falling off is due to the decrease of 19,617 coolies on the East Coast Canal. Particulars are still wanting for two districts, and the Board believe that the return understates the numbers employed under skilled supervision. The present reported total is 20·3 per cent. of the whole number on works.

10. *Gratuitous relief.*—The total numbers gratuitously fed in each district and the numbers in camps and relief houses on village relief and of 3 pie children are compared below with the return for the 19th May.

	19th May.	26th May.	
Kistna	259	179	—80
Nellore	18,217	18,873	+656
Cuddapah	27,434	26,321	—1,113
Bellary	132,394	136,110	+3,716
Kurnool	61,759	62,486	+727
Chingleput	11,540	16,751	+5,211
North Arcot	12,304	14,753	+2,449
South Arcot	3,443	4,108	+665
Trichinopoly	32	103	+71
Madura	8,905	9,106	+201
Tinnevelly	786	738	—48
Coimbatore	16,234	21,220	+4,986
Salem	56,026	58,237	+2,211
Malabar	..	6	+6
In camps, &c.	103,289	116,887	+13,598
Village relief	94,454	100,588	+6,134
3 pie children	151,590	151,516	—74
Total ...	349,333	368,991	+19,658

11. The numbers in camps and relief houses and on village relief have increased, but the numbers of 3 pie children are stationary. The increase in camp relief has been considerable in Chingleput, Coimbatore, Salem and Nellore, excluding Kurnool (for which details are not yet available) there were 247 camps and relief houses against 225 on the 19th May. The increase in these relief centres occurs in Bellary, Coimbatore, Madura and Salem. A camp has been opened at Trichinopoly for wandering paupers.

12. The numbers on village relief have increased in less proportion than that in camps owing to the system of sending persons from the villages to the camps when they can be moved. The number of inspecting circles (excluding Kurnool) is 620 against 587 on 19th May. The organization of inspection is extending in Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, North Arcot and Coimbatore and is now nearly completed. Relief was given in 4,970 villages, or nearly one-fifth of the whole. In Bellary, Cuddapah and Salem the proportion is one-half, but the relief appears especially inadequate in Nellore, Chingleput and North Arcot, while in South Arcot it is probably excessive. The numbers have increased considerably in Cuddapah, Bellary and South Arcot, and decreased in Nellore and Kurnool.

In the districts there is no great change. It is satisfactory that the apparently too rapid increase of this relief in Salem has been checked.

13. The 3 pie children have increased in Kurnool and North Arcot, but decreased in Nellore and Cuddapah and slightly in Bellary. In the southern districts the allowance has not been yet extensively given.

14. The following table shews the mean strength (an average between the numbers on 19th and 26th May) in camps and relief houses and on village relief, the number of deaths reported, and the equivalent returns per mille per annum :—

	Camps and relief houses.			Village relief.		
	Mean strength.	Deaths in the week.	Ratio per mille per annum	Mean strength.	Deaths in the week.	Ratio per mille per annum.
Kistna	145	...	...	64	...	...
Nellore	14,702	144	511	704	...	...
Cuddapah	7,703	259	1,753	4,666	29	324
Bellary	32,836	176	280	26,057	25	50
Kurnool	6,503	Not	reported.	6,557	Not r	eported.
Chingleput	12,506	37	154	1,485	...	...
North Arcot	5,138	140	142	1,029	18	912
South Arcot	754	6	415	2,954	...	...
Trichinopoly	26	...	...	41	...	...
Madura	7,693	35	237	1,082	7	338
Tinnevelly	748	9	627	4	1	13,040
Coimbatore	12,939	30	121	5,244	10	99
Salem	8,390	204	1,267	47,877	114	124
Malabar	3	...	...	.	...	...
	103,585 6,503	1,040	524	91,187 6,557	158	90

The rates are, of course, calculated on too short a period, and in some cases on too small numbers to give reliable results; but they show terrible mortality in the Cuddapah and Salem camps. Of the 259 deaths in Cuddapah camps 187 occurred in the sub-division.

15. The following statement shews advances under the Land Improvement Act. The large sum shewn in Nellore is the result of several weeks' payments now reported :—

	In the week.	To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore	44,245	61,447
Cuddapah	4,974	1,14,457
Bellary	...	10,515
Kurnool	1,000	1,350
Chingleput	430	66,718
North Arcot	1,000	2,000
Madura	14,700	42,781
Tinnevelly	...	32,900
Coimbatore	1,100	6,235
Salem	10,922	38,537
Total ...	77,471	3,76,940

Rupees 44,059 have been advanced to weavers.

16. The establishment statement is annexed :—

Districts.	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Payment of superior officers included in the foregoing.	
	Number	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs		Rs
Nellore	171	7,661	1	20	37	688	209	8,396	8	4,441
Cuddapah	346	14,171	48	386	110	1,277	504	15,834	20	11,397
Bellary	1,023	20,694	152	1,921	78	1,550	1,253	24,165	12	4,132
Kurnool	872	21,747	259	2,494	87	1,282	1,216	25,523	26	9,859
Chingleput	114	3,312	8	103	2	27	124	3,442	3	1,041
North Arcot	550	12,019	34	621	81	1,221	665	13,861	7	3,651
Madura	140	3,699	16	215	18	308	174	4,219	2	1,285
Tinnevelly	61	191	...	...	1	8	62	199	..	..
Coimbatore	142	2,925	7	151	18	414	167	3,490	1	425
Salem	506	12,643	9	174	150	2,015	665	14,832	7	3,290
Total ...	3,925	99,062	532	6,085	582	8,785	5,039	1,13,932	86	39,469

17. The sum sanctioned by the Board up to 31st May amounts to Rs. 1,59,99,493.

18. The report of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, gives the following details. Average daily strength, resident 18,097, non-resident 151,175. Of those resident on 26th May 7,324 were from Chingleput, 5,995 from North Arcot, 4,340 from Nellore and 155 from other districts, total 17,824; the fresh admissions numbered 1,124; 546 remained in hospital, and the deaths were in hospital 134 and out of it 29, total 163 or 470 per mille per annum. The outlay during the week was Rs. 40,827, and up to the week Rs. 5,44,760.

19. The President, Municipal Commission, Madras, had 1,819 persons in the camp at Sathankad on the 26th May and 803 persons on relief works. His expenditure in the week was Rs. 285 and up to the week Rs. 44,694.

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,

Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolas per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 26th May 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholam.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horsegram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	8 50	8·44	18·63	11·11	11·23	31·85	13·11	13·60	35·77	10·35	10·59	35·30	6 60	6·65	14·95	11·08	10·98	27·22	1·34	8·38	1·74
Nellore	7 76	7·62	15·30	9·58	9·44	28 68	11 92	11 64	33·00	10·18	9·53	28·55	7 05	6 85	12·39	8 69	8·66	24 96	0 36	5 79	1·57
Cuddapah	7 67	7 69	13 22	8·35	8·31	25·28	8·49	8·40	26 49	7·70	7·94	23 85	6·35	6 38	11·89	8 72	8·72	25·18	0 72	5·38	2·56
Bellary	6 82	7 06	14 22	7·62	7·52	24 60	8·02	8·05	24·61	7 71	7 28	21·25	6 06	6 35	13·01	8·08	7·98	24 71	0·14	1·51	2·92
Kurnool	6·92	6·89	14 57	7 86	7·86	28 38	9 51	9·62	32 61	9·19	9 19	28·20	6 55	7 09	14·83	8·32	7·97	24·94	0·04	4 12	3 12
Chingleput	8·90	8·81	15·96	9·05	9 05	...	10 84	10·84	24·25	...	10·78	18·48	6·35	6·35	9·84	11 07	11·07	20 40	0·75	10·42	3 81
North Arcot	7 98	7·80	13·98	8 92	8·94	22 16	9·61	9·48	22 54	8·32	8 42	19 05	5·93	5·76	10·81	10 03	10·00	23 59	2·23	5·38	2 37
South Arcot	8 88	8·87	15 57	10 94	10·78	25·37	11·53	11·45	27 15	11 75	11·83	26·66	5·53	5 41	10 51	11·42	11·65	23 92	1·01	6·00	4·10
Trichinopoly	7·69	7·69	14·14	16 80	16·80	30 33	10·48	10·81	25·15	9·74	9·74	23·37	6 34	6 20	10·43	10·93	11·01	24·64	0·84	4·45	3·59
Madura	8·12	8·21	14·85	9 85	9·82	31·29	9·91	9·91	29 89	9 80	9 76	28 56	6 02	5 96	10·25	11·42	11·12	26 44	0 47	4 64	5·81
Tinnevelly	8·40	8 40	12 20	11·50	11 20	...	11·55	11·20	27·00	10 50	10 50	26 50	6·00	5·87	8·54	10·72	10·82	18·74	0 20	4·38	4·29
Coimbatore	7·39	7·49	12 16	8 43	8 43	19·65	8 92	8·96	22 17	8·78	8·95	21·96	6·29	6·43	10·45	8·39	8·85	21·20	0 75	3·56	5·93
Salem	7·40	7·53	13·12	9·10	9·10	22·36	8·55	8·68	22·78	8·03	7 98	21·78	5·47	5·70	10·46	9·56	9·52	24·27	0 87	4 66	6 75

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
The 1st June 1877.

G. STOKES,
Addl. Under Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Report of relief works in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday the 26th May 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 26th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna ...	90,000	95,655	2,314	69,456	84,541	3,913	197	458	195	53	706	59	61	59	179
Nellore ..	12,53,000	6,13,347	12,609	6,64,709	6,64,709	1,00,989	7,500	8,358	13,817	4,556	26,731	2,992	6,369	9,602	18,873
Cuddapah	21,20,000	15,93,372	56,215	15,77,093	19,89,036	65,068	9,299	28,050	42,444	10,149	80,643	3,355	4,269	18,697	26,321
Bellary	59,16,000	32,14,813	1,58,272	39,38,861	46,86,467	4,13,462	33,270	78,054	145,329	38,099	261,482	12,198	17,149	106,763	136,110
Kurnool	46,21,000	...	1,16,781	39,75,679	39,98,695	1,54,708	13,665	...	...	...	207,836	..	...	..	62,486
Chingleput	1,95,365	2,17,747	10,709	1,52,508	2,20,261	48,987	7,565	4,697	5,805	1,621	12,123	2,784	5,543	8,424	16,751
North Arcot	3,45,450	7,24,146	38,556	3,95,874	4,56,761	22,110	3,621	18,049	24,090	7,482	49,621	1,963	2,301	10,489	14,753
South Arcot	15,000	9,884	306	6,944	5,955	4,809	1,593	898	777	155	1,830	1,029	1,301	1,778	4,108
Trichinopoly	5,000	..	...	...	2,712	304	110	...	...	...	...	48	43	12	103
Madura	2,43,748	1,21,566	6,743	82,119	1,07,966	23,042	3,824	4,137	7,652	525	12,314	2,166	3,862	3,078	9,106
Tinnevelly	64,200	10,410	248	6,424	17,700	3,209	341	134	177	49	410	200	348	190	738
Coimbatore	4,00,000	4,70,001	17,021	2,42,278	3,24,240	33,325	7,928	7,661	16,846	1,172	25,679	4,432	7,952	8,836	21,220
Salem	5,61,000	7,96,658	34,015	4,75,258	5,38,157	1,70,767	28,141	21,830	29,517	4,799	56,146	10,747	20,203	27,287	58,237
Malabar	5,520	5,520	..	149	149	7	6	...	...	..	...	1	2	3	6
Total	1,58,35,283	..	4,53,789	1,15,86,352	1,30,97,349	10,44,700	1,17,070	...	...	...	735,521	.	.	...	368,991

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
1st June 1877.

G. STOKES,
Addl. Under Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 26th May 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 26th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,08,108	6,940	96,453	97,987 1,152	...	...	2,821	4,691	1,496	9,008	...	...	...	...	
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,658	7,583	1,42,685	1,42,767 5,711	...	...	3,208	7,213	2,009	12,430	...	...	...	...	
	Prodattore	...	1,15,000	1,121	58,771	63.301 5,105	...	...	520	987	318	1,825	...	...	...	...	
	Cuddapah	...	1,07,740	2,492	85,801	1,23,038 35,200	...	...	715	1,175	374	2,264	...	...	...	...	
	Budwail	...	1,39,375	4,767	97,793	1,01,226 6,518	...	...	3,090	3,971	1,110	8,171	...	...	...	...	
	Sidhout	...	35,463	566	29,945	56,506 5,822	...	...	585	574	120	1,279	...	...	...	...	
	Pullampett	...	1,48,252	8,388	1,48,410	1,48.937 3.223	...	...	3.701	6,564	1,145	11,410	...	...	...	...	
	Kadiri	...	2,39,776	2,554	2,34,300	2,67,745 34.992	...	...	1,115	1,702	405	3,222	...	...	...	...	
	Royachoti	...	2,25,000	6,111	1,32,163	1,57,781 57,731	...	...	4,008	5,037	1,265	10,310	...	...	...	...	
	Madanapally	...	2,54,000	11,191	3,21,326	3.21.546 56,267	...	...	4,291	5,198	1,377	10,866	...	...	...	...	
	Voilpaud	...	Not given.	4,502	2.29,446	2,40,863 55,618	...	...	3,996	5,332	530	9,858	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	21,20,000	15,93,372	56,215	15,77,093	19,89,036	...	...	28.050	42,444	10,149	80,643	...	...	...	...	
Bellary.	Adoni	...	5,80,000	99,175	6,01,190	8,69.778 16.678	...	...	14,624	35,821	13,015	63,460	...	...	...	...	
	Alur	...	4,03,834	18,092	4,03,834	4,22,369 1,141	...	...	10,738	15,100	5,545	31,383	...	...	...	...	
	Gooty	...	1,77,237	7,112	1,77,237	2,84.160 4,354	...	...	3,637	7,280	1,613	12,530	...	...	...	...	
	Tadpatry	...	1,00,000	7,767	70,510	1,60,016	...	...	3,515	6,444	1,784	11,743	...	...	...	...	
	Anantapur	...	1,39,122	7,197	1,44,209	1,62,361	...	...	3,620	9,547	2,760	15,927	...	...	...	...	
	Dharmaveram	...	1,50,166	1,431	1,38,789	1,71,456 991	...	...	404	568	214	1,186	...	...	...	...	
	Pennakondah	...	1,76,716	4,386	1,76.716	1,76,716	...	...	1,771	4,554	720	7,045	...	...	...	...	
	Hindupur	...	30,950	1,949	1,53,691	1,56,970 3,151	...	...	383	748	95	1,226	...	...	...	...	
	Madakasira	...	13,820	12,14[illegible]	2.54,793	2,54,793	...	...	5,793	13,097	1,961	20.851	..	...	...	...	

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 26th May 1877—(continued).

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 26th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Bellary—(*contd.*)	Raidrug	...	1,80,699	7,525	1,42,043	1,42,536	...	...	3,556	5,106	1,401	10,063	...	...	...	...	
	Bellary	...	Not given	10,448	8,18,877	8,77,047 71,459	...	...	8,872	10,822	2,091	21,785	...	...	...	...	
	Hospett	...	2,84,617	17,062	2,30,962	2,52,950 7	...	...	8,834	14,304	3,177	26,315	...	...	...	...	
	Sundur	...	47,341	1,828	47,609	48.354 1,063	...	...	762	1,882	336	2,980	...	...	...	...	
	Kudlighi	...	4,45,988	7,493	1,96,425	1,98,932 2,172	...	...	4,787	9,372	1,680	15,839	...	...	...	...	
	Harpanhally	...	2.23,800	5,504	1,54,660	1,69,490 5.085	...	...	4,212	5,608	672	10,492	...	...	...	...	
	Huvinhadgally	...	2,60,523	9,157	2,27,316	2,32,438	...	...	2,546	5,076	1,035	8,657	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	59,16,000	32,14,813	1,58,272	39,38,861	46,86,467	...	...	78,054	145,329	38,099	261,482	...	...	...	...	
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	32.526	1,018	15,090	17,135	...	...	590	738	104	1,432	...	...	...	...	
	Conjeveram	...	29,332	2,130	16,374	22.229	...	...	1,848	3,217	1,089	6,154	...	...	...	...	
	Chinglepnt	...	17,382	1,218	5.725	14,068	...	...	891	499	173	1,563	...	...	...	...	
	Trivellore	...	62,405	373	45,944	50.823	...	...	452	382	2	836	...	...	...	...	
	Saidapett	...	49,840	1,681	27.343	60,034	...	...	606	769	.213	1,588	...	...	...	...	
	Ponnery	...	26,262	4,289	42,031	55,972	...	...	310	200	40	550	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1,95,365	2,17,747	10,709	1,52,508	2,20,261	...	...	4,697	5,805	1,621	12,123	...	...	...	...	
Salem.	Salem	...	1,67,141	4,001	96.399	1,03,824	...	...	4,654	4,212	783	9,649	...	...	...	...	
	Ahthur	...	46,542	1,486	30,443	30,910	...	...	980	1.294	210	2.484	...	...	...	...	
	Namkul	...	70.543	2.846	39,852	42,702	...	...	1,501	1,348	114	2.963	...	...	...	...	
	Trichengode	...	79,131	3,957	47,723	55.859	...	...	3,619	2,742	280	6,641	...	...	...	...	
	Tripatore	...	49,838	1,918	28,060	32.303	...	...	992	1,453	246	2,691	...	...	...	...	
	Uttengiri	...	90,750	5,076	46,424	50,644	...	...	1,467	2,821	641	4,929	...	...	...	...	
	Darampury	...	78,944	4,417	59,188	72,997 2,347	...	...	2,850	5,407	794	9,051	...	...	...	...	
	Oossur	...	80,854	2,689	54,420	65,600 1,476	...	...	1,742	2,317	209	4,268	...	...	...	...	
	Kistnagiri	...	1,32,915	7,625	72,749	76.970 2,525	...	...	4.025	7,923	1,522	13,470	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	5,61,000	7,96,658	34.015	4,75,258	5,38.157	...	.	21,830	29,517	4,799	56, 46	.	...	...	...	

Coimbatore.	Erode ...	...	...	74,127	1,165	21,896	40,581 2,647	...	...	1,093	1,522	233	2,848	...	...	...	...
	Pulladam ...	...	...	86,097	2 205	48,595	59,654 2,371	...	...	1,346	2,245	44	3,635	...	...	...	...
	Udumalpetta	...	...	62,656	2,884	48,902	77,969 1,947	...	...	1,488	2,922	...	4,410	...	...	...	...
	Sattiamangalam	...	...	...	59,168	1,459	16,644 162	...	...	305	569	59	913	...	...	...	...
	Caroor ...	...	...	...	38,730	1,769	23,643	29,067 453	...	...	1,177	2,010	2	3,189	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany ...	...	...	...	38,045	1,690	22,600	23,100 463	...	...	319	1,651	35	2,005	...	...	...	...
	Pollachy	...	...	...	6,216	676	1,661	1,661	...	..	341	1,027	239	1,607	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore...	...	...	...	61,858	3,420	35,957	37,577 3,649	...	...	912	1,844	253	3,009	...	...	...	...
	Darapuram	...	...	...	35,667	1,753	22,156	25,954 90	...	...	680	3,056	327	4,063	...	...	...	...
	Collegal ...	...	...	...	7,500	...	224	224 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	4,00,000	4,70,004	17,021	2,42,278	3,24,240	...	...	7,661	16,846	1,172	25,679	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	Wynaad	...	...	5,520	5,520	...	149	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura.	Madura	...	...	...	29,295	690	10,663	13,618	...	...	226	161	20	407	...	...	...	...
	Tirumangalam	...	...	...	10,818	989	5,024	14,221	...	...	333	434	38	805	...	...	...	...
	Melur	...	...	...	2,603	126	1,200	2,984	...	...	40	121	5	166	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul	...	...	...	3,573	249	2,581	2,581	...	...	135	322	17	474	...	...	...	...
	Pulney	...	...	...	75,277	4,689	62,651	65,640	...	...	3,403	6,614	445	10,462	...	...	...	...
	Periacolam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Shivaganga	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	2,43,748	1,21,566	6,743	82,119	1,07,966	...	...	4,137	7,652	525	12,314	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sattur ...	...	...	...	8,470	184	4,825	5,513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Senkaranainarkovil	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ottapidaram	...	...	...	1,940	64	1,599	4,916	...	...	184	177	49	410	...	...	...	...
	Nangunery	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	64,200	10,410	248	6,424	17,700	...	...	184	177	49	410	...	...	...	...

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 26th May 1877—(concluded)

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 26th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	44,432	1,160	25,651	36,419 3,717	...	...	847	767	478	2,092	...	...	...	...	
	Chendragiri	...	20,759	199	7,901	8,459	...	...	187	278	19	484	...	...	...	...	
	Palmanair	...	30,689	1,306	13,557	27,670 2705	...	...	1,629	2,091	359	4,079	...	...	...	...	
	Gudiattam	...	44,001	662	11,534	12,750 528	...	...	466	778	33	1,277	...	...	...	...	
	Vellore	...	94,439	14,656	72,685	80,383 1,868	...	...	1,961	3,779	1,678	7,418	...	...	...	...	
	Poloor	...	22,943	4,169	10,782	10,782 45	...	...	496	1,384	258	2,138	...	...	...	...	
	Wandewash	...	24,224	1,218	4,404	4,404 68	...	...	959	2,059	521	3,539	...	...	...	...	
	Arcot	...	94,680	3,094	33,165	38,256 1,821	...	...	1,725	2,383	238	4,346	...	...	...	...	
	Wallajah	...	87,173	2,391	47,159	47,159 85	...	...	927	2,159	87	3,173	...	...	...	...	
	Trippatty	...	15,032	418	4,922	4,972	...	...	183	367	107	657	...	..	...	..	
	Kalastry	...	12,855	1,138	6,249	6,249 118	...	...	1,126	548	505	2,179	...	...	...	..	
	Narayanavanam	...	32,170	2,350	16,972	17,121 90	...	...	3,078	2,057	1,763	6,898	...	..	...	...	
	Punganur	...	83,530	2,245	44,934	48,323 570	...	...	1,586	1,170	822	3,578	...	...	...	...	
	Kangundy	...	2,679	301	2,120	2,135	...	...	123	313	46	482	...	...	...	...	
	Arnee	...	2,000	141	554	554	...	...	72	108	60	240	...	...	...	...	
	Trittany	...	30,632	1,501	13,711	19,320	...	...	1,187	2,022	243	3,457	...	...	...	...	
	Arconum	...	77,968	1,361	77,736	77,736	...	...	1,244	1,594	203	3,041	...	...	...	...	
	Maderpauk	...	3,940	246	1,838	2,389 65	...	...	253	233	57	543	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	3,45,450	7,24,146	38,556	3,95,874	4,56,761	...	...	18,049	24,090	7,482	49,621	...	...	...	...	
Nellore.	Gudur	...	38,841	321	31,846	31,846	...	...	271	348	136	755	...	...	...	...	
	Rapur	...	30,385	209	24,060	24,060	...	...	89	126	41	256	...	...	...	...	
	Nellore	...	14,829	213	16,922	16,922	...	...	147	318	96	561	...	...	...	...	
	Atmakur	...	98,495	377	94,253	94,253	...	...	405	766	157	1,328	...	...	...	...	
	Kavali	...	98,750	4,269	1,44,563	1 44,563	...	...	2,700	5,370	1,784	9,854	...	...	...	...	
	Udayagiri	...	1,20,387	3,670	1,60,114	1,60,114	...	...	2,738	3,689	1,558	7,985	...	...	...	...	
	Kandukur	...	90,225	684	92,036	92,036	...	...	406	1,044	122	1,572	...	...	...	...	
	Kanigiri	...	34,000	...	33,629	33,629	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	

	Ongole ...	...	...	...	790	24	351	351	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Addunki Division	...	...	...	9,590	470	11,401	11,401	...	...	163	277	38	468	...	...	...
	Darsi Division	...	...	...	8,000	1,597	12,801	12,801	...	...	292	701	323	1,316	...	...	...
	Podile Division	...	...	...	35,055	...	5,568	5,568	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Venkatagiri Division	...	...	...	15,000	651	22 212	22,212	...	...	1,064	1,055	261	2,380	...	...	...
	Polur Division	...	...	...	19,000	124	14,953	14,953	...	...	93	123	40	256	...	...	...
		Total	...	12,53,000	6,13,347	12.609	6.64,709	6,64 709	...	...	8,358	13,817	4,556	26,731	...	...	...
South Arcot.	Villapuram	...	...	...	2,180	...	1,645	1,645 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tindivanam	...	...	...	2,656	118	814	814	...	...	722	565	127	1,414	...	...	...
	Trinomalay	...	...	...	5,048	188	3,485	3,485 6	...	...	176	212	28	416	...	...	...
		Total	..	15,000	9,884	306	5,944	5,955	...	...	898	777	155	1,830	...	...	...
Kistna	Bapatla	...	...	...	65,000	2,314	54,386	54,706 8,332	...	...	458	195	53	706	...	...	...
	Bezwada	...	...	...	30,655	Not reported	15,070	15.070 6,433	...	...	...	Not reported.					
		Total	...	90,000	95,655	2,314	69,456	8,4541		...	458	195	53	706	...	...	...

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
1st June 1877.

G. STOKES,
Addl. Under-Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Statement showing the number and description of works in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 26th May 1877.

Districts.	ROADS.								TANKS AND CHANNELS (INCLUDING CANALS.)				Miscellaneous: Digging wells, removing prickly-pear, &c.	
	New works.				Repairs.				New works.		Repairs.			
	In progress.		Completed.		In progress.		Completed.		In progress.	Completed.	In progress.	Completed.	In progress.	Completed
	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...
Nellore	33	299¼	10	49⅝	1	...	1	¼	...	..	8	10	41	97
Cuddapah	94	706½	20	29⅜	7	63¼	5	16	2	...	48	13	417	176
Bellary	132	983½	50	128⅝	54	664⅓	20	130¾	18	4	183	66	519	497
Kurnool	Not received.													
Chingleput	10	92½	14	64	7	38½	2	3¼	12	15	86	7	117	242
North Arcot	50	273 13/16	8	15	121	660⅞	17	24⅛	1	...	148	2	723	146
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	23	8
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Madura	7	...	1	16	2	6	...	...	...	...	41	33	1	....
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Coimbatore	5	31	1	7	71	907½	37	269¾	...	...	37	14	319	130
Salem*	112	520⅞	8	30½	73	555	9	50	27	3	405	31	1,489	931
Malabar									Nil.					
Total ...	443	2,907 7/16	112	340⅓	336	2,895⅚	91	494⅛	62	22	961	177	3,649	2,228

* 19th May.

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
1st June 1877.

G. STOKES,
Addl. Under-Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 26th May 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	In Camps and Relief-houses.							Village relief.									Relief granted to children of coolies receiving 3 pies.			Total.							
		Number of relief centres.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Total number of villages in the taluk (inhabited.)	Number of Inspection Circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Numbers relieved.	Expenditure in the week	Deaths in the week.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Outlay on gratuitous relief.		Deaths reported amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.	
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In the week.	Up to the week.	In the week.	Up to the week.
Cuddapah	Jammalamadugu ..	1	246	130	242	618	383	3	127	4	107	139	205	158	502	176	..	838	86	..	385	335	1,238	1,958	645	5,265	3	
	Pulivendla ..	1	63	94	171	328	422	10	105	4	78	369	353	1,123	1,845	1,004	..	736	231	..	432	447	2,030	2,909	1,657	3,503	10	
	Prodatore ..	1	186	345	268	799	352	14	95	6	69	177	276	500	953	524	11	344	5	..	363	621	1,112	2,096	881	4,660	25	
	Cuddapah ..	1	146	198	156	500	345	28	150	8	63	139	252	228	619	376	1	589	64	..	285	450	973	1,708	785	4,955	29	
	Budwail ..	2	212	342	250	804	461	7	118	5	98	14	34	24	72	34	..	622	55	..	226	376	896	1,498	550	5,968	7	
	Sidhout ..	1	79	77	58	114	148	3	82	8	65	26	42	14	82	36	..	203	16	..	105	119	275	499	200	1,552	3	
	Pullampett ..	3	187	218	234	639	362	7	131	3	90	315	385	555	1,255	468	8	5,356	554	..	502	603	6,145	7,250	1,384	15,069	15	
	Kaderi ..	1	168	185	158	511	374	24	139	2	23	138	102	48	288	43	9	710	175	..	306	287	916	1,509	592	3,328	33	
	Royachoty ..	1	167	387	662	1,216	674	60	100	1	11	41	49	..	90	29	..	300	138	..	208	436	962	1,606	841	6,440	60	
	Madanapally ..	1	355	402	676	1,433	837	77	103	2	8	19	19	10	48	14	..	989	108	..	374	421	1,675	2,470	959	8,857	77	
	Voilpaud ..	2	131	142	182	455	533	26	119	2	15	38	32	..	70	21	..	2,293	251	..	169	174	2,475	2,818	805	5,468	26	
	Total ..	15	1,940	2,520	3,067	7,517	4,891	259	1,269	40	627	1,415	1,749	2,660	5,824	2,725	29	12,980	1,683	..	3,355	4,269	18,697	26,321	9,299	65,068	288	695
Bellary	Adony ..	3	210	276	288	774	384	...	204	3	132	146	278	284	708	1,819	1	21,981	2,105	..	356	554	22,553	23,463	4,308	59,370	1	
	Alur ..	7	254	350	641	1,245	510	5	106	7	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	13,984	1,307	..	254	351	14,625	15,230	1,817	11,585	5	
	Gooty ..	12	446	650	1,006	2,102	818	1	153	11	32	38	46	30	114	39	4	3,236	293	..	484	696	4,272	5,452	1,150	26,677	5	
	Tadpatry ..	8	519	801	1,735	3,055	1,235	13	97	8	49	50	62	59	171	104	..	3,886	354	..	569	863	5,180	6,612	1,693	18,208	13	
	Anantapur ..	1	93	159	165	417	144	3	128	8	112	753	1,168	2,179	4,100	2,014	9	6,741	632	..	846	1,327	9,085	11,258	2,820	11,946	12	
	Dhurmaneram ..	2	174	292	433	899	320	3	196	12	14	99	147	325	571	230	8	816	92	..	273	439	1,573	2,285	642	8,715	11	
	Pennakondah ..	1	231	235	127	593	353	..	115	22	83	976	1,460	2,499	4,935	1,831	..	993	66	..	1,207	1,695	3,619	6,521	2,250	40,117	..	
	Hindupur ..	1	150	228	283	661	477	12	113	12	96	255	392	621	1,268	991	3	217	95	..	405	620	1,121	2,146	1,553	77,055	15	
	Madaksira ..	1	256	280	267	803	704	11	159	12	136	1,156	1,517	2,477	5,150	3,366	..	7,212	944	..	1,412	1,797	9,956	13,165	4,914	60,224	11	
	Royadrug ..	1	109	118	128	355	188	..	156	5	114	758	757	1,812	3,327	1,545	..	3,176	368	..	867	875	5,116	6,858	2,101	8,054	..	
	Bellary ..	11	495	791	1,165	2,351	852	50	151	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,453	606	..	495	791	7,618	8,904	1,458	15,312	50	
	Hospett ..	4	692	776	4,254	5,722	1,151	77	146	..	76	583	663	68	1,314	526	..	2,409	660	..	1,275	1,439	6,731	9,445	2,337	23,663	77	
	Sundur ..	1	221	662	561	1,444	254	1	28	2	14	34	75	96	205	82	..	290	36	..	255	737	967	1,959	372	2,519	1	
	Kudlighi ..	5	362	574	1,113	2,049	828	..	282	7	162	398	683	1,567	2,598	850	..	2,222	226	..	760	1,237	4,872	6,869	1,904	11,199	..	
	Harapanhally ..	4	522	795	4,470	5,787	1,842	..	240	3	140	858	1,244	682	2,784	1,391	..	390	25	..	1,380	2,039	5,542	8,961	3,258	19,826	..	
	Hurvinhadgally ..	4	1,172	1,461	2,084	4,707	739	..	163	7	138	198	238	219	645	259	..	1,630	295	..	1,360	1,689	3,933	6,982	693	18,962	..	
	Total ..	66	5,906	8,438	18,740	33,084	10,199	176	2,447	124	1,299	6,292	8,711	12,888	27,891	15,067	25	75,135	8,004	..	12,198	17,149	106,763	136,110	33,270	413,462	201	497
Salem	Salem ..	2	317	393	346	1,056	765	..	482	18	299	476	1,517	646	2,639	1,019	25	..	..	..	793	1,910	992	3,695	1,784	15,463	25	
	Ahtor ..	1	44	33	40	117	71	8	174	2	73	83	166	47	316	127	1	3	..	..	127	219	90	436	198	1,540	9	
	Namkal ..	1	261	251	495	1,007	1,048	14	202	6	150	553	1,392	418	2,363	853	10	37	4	2	814	1,643	950	3,407	1,906	10,013	26	
	Trichengode ..	2	353	508	400	1,261	547	10	168	8	120	876	2,540	2,467	5,883	2,581	29	..	..	..	1,229	3,048	2,867	7,144	3,128	15,995	39	
	Tripatore ..	1	485	457	336	1,258	1,308	23	412	8	412	447	1,423	543	2,413	1,068	2	78	34	..	912	1,880	957	3,749	2,410	13,980	25	
	Uttangiri ..	2	282	570	632	1,490	1,568	58	489	21	286	298	861	783	1,932	1,029	7	..	..	..	580	1,427	1,415	3,422	2,597	19,762	65	
	Darampuri ..	2	294	601	915	1,810	1,655	60	750	9	266	3,370	5,074	5,805	14,249	5,836	40	633	69	..	4,664	5,675	7,353	16,692	7,560	47,619	100	
	Ossoor ..	1	192	253	268	713	447	31	938	17	210	407	905	1,082	2,394	1,666	..	372	41	..	599	1,158	1,722	3,479	2,154	19,292	31	
	Kistnagiri ..	1	189	165	98	452	279	..	654	13	557	1,840	3,078	10,843	15,761	6,126	..	..	..	..	2,029	3,243	10,941	16,213	6,405	27,103	..	
	Total ..	13	2,397	3,237	3,530	9,164	7,688	204	4,249	102	2,371	8,350	16,996	22,634	47,950	20,205	114	1,123	149	2	10,747	20,203	27,287	58,237	28,141	170,767	320	922

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 26th May 1877—(concluded.)

Districts.	Taluks.	In camps and relief houses.							Village relief.									Relief granted to children of coolies receiving 3 pie.			Total.							
		Number of relief centres.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Total number of villages in the taluk (inhabited.)	Number of Inspection Circles.*	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Number relieved.	Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Number relieved on the last day of the week.				Outlay on gratuitous relief.		Deaths reported amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.	
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In the week.	Up to the week.	In the week.	Up to the week.
Coimbatore.	Erode	2	202	328	314	844	452	11	197	4	13	174	369	337	880	539	4	13	1	...	376	697	664	1,737	992	7,642	15	65
	Palladam	28	577	1,061	864	2,502	1,305	..	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127 / 15*	22	..	577	1,061	1,006	2,644	1,327	5,192	..	3
	Udumulpetta	12	1,327	2,132	2,392	5,851	1,988	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	1,327	2,132	2,392	5,851	1,988	5,785	..	..
	Sattiyamangalam	5	252	315	541	1,108	224	10	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	315	541	1,108	224	1,417	10	47
	Caroor	2	154	368	261	783	269	..	90	3	43	82	188	156	426	400	1	363	6	...	236	556	780	1,572	675	3,143	1	2
	Bhawany	2	202	295	386	883	302	9	54	..	12	556	1,289	1,042	2,887	483	4	..	..	..	758	1,584	1,428	3,770	785	4,038	13	25
	Pollachy	2	176	338	526	1,040	503	..	142	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	4	..	176	338	526	1,040	507	657	..	..
	Coimbatore	9	401	535	708	1,644	590	..	238	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	64	7	..	401	535	772	1,708	597	2,226	..	..
	Darapuram	2	118	305	260	683	328	..	64	9	13	198	401	396	995	471	1	54	5	..	316	706	710	1,732	804	2,943	1	2
	Collegal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	2	6	13	28	17	58	39	..	..	..	..	13	28	17	58	89	282	..	..
	Total	64	3,409	5,677	6,252	15,338	5,961	30	1,343	18	87	1,023	2,275	1,948	5,246	1,932	10	636	45	...	4,432	7,952	8,836	21,220	7,938	33,325	40	144
Madura.	Madura	5	390	704	546	1,640	409	6	410	4	33	45	122	63	230	69	1	6	...	..	435	826	615	1,876	478	4,671	7	..
	Tirumangalam	3	62	105	143	310	164	2	286	4	20	47	66	112	225	88	2	20	5	..	109	171	275	555	257	899	4	..
	Meelur	3	179	423	179	781	310	3	96	2	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	179	423	179	781	310	1,260	3	..
	Dindigal	3	169	398	856	1,423	471	3	209	9	51	90	200	42	332	156	2	...	..	...	259	598	898	1,755	627	3,017	5	..
	Palani	5	821	1,101	295	2,217	1,458	12	123	6	21	76	75	89	240	87	2	129	2	..	897	1,176	513	2,586	1,547	9,267	14	..
	Periyakolam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
	Ramnad	3	156	334	321	811	323	7	...	31	5	28	28	2	58	32	..	..	..	..	184	362	323	869	355	2,565	7	..
	Shevaganga	3	103	306	275	684	250	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	103	306	275	684	250	1,360	2	..
	Total	23	1,880	3,371	2,615	7,866	3,385	35	1,124	56	130	286	491	308	1,085	432	7	155	7	...	2,166	3,862	3,078	9,106	3,824	23,042	42	121
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	2	54	30	2	86	25	...	154	12	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	30	2	86	25	115	..	..
	Sathur	3	35	70	26	131	39	5	208	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	70	26	131	39	367	5	..
	Sankaranainarkovil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	..	..
	Ottapidaram	3	104	244	155	503	267	3	528	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	104	244	155	503	267	2,514	3	..
	Nanguneri	1	5	3	7	15	10	1	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	7	15	10	42	1	..
	Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ambasamudram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..
	Tenkasi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	3	2	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	.	3	..	18	1	..
	Tenkarai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..
	Total	9	198	347	190	735	341	9	1,742	100	3	2	1	..	3	...	1	...	...	..	200	348	190	738	341	3,209	10	20
Chingleput.	Madarantikum	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	607	..	8	...	..	..	..	104	..	296	5	..	..	..	296	296	142	1,242	..	..
	Conjeveram	7	819	1,213	1,940	3,972	811	..	408	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	819	1,213	1,940	3,972	811	5,046	..	..
	Chingleput	6	226	223	533	982	45	..	342	43	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	223	533	982	45	2,487	..	..
	Trivellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	303	9	77	315	467	751	1,533	613	..	..	..	..	315	467	751	1,533	613	1,823	..	..
	Saidapett	5	801	1,993	2,989	5,783	3,783	10	285	10	1	...	1	6	7	4	..	..	..	..	801	1,994	2,995	5,790	3,787	31,429	10	..
	Bonneri	2	596	1,637	1,904	4,137	2,091	27	252	7	4	27	9	5	41	76	..	..	..	..	623	1,646	1,909	4,178	2,167	6,960	27	..
	Total	20	2,442	5,066	7,366	14,874	6,763	37	2,197	76	90	342	477	762	1,581	797	..	296	5	..	2,784	5,543	8,424	16,751	7,565	48,987	37	93
Nellore.	Gudur	1	215	479	325	1,019	1,257	8	211	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	18	..	215	479	502	1,196	1,275	10,631	8	
	Rapur	1	109	233	337	679	496	49	158	2	1	4	12	26	42	35	..	..	..	..	113	245	363	721	531	6,555	49	
	Nellore	2	522	1,106	1,228	2,856	538	9	175	7	58	20	33	19	72	23	..	59	4	..	542	1,139	1,306	2,987	565	17,536	9	
	Atmakur	1	151	437	358	946	25	6	148	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194	15	..	151	437	552	1,140	40	15,736	6	
	Kanali	2	184	570	1,011	1,765	1,311	7	93	4	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	918	100	..	185	570	1,929	2,684	1,413	14,672	7	
	Udayagiri	2	347	477	404	1,228	759	10	164	4	3	4	295	101	400	216	..	1,481	129	..	351	772	1,986	3,109	1,104	8,155	10	
	Kandakur	2	97	220	323	640	490	1	232	3	1	2	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	99	220	323	642	494	5,402	1	
	Kavigiri	1	84	163	145	392	210	4	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	163	145	392	210	2,156	4	
	Ongole	1	87	135	151	373	268	3	198	3	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	135	151	373	268	3,340	3	

North Arcot.	Adanki Division	..	1	22	32	13	67	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	103	41	..	22	32	116	170	130	840	..		
	Darsi "	..	1	6	3	..	9	11	4	136	..	2	11	3	2	16	2	..	..	..	..	17	6	2	25	13	85	4		
	Podeli "	..	1	31	70	28	129	42	1	123	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	70	28	129	42	1,007	1		
	Venkatagiri Division	..	1	162	340	434	936	153	39	166	8	7	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	162	340	434	936	182	5,613	39		
	Polur Division	..	2	843	1,761	1,765	4,369	1,233	3	126	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	843	1,761	1,765	4,369	1,233	9,261	3		
	Total	..	19	2,860	6,026	6,522	15,408	6,881	144	2,181	48	73	42	343	148	533	312	..	2,932	307	..	2,902	6,369	9,602	18,873	7,500	1,00,989	144	308	
	Chittoor	..	1	122	142	118	382	155	5	674	22	..	..	..	..	..	118	..	440	42	..	122	142	558	822	315	744	5		
	Chendragiri	..	2	32	27	26	85	264	11	418	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	73	15	..	32	27	99	158	281	724	11		
	Palmanair	..	1	62	71	23	156	80	15	565	..	3	4	5	12	21	9	..	621	44	..	66	76	656	798	133	695	15		
	Guriattam	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	273	..	..	4	2	2	8	33	..	335	15	..	4	2	337	343	48	452	..		
	Vellore	..	1	486	422	513	1,421	297	20	166	6	35	71	47	44	162	44	..	314	12	..	557	469	871	1,897	353	1,638	20		
	Poloor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,138	168	..	..	..	1,138	1,138	168	828	..		
	Wandewash	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	424	..	..	2	1	1	4	1	..	1,300	72	..	2	1	1,301	1,304	73	342	..		
	Arcot	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	388	..		
	Wallajah	..	1	448	522	636	1,606	140	36	305	9	17	6	..	..	6	9	..	51	21	..	454	522	687	1,663	170	6,704	36		
	Tripatty	..	1	167	233	243	643	253	..	80	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	14	..	167	233	363	763	267	1,093	..		
	Kalastry	...	1	24	73	100	197	59	8	301	9	6	4	2	4	10	15	15	610	54	1	28	75	714	817	128	1,138	24		
	Narayananam	..	1	29	35	47	111	58	...	330	1	1	1	...	..	1	1	..	956	55	..	30	35	1,003	1,068	114	549	..		
	Punganoor	..	1	68	102	170	340	260	43	69	2	28	199	250	213	662	289	..	509	63	..	267	352	892	1,511	612	2,890	43		
	Kangundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	53	..	208	25	..	..	..	208	208	76	254	..		
	Arni	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	..	1	5	4	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	9	1	7	..		
	Trittany	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	322	2	6	49	48	21	118	198	..	824	53	..	49	48	845	942	251	1,049	..		
	Arconum	..	1	20	4	10	34	20	..	..	..	..	17	25	28	70	5	..	109	8	..	37	29	147	213	33	298	..		
	Maderpauk	..	1	60	166	177	403	156	2	172	...	70	83	120	95	298	405	3	398	37	..	143	286	670	1,099	598	2,317	5		
	Total	..	12	1,518	1,797	2,063	5,378	1,742	140	4,242	55	172	445	504	420	1,369	1,183	18	8,006	696	1	1,963	2,301	10,489	14,753	3,621	22,110	159	428	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	..	1	26	26	..	52	39	..	620	..	1	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	26	26	..	52	67	75	..	..	
	Kulittalay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251	..	1	3	3	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	6	2	23	...	...	
	Perambalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	..	4	7	4	3	14	23	..	..	...	..	7	4	3	14	23	131	..	..	
	Udaiyarpalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	382	..	4	5	4	1	10	7	...	..	..	..	5	4	1	10	7	46	..	..	
	Mensari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	..	11	7	6	8	21	11	..	..	..	..	7	6	8	21	11	29	..	..	
	Total	..	1	26	26	..	52	39	...	1,784	..	21	22	17	12	51	71	..	..	..	..	48	43	12	103	110	304	..	..	
Kistna.	Repalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	
	Bapatla	..	*1	30	46	51	127	62	..	123	..	6	18	7	2	27	18	..	..	..	..	48	53	53	154	80	2,122	..	..	
	Guntoor	..	1	..	..	..	..	108	..	142	..	9	7	4	6	17	6	..	..	..	..	7	4	6	17	114	946	..	..	
	Palnad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	Narsarowpet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Gudivada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	..	1	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	
	Satanapalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	..	2	2	2	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	2	19	..	..	
	Bander	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Nundigama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	
	Bezwada	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	712	..	..	
	Vinnukonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Nuzvid	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	257	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	11	..	..	
	Vissanapetta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	4	31	46	51	128	171	..	2,094	..	19	28	15	8	51	26	..	..	..	..	59	61	59	179	197	3,913	..	..	
South Arcot.	Trinomalai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	488	..	45	791	878	1,231	2,900	1,077	..	54	..	..	791	878	1,285	2,954	1,077	2,759	..	..	
	Chengam	..	1	65	281	385	731	182	6	..	..	2	6	11	..	17	6	..	..	..	..	71	292	385	748	188	957	6	..	
	Tindivanam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	565	..	7	99	50	52	201	194	..	..	..	..	99	50	52	201	194	583	..	..	
	Markanum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	34	..	..	
	Gingi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	16	23	52	10	..	..	..	..	13	16	23	52	10	24	..	..	
	Trikalur	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	376	..	2	..	3	6	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	9	3	17	..	..	
	Ellavanasur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	5	3	6	..	..	
	Villupuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	311	..	2	8	1	3	12	4	..	..	..	..	8	1	3	12	4	20	..	..	
	Vanur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	8	..	10	8	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	10	8	32	..	..	
	Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254	..	1	20	22	3	45	8	..	..	..	..	20	22	3	45	8	141	..	..	
	Trivadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	53	..	..	
	Virdachellam	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	314	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	
	Tittagudi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	
	Chillambaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	493	1	1	3	8	5	16	5	..	..	..	..	3	8	5	16	5	36	..	..	
	Bhovunagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	24	..	..	
	Munnargudi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	Porto Novo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Kullacurchy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	411	..	2	18	22	16	56	36	..	..	..	..	18	22	16	56	36	113	..	..	
	Total	..	1	65	281	385	731	182	6	3,212	1	78	964	1,020	1,339	3,323	1,411	..	54	..	..	1,029	1,301	1,778	4,108	1,593	4,809	6	6	

* In receipt of 2 pies per diem.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
1st June 1877.

G. STOKES,
Addl. Under Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 26th May 1877.

Districts.	In Camps and Relief-houses.							Village relief.									Relief granted to children of coolies at 3 pie			Total.							
	Number of relief centres.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths reported amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Number of villages in the taluk (inhabited)	Number of inspection circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Numbers relieved.	Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Outlay on gratuitous relief.		Deaths reported amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief	
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In the week.	Up to the week.	In the week.	Up to the week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Kistna ..	4	31	46	51	128	171	..	2,094	..	19	28	15	8	51	26	..	..	..	..	50	61	59	179	197	3,913	..	..
Nellore ..	19	2,960	6,026	6,522	15,408	6,881	144	2,181	48	73	42	343	148	533	312	..	2,932	307	..	2,902	6,369	9,602	18,873	7,500	1,00,989	144	308
Cuddapah ..	15	1,940	2,520	3,057	7,517	4,891	259	1,269	40	627	1,415	1,749	2,660	5,824	2,725	29	12,980	1,683	..	3,355	4,269	18,697	26,321	9,299	65,068	288	695
Bellary ..	66	5,906	8,438	18,740	33,084	10,199	176	2,447	124	1,299	6,292	8,711	12,888	27,891	15,067	25	75,135	8,004	...	12,198	17,149	1,06,763	1,36,110	33,270	4,13,462	201	497
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	6,606	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	5,681	...	..	50,199	..	..	...	...	..	62,486	13,665	1,54,708	..	57
Chingleput ..	20	2,442	5,066	7,366	14,874	6,763	37	2,197	76	90	342	477	762	1,581	797	..	296	5	..	2,784	5,543	8,424	16,751	7,565	48,987	37	93
North Arcot..	12	1,518	1,797	2,063	5,378	1,742	140	4,242	55	172	445	504	420	1,369	1,183	18	8,006	696	1	1,963	2,301	10,489	14,753	3,621	22,110	159	428
South Arcot..	1	65	281	385	731	182	6	3,212	1	78	964	1,020	1,339	3,323	1,411	..	54	...	..	1,029	1,301	1,778	4,108	1,593	4,809	6	6
Trichinopoly	1	26	26	..	52	39	..	1,734	..	21	22	17	12	51	71	..	..	...	..	48	43	12	103	110	304	..	..
Madura ..	23	1,880	3,871	2,615	7,866	3,385	35	1,124	56	130	286	491	398	1,085	432	7	155	7	..	2,166	3,862	3,078	9,106	3,824	23,042	42	121
Tinnevelly ..	9	198	347	190	735	341	9	1,742	100	3	2	1	.	3	..	1	..	..	..	200	348	190	738	341	3,209	10	20
Coimbatore ..	64	3,409	5,677	6,252	15,338	5,961	30	1,343	19	87	1,023	2,275	1,948	5,246	1,932	10	636	45	..	4,432	7,952	8,836	21,220	7,938	33,325	40	144
Salem ..	13	2,397	3,237	3,530	9,164	7,688	204	4,249	102	2,371	8,350	16,966	22,634	47,950	20,305	114	1,123	148	2	10,747	20,203	27,287	58,237	28,141	1,70,767	320	922
Malabar ..	..	1	2	3	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	1	2	3	6	6	7	..	..
Total ..	247	22,673	36,834	50,774	1,10,281 6,606	48,249	1,040	27,334	620	4,970	19,211	32,569	43,127	94,907 5,681	44,261	204	1,01,317 50,199	10,895	3	41,884	69,403	1,95,248	3,06,505 62,486	1,08,405 13,665	10,44,707	1,247	3,291

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 1st June 1877.

G. STOKES,
Addl. Under Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for famine relief works up to 31st May 1877, and expenditure up to the 26th May 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress, up to 26th May 1877.	
		On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	90,000	84,541	3,913
Nellore	12,53,000	6,64,709	1,00,989
Cuddapah	21,20,000	19,89.036	65.068
Bellary	59,16,000	46,86,467	4,13,462
Kurnool	46,21,000	39,98,695	1,54,708
Chingleput	1,95,365	2,20,261	48,987
North Arcot	4,95,450	4,56,761	22,110
South Arcot	15,000	5,955	4,809
Tanjore	10,000	*Nil.*	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	304
Madura	2,43,748	1,07,966	23,042
Tinnevelly	64.200	17,700	3,209
Coimbatore	4,00,000	3,24,240	33,325
Salem	5,61,000	5,38,157	1,70,767
Nilgiris	4,210	*Nil.*	
Malabar	5,520	149	7
Total ...	1,59,99,493	1,30,97,349	10,44,700

Revenue Board Office, Madras; *The 1st June 1877.*

G. STOKES, *Addl. Under Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

Statement showing the number of relief works under supervision of Department Public Works.

Districts.	Number.	Estimated cost.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total number of coolies.	Remarks.
			In the week.	To the end of the week.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Kistna	...	...	2,314	69,456	706	
Nellore	Particulars not given.					
Cuddapah	6	75,630	6,532	1,06,451	8,011	
Bellary	7	45,041	3,520	53,080	4,563	
Kurnool	22	...	41,549	2,52,316	67,951	19th May.
Chingleput	15	86,699	5,587	74,583	2,156	
North Arcot	Particulars not given.					
Madura	3	4,475	...	3,212	...	
Tinnevelly	*2	1,940	64	1,599	410	Minor work.
Coimbatore	None.					
Salem	* 323	3,66,186	11,307	2,03,593	21,805	* 213 minor works.
Nellore.						
East Coast Canal ...	...	...	...	...	42,481	
Bellary.						
Hubli Railway	1	...	...	6,061	3,625	
Chingleput.						
South Indian Railway between Congeveram and Chingleput.	1	...	1,706	2,009	5,548	
Doubling the Railway line between Umbathor and Arconum.	1	12,415	...	15,933	...	
North Arcot.						
Do. do. ...	...	51,463	894	61,304	882	
Total ...	381	6,43,849	73,473	8,49,597	158,138	

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
The 1st June 1877.

G. STOKES,
Addl. Under Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH JUNE 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras good rain has fallen in Tinnevelly, Malabar and South Arcot, and parts of Madura, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Bellary, Kistna and Salem: the fall elsewhere was light; general prospects are the same as last week: pasture is improving. The numbers reported by Madras Government on relief works are 789,233, and on gratuitous relief 431,637; but these figures do not agree with the district totals, which give 751,075 (Nellore Canal figures wanting) and 417,809 respectively. General heavy showers are reported from Mysore: the number on relief works is 56,631, on gratuitous relief 107,814: the former is 7,768 and the latter 668 less than last week. In Bombay 2 inches of rain have fallen in Kanara, and showers in Poona, Ahmednagar and Khandesh: signs of the approach of the monsoon are reported from Bombay. In the Central Provinces slight rain has fallen in Saugor, Jubbulpore and two other districts: ploughing for the *kharif* is in progress. Showers have fallen in Berar. In Central India showers are reported from Gwalior and Sutna, and in Rajputana from Mhairwara, Ulwur, Jeypore and Bhurtpore. In Bengal moderate rain has fallen in almost all districts except those of Chota Nagpore: the crops are generally promising. Slight rain has fallen throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Showers are reported from all districts of the Punjab except Mooltan; prospects are good. The monsoon rains continue in British Burma. In Assam there has been little rain in the valley, and in Sylhet only a trifling fall.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— Kistna (June 5th)	1·0 in Repalli; 0·20 in Gudivada.	One-fifth foot over anicut on 30th May, now below anicut; *sajja* and *jonna* soon after rains in Vinukonda failed; *jonna*, *cumboo* and *raggi* harvested, outturn ½, ¾ and full, respectively; prices slightly fallen in Vinukonda and Narsarowpett, stationary elsewhere; seers of Rs 80 weight, rice 8·45, *cholum* 11·15, *raggi* 12·9, *cumboo* 10·38; imports by land from Godavery at Guntur, rice 23·44 tons, *cholum* 15·06; number on relief works 1,826; number fed gratis by Government 399, by people 1,203; cholera and small-pox here and there; cattle disease reported; want of fodder seriously felt in some taluks; markets fairly supplied.
Nellore („ „)	·40 in Venkatagiri.	Average prices second sort rice 7·78 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·64, *raggi* 11·74, *cumboo* 10·06; imports by sea on behalf of Government none, on behalf of merchants rice 617 tons; by land into the town of Nellore, rice 72 tons, *raggi* 14 tons, *cumboo* 1 ton; number on district relief works 28,002, District Engineer's return of canal coolies not received; number fed gratuitously in camps 13,983, village relief 597; children of coolies employed on works 3,252; 52 deaths from cholera; cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery, guinea-worm and diarrhœa, prevalent in some taluks; water-supply assured for drinking and sufficient for agriculture; *sajja*, indigo, and *jonna* crops are being raised in some taluks; prospects of cattle better.
Cuddapah („ „)	Average ·08 in four taluks.	Average prices seers per rupee, second sort rice 7·73, *cholum* 8·66, *raggi* 9·25, *cumboo* 8·92; people on relief works 89,010, increase 9,298 due to cessation of recruiting for Nellore; gratuitously fed in camps 8,695, otherwise fed 24,629, increase on the whole 6,933 owing to pressure of distress; deaths from cholera 170; number of cattle died for want of fodder and disease 790.
Bellary („ „)	Slight drizzle at Bellary; 1·65 at Hospett; ·25 at Gooty; slight rain at Anantapur; ·5 at Tadpatry; ·45 at Hindupur.	Average prices second sort rice 6·83, boiled rice at Bellary 8·1, *cholum* or great millet 7·56; Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 8·76, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·25, *cumboo* 7·24 seers of 80 tolas; import 384 tons; accounts from one railway station only; 264,990 persons on relief works, increase as compared with return for previous week 6,239, this is owing to the increased pressure of the famine in most taluks; 157,078 gratuitously fed, of which 30,374 fed in relief houses, and 4,544 in relief camps; increase as compared with return for previous week 5,962, this is chiefly due to the increased number of children of coolies; 2,127 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera decreasing but still in all taluks; small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water much improved by recent rain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Kurnool (June 5th)	·14 reported in 4 taluks.	Weather exceedingly muggy and oppressive; town water abundant; slight fresh continues in Tumbudra; agricultural operations progressing in some taluks; cholera, small-pox and fever continue; cholera seizures 86, deaths 67; cattle still suffering for want of fodder, but the late rains have improved their prospects; second sort rice per rupee in Imperial seers 6·95, *cholum* 8·06, *raggi* 9·51, *cumboo* 8·92; number on relief works 205,208, gratuitously relieved 60,611, of whom 1,411 people fed at Khaderbagh camp, no other camps being opened in district yet; the rest includes 49,208 under seven years, 4,614 fed by village heads and 5,305 fed in relief houses; no importation of Government grain reported; private grain 136 tons; the decrease of 2,628 in the number of coolies is the net result of 1,937 increase in 4 taluks, and of 4,564 decrease in others; village relief well in hand and working satisfactorily; physique of coolies indifferent.
North Arcot („ „)	0·91 average of 6 stations.	Average prices in Government seers, second sort rice per rupee 7·9, *cholum* 9·98, *raggi* 9·8, *cumboo* 8·2; relief works coolies 56,691; persons gratuitously fed in camps alone 7,026; persons otherwise gratuitously fed 13,861; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some places; pasture insufficient; cattle are dying of disease and starvation in some parts.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Prices rice second sort 8·90, *raggi* 10·72, *cholum* 9·05; imports rice 141·25 tons, *raggi* 29; cholera in some of the villages of the Madurantakam taluk; cholera, fever, small-pox and dysentery in Sydapet and Ponneri; condition of cattle poor; pasturage insufficient; water abundant; 3,860 heads of cattle reported to have died in Trivellore taluk; on relief works 7,220, gratuitous relief in camps 7,872, in other places 8,838.
South Arcot („ „)	1·25 at Tindevanum; 3·25 at Trinamalay and about Tricalore and Verdachellam; ·25 at Kallakoorchy.	Rice second sort 8¾ seers, *cumboo* 11¾, *raggi* 11½, *cholum* 11; rice little dearer, *raggi* little cheaper, other two stationary; imports by sea, rice 247, *raggi* 9 tons; by rail, rice 314 tons, dry grains 7½; number employed last day 622; gratuitously fed in relief house at Chengam 772, in villages 3,748; children paid three pice 10; no relief camp; people healthy, cholera deaths 192 against 251 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture improving.
Tanjore („ „)	About 1·0 at Tanjore town on 1st instant, elsewhere none.	Prices seers rice 8, *raggi* 12 3/16, *cumboo* 10 13/16, *cholum* 16; imports by sea rice 8 tons; relief works none; some freshes in rivers; deaths from cholera 189; small-pox throughout the district, some loss of life; cattle disease in Combaconum, Sheally, Nunnelum and Managoody taluks with some loss of life; fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ 6th)	1·27 (average)	Second sort rice 7¾ seers, *cholum* 13½, *raggi* 10 3/10, *cumboo* 9⅝; import of grain during week 43 tons; no relief works; number fed in hospital camp on June 2nd 322, by private subscription 2,173; cholera deaths 335, small-pox 54; cattle disease in some parts; pasture and water-supply improving.
Madura („ 5th)	Rain fell in a few villages of all taluks, Polani excepted.	Rice second sort 8½ seers, *cholum* 10⅞, *raggi* 9⅘, *cumboo* 9 7/10; imports, rice 1,780 tons, other grains 61; number on relief works 13,445; gratuitously fed in camps 8,216; otherwise fed 3,232; cattle disease in Madura and Melur; cholera continues generally throughout the district, deaths 420.
Tinnevelly („ „)	Heavy rain on 3rd; 2·5 at head-quarters; good rain in three distressed taluks and Tenkari; slight showers in two taluks.	No freshes; some tanks in distressed taluks received partial supply; standing crops in good condition except in Nanganery and Tinnevelly taluks; 215 deaths to 279 attacks of cholera; cattle disease continues with slight mortality in four taluks; prices almost stationary; average prices per rupee, second sort rice 8¼ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 11¼, *cumboo* 11 and *raggi* 10¾; import of grain, rice 751 tons; number on relief works 102; number gratuitously fed in camps 709; number otherwise fed 36.
Coimbatore („ 6th)	·61 average of district; 2·05 in Coimbatore town on 29th May; ·70 in two days at Sattiamangalum; 1·35 in Collegal; ·49 in 3 days at Erode; ·40 at Palladum on 29th May; ·65 in 3 days at Caroor; light showers elsewhere except in Pollachy.	Prices nearly stationary, rice second sort 7·40, *cholum* 8·41, *raggi* 8·89, *cumboo* 8·61; imports estimated rice 1,057 tons, other grains 229; severe cholera in all taluks, attacks 1,223, deaths 1,004; fever and small-pox in Pollachy and Erode; some tanks in Palladum, Collegal, Erode and Caroor have received water, some tanks 15 days' supply and some tanks more; cultivation is going on to a small extent in seven taluks; *nunjah* lands in Sattiamangalum are being ploughed, but the channels are not well supplied; standing crops in Caroor and Bhowany in tolerable condition; cattle poor; losses in Pollachy, Collegal and Sattiamangalum; fodder and water scarce; on relief works 25,439; no observable deterioration of physique; gratuitously fed 24,713, in centres 19,942, in villages 4,771.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*concluded.*		
Salem (June 6th)	1·06	Prices of grains seers of 80 tolas, rice $7\frac{7}{10}$, *raggi* $8\frac{13}{16}$, *cumboo* $8\frac{1}{8}$, *cholum* 9; import of all grains 1,000 tons; number on relief works 54,000; number gratuitously fed in camps 9,700, otherwise 62,800, by private charity 700; cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number rising 23 per cent., due to large numbers in villages relieved in Kistnagherry and Oossoor.
Malabar („ 5th)	2·63 average of 9 taluks.	More rain wanted in some places for first crop cultivation; markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 939, *raggi* 72, and *cholum* 582 tons; exports, rice 1,566 and *raggi* 671 tons; prices of rice slightly risen in Wynaad, Ernad, Palghaut and Ponani, stationary elsewhere; highest $6\frac{3}{4}$ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest $10\frac{1}{4}$ in Cochin, average $9\frac{1}{11}$ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 9 Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere $12\frac{1}{4}$; small-pox in 8 taluks, cholera in 9, deaths from latter 394; cattle healthy; pasture improving everywhere; 1,268 coolies on Kolathur roads; gratuitous relief given to 12 Mysoreans at Vythery. *General Remarks.*—General prospects not altered; coolies on Arconum and Ambathur Railway works *nil*; earthwork believed to be completed; number fed gratuitously 431,637; number on relief works 789,233; exports of grain from Madras by rail during the week ending the 2nd June $8,511\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
Bombay— (June 7th)		
Sind— („ 6th)		
Kurrachee ...	Pain in Dadu taluka on 23rd May.	Total fall since 1st January in Jahi ·95, Kotri and Ghorabari ·25, and Shahbandar ·27; freshes in Gaj on 24th; only two cases of small-pox remaining in Kurrachee; river at Kotri on 4th 9 feet 11 inches against 11 feet 10 inches on same date last year; locusts appeared in Dadu taluka on 23rd, and Mirpur Batoro on 20th, doing a little damage; Punjari commenced to flow on 21st.
Shikárpur ...	...	Locusts seen in six talukas, destroyed young cotton in two talukas; river 10 feet 5 inches, last year on same date 11 feet 10 inches; *kharif* preparations in full progress; cattle disease in four talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	River risen a little on the 6th; weather again sultry; rain probably near.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather hot; water admitted into Begari.
Guzerat— (*June 6th*)		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	Weather extremely hot.
Surat ...	...	Twenty-one cholera cases in Párdi; 14 fatal.
Broach ...	...	Agricultural preparations in progress; violent dust-storm in Broach on 5th; weather oppressive.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	·23 at Sauda.	A heavy dust-storm with slight showers of rain passed over Dhulia on 5th; the river near it has flooded on account of rainfall in the western talukas; cattle disease and ague continue.
Násik ...	...	Two deaths from cholera in Sinnar.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera in six and small-pox in four talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	·02; ·14 in Indápur; ·28 in Sirur.	
Ahmednagar ...	·34 on 5th	Cholera in six talukas, cases 230, deaths 93.
Sholapur ...	...	
Satara ...	...	Weather warm and cloudy; six deaths from cholera in Islámpur and four in Pingli works, total deaths in the district 280.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...		
Dharwar ...		
Kanara ...	2·0 in Karwar on 6th.	Cholera continues, deaths 29.
Kaládgi ...		
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; health generally good.
Wadhwan ...	Few drops of rain.	Weather hot and cloudy.
Baroda ...	...	No change. *General Remarks.*—Weather hot in Guzerat and Sind; slight showers in the Deccan; no telegrams received from the Southern Mahratta Country except Kanara; signs of monsoon being at hand in Bombay.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal— (June 7th.)		
Chittagong ...	·81	Cholera still reported from several stations.
Noakholly ...	·23	Stray cases of cholera reported from Dalál Bazár; fever prevalent in Fenny sub-division.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1·6	Cholera still prevalent in Chengri valley.
Hill Tipperah ...	1·25	
Backergunge ...	1·42	Cholera and fever in a sporadic form still continue, but the district is generally healthier than it was; the cattle everywhere are remarkably healthy.
Furreedpore ...	·57	
Dacca ...	2·09	
Tipperah ...	2·10	
Mymensingh ...	·95	
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·67	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	·81	
Nuddea ...	·39	
Moorshedabad ...	·27	Cholera has much abated.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	
Rajshahye ...	1·58	
Bogra ...	1·31	
Maldah ...	·06	Cholera has much abated; 7 deaths from small-pox.
Dinagepore ...	·73	Cholera decreasing.
Rungpore ...	·50	Public health on the whole good, though fever and cholera are still reported from Gaibanda sub-division.
Cooch Behar ...	2·09; 9·92 in Mekhaliganj; 5·69 in Dinháta; 1·3 in Mátabhánga.	Public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	1·95	
Darjeeling ...	·53	
Midnapore ...	3·61	
Howrah ...	1·36	
Hooghly ...	4·62	
Burdwan ...	·78	Fever prevalent.
Bankoora ...	·97	
Beerbhoom ...	·70	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·41	
Bhágalpur ...	1·07	
Monghyr ...	·09	
Purneah ...	1·32	
Durbhunga ...	1·16	
Mozufferpore ...	1·80	A few cases of cholera have been reported from different parts; small-pox reported in Belsund outpost; otherwise general health good.
Sarun ...	·45	
Chumparun ...	·92	
Patna ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cases of cholera reported throughout the district.
Gya ...	·46	Public health fairly good.
Shahabad ...	·15	
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	General health good.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	There have a few more cases of small-pox in Sudder sub-division and in Palamow, but no more cholera or cattle disease has occurred.
Manbhoom ...	·69	
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	District healthy.
Balasore ...	1·90	Cholera still exists here and there throughout the district.
Cuttack ...	·55	General health good.
Poorea ...	·11	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in nearly all the districts, and the crops are generally promising; in Rungpore, however, damage is reported to have been caused by the late heavy rain. There was a severe storm in the Kishorganj sub-division of the Mymensingh district which did some mischief.
N.-W. P. and Oudh— (June 7th)		
Benares (June 6th)	Slight rain on 3rd.	Weather hot.
Allahabad („ „)	1·3 on 1st...	Weather continues hot; dust-storm.
Jhansi („ 7th)	1·3	
Agra („ 6th)	·1 to ·5.	
Meerut („ „)	Slight rain ...	Cloudy.
Bareilly („ „)	Rain fell in most parts of district.	Cloudy; weather fair.
Almora („ 4th)	...	Weather stormy and cloudy; on Saturday rain from eastward, cloudy since.
Lucknow („ 6th)	...	Condition satisfactory.
Sitapur („ „)	3·2 at head-quarters.	Rains appear to have set in; still a great deal of grain on the threshing floors..
Fyzabad („ „)	1·0 at Sadar; elsewhere slight.	
		General Remarks.—Slight rain has fallen throughout the Province.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab— (June 7th)		
Delhi ...	·7	Health good.
Hissar ...	2·3	Young *kharif* crops doing well; health good.
Umballa ...	·9	Crops harvested; health good.
Jullundur ...	·6	Crops reaped; health good.
Lahore and Rawálpindi	Slight rain	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Cloudy; crops being gathered; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·5	*Kharif* sowing in progress; health good.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects and public health good.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari ...	...	Health good; prices rising.
Biláspur ...	...	Sugarcane flourishing; ploughing continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing continues; cholera abating; prices rising.
Bálaghát ...	...	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing continues; cattle disease continues; prices falling.
Chhindwára ...	...	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing in progress; sugarcane good; health good; prices steady.
Chánda ...	...	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing in progress; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Betúl ...	...	Winnowing nearly completed; prices stationary.
Bhandára ...	...	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing continues; small-pox and cholera prevalent; prices rising.
Nágpur ...	...	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing continues; health good; prices steady.
Wardha ...	...	*Kharif* ploughing in progress.
Nimár ...	...	Sultry; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Hoshangabad ...	·32	Small-pox continues; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Harvest fair; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	1·09	Stormy; *kharif* ploughing in progress; cattle disease prevalent.
Saugor ...	1·38	Threshing and winnowing completed; *kharif* ploughing in progress.
Seoni ...	·15	*Rabi* winnowing continues; prices stationary; health good.
Mandla ...	...	Cloudy; threshing *rabi* finished; *kharif* ploughing in progress; prices stationary; fever continues.
Damoh ...	...	*Kharif* ploughing in progress; prices fallen.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy; slight rain in four districts; *kharif* ploughing in progress.
British Burma— (June 7th)		
Arrakan Division ...	1·0 in Akyab town.	Slight cholera in Akyab jail and in one township of Akyab district, otherwise public health good.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	5·65	Public health and agricultural prospects normal.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; 40 deaths from cholera in Phyapoon township.
Henzada ...	Slight rain	Public health good; slight cattle disease in Mengyee township.
Prome ...	1·21	Two deaths from cholera in Prome town; otherwise healthy.
Bassein ...	...	Reports not received.
Thayetmyo ...	...	
Tenasserim Division.		Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—In Amherst, Shwegyeen and Tounghoo districts rainfall copious.
Assam—		
Gauháti (June 7th)	1·03 during week.	Weather for the most part clear, hot and dry; *salee* cultivation and tea manufacturing in progress; public health on the whole good; diarrhœa reported in mauzas Ramsah and Ráni.
Sylhet („ „)	0·02	Weather sultry and hot; new sown crops injured by want of rain.
Mysore and Coorg— ...	Bangalore 1·15; Coorg ·26.	Heavy showers have been general in the province; ordinary rice continues to sell in Bangalore at 14 pounds per rupee; deaths from cholera in Mysore Province 842, in Coorg 43; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved as per last tabulated statement is in—

Bangalore district including town ...	4,796	and	55,199
Kolar	4,887	„	10,860
Túmkúr	4,712	„	18,059
Mysore	876	„	5,587
Hassan	1,736	„	5,004
Shimoga	1,609	„	1,019
Kadur	979	„	1,288
Chitaldroog	5,884	„	10,798
Total ...	25,479	„	107,814

excluding those employed by the professional department, daily average of which is 31,152.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Amráoti	(June 7th)	·20	Small-pox prevalent; cholera slightly decreasing; land ready for cultivation.
Central India—(June 6th)			
Indore	..	...	Weather cloudy.
Gwalior	...	·20	
Neemuch	...	*Nil*	
Rutlam	...		
Sutna	....	·11	
			General Remarks.—Health good throughout Central India.
Rajputana—			
Abu	(June 7th)	...	Hot, close and cloudy.
Sirohi	(„ 3rd)	...	Health good; weather seasonable.
Marwar	(„ 2nd)	...	Weather seasonable; health good.
Meywar	(„ 1st)	...	Good supply of water; small-pox in city nearly over; south and south-west winds not very hot.
Bikanir	(May 30th)	·22 on 28th	Very hot, sand-storms during week.
Harowtee	(June 2nd)	...	Health good; weather seasonable.
Jhallawar	..	...	Hot winds; wells low; health good.
Ajmere	(June 7th)	Heavy fall reported in parts of Mhairwara.	Weather seasonable; health good.
Jeypore	...	0·96	Prospects unchanged; health fair.
Bhurtpore	..	·42	Health good; weather seasonable.
Ulwur	(June 6th)	1·073	Monsoon seemed to have set in, but cleared again for two days; cotton and *bajra* being sown.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

The Military Lunatics Act, 1877.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—*Nothing for Publication.*

SUPPLEMENT No. 24.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 13th June 1877.

No. 1136.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg is pleased to extend the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877, to the Chief Commissionership of Coorg.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 11th June 1877.

No. 511.—Home Department Notification No. 451, dated the 21st ultimo, placing the services of Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Nagpur Division in the Central Provinces, at the disposal of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, is cancelled.

The 14th June 1877.

No. 534.—The services of Babu Kristo Kumar Sen, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sylhet, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 535.—The services of Moulvie Mujeed Bukht Mozoomdar, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rajshahye, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. 538.—The following list of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough, special or subsidiary leave, on the 31st March 1877, is published for general information :—

No.	NAMES.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS.
		GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	E. F. Harrsion	Comptroller General ...	March 19, 1877 ...	January 18, 1879.	
2	H. A. Mangles	Accountant General, Bengal ..	March 5, 1877 ..	April 4, 1878.	
3	C. U. Aitchison, C. S. I. ...	Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.	February 11, 1876 ..	October 10, 1877.	
4	F. R. Hogg	Post Master General, Bengal ...	April 24, 1876 ...	April 23, 1878.	
5	R. Taylor	Inspector of Local Offices of Account	March 13, 1877 ..	October 12, 1878	
6	J. Westland	Accountant General, Central Provinces	April 10, 1876 ...	November 9, 1877.	
7	C. E. R. Girdlestone ...	Resident, Nepal	Furlough for one year and 10 months ...		Date of departure not known.
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
		Nil.			
		LOWER PROVINCES.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	H. L. Dampier	Member, Board of Revenue ...	April 11, 1876 ...	November 25, 1877.	
2	E. W. Molony	Commissioner, Patna	March 29, 1875 ...	March 28, 1877 ...	Since returned
3	W. J. Money, C. S. I. ...	District and Sessions Judge, Mymensingh.	March 24, 1876 ...	November 23, 1877.	
4	W. V. G. Tayler	Magistrate and Collector, Pubna ...	April 23, 1875 ...	April 22, 1877 ...	Since returned.
5	F. G. Millett	.....	April 21, 1876 ...	April 20, 1877 ...	Has since been permitted to resign the service.
6	J. S. Drummond	.....	April 26, 1875 ...	October 25, 1877.	
7	W. Wavell	Magistrate and Collector, Moorshedabad	May 9, 1876 ...	August 7, 1877.	
8	J. Geoghegan	Secretary, Board of Revenue ...	October 23, 1876 ...	June 22, 1878.	
9	F. Jones	Senior Superintendent of Survey ...	March 20, 1875 ...	September 28, 1877.	
10	R. D. Hime	Magistrate and Collector, Beerbhoom...	On subsidiary leave from 21st March 1877.		
11	T. T. Allen	District and Sessions Judge ...	April 1876 ...	March 1878.	
12	L. B. B. King	Junior Superintendent of Survey .	March 1, 1877 ...	September 30, 1878.	
13	E. G. Glazier	Magistrate and Collector	March 21, 1877 ...	November 20, 1877.	
14	A. C. Brett	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan.	One year's furlough.		
15	F. Wyer	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade	March 16, 1876 ...	August 15, 1877.	
16	J. A. Hopkins	Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle ..	March 17, 1876 ...	March 16, 1878.	
17	T. W. Gribble	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade.	Furlough for 8 months.		
18	F. W. E. Cowley	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade.	June 30, 1876 ...	January 29, 1878.	
19	G. K. Webster	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	October 1, 1875 ...	September 30, 1877.	
20	W. H. Verner	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs.	March 27, 1876 ...	September 26, 1877.	
21	R. F. Rampini ...	Assistant and Joint Sessions Judge, Darjeeling and Julpigoree.	February 9, 1877 ...	February 8, 1878.	
22	W. F. Mores	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	February 16, 1876 ...	December 15, 1877.	
23	J. Scobell Armstrong ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	November 23, 1874 ...	April 22, 1877 ...	Since returned.
24	C. H. Vowell	Ditto ditto, Shahabad ...	March 11, 1876 ...	November 10, 1877.	
25	A. W. Cochran	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	April 11, 1876 ...	April 10, 1878.	
26	A. W. B. Power	Political Agent, Hill Tipperah .	May 7, 1876 ...	May 6, 1878.	
27	J. E. B. Jeffery	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	April 1, 1876 ...	October 31, 1877.	
28	P. Nolan	Ditto ditto ...	March 1876 ...	November 1877.	
29	J. Whitmore	Ditto ditto ...	March 21, 1877 ...	December 20, 1877.	
30	W. Fildian	Ditto ditto ...	Two years' furlough with subsidiary leave from 10th November 1876.		
31	R. Cornish	Ditto ditto ...	April 21, 1876 ...	April 20, 1877 ...	Since returned.
32	E. M. Money	Ditto ditto ...	December 31, 1875 ...	June 30, 1877.	
33	G. E. Manisty	Ditto ditto ...	June 6, 1876 ...	December 8, 1877.	
34	W. R. Millar	Ditto ditto ...	June 16, 1873 ...	December 15, 1877.	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
		Nil.			

NOTE.—Total absent 34
Total of Civil Servants employed in the Lower Provinces 235
Percentage of absentees ... ... 14·4

No.	Names.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	Remarks.
		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	Sir T. D. Forsyth, C.B., K.C.S.I.	Commissioner, Fyzabad Division ...	February 20, 1876 ...	February 19, 1878.	
2	H. W. Dashwood	Judge	January 15, 1877 ...	August 14, 1878.	
3	J. Simson	Magistrate and Collector	April 10, 1876 ...	November 9, 1877.	
4	R. M. King	Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade ..	March 15, 1876 ...	December 14, 1877.	
5	C. J. Powlett	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	December 1, 1876 ...	November 30, 1877.	
6	C. F Hall	Ditto ditto, 2nd " ...	March 15, 1877 ...	December 14, 1877.	
7	A. H. Harington	Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade ...	March 21, 1877 ...	December 20, 1878.	
8	H. F. D. Moule	Assistant Magistrate	February 27, 1877 ...	February 26, 1878.	
9	R. J. Crosthwaite... ...	None	June 9, 1876 ...	June 8, 1877.	
10	R. Evans	Assistant Magistrate	March 1, 1876 ...	February 28, 1877.	
11	R. S. Aikman	Ditto ditto	March 6, 1876 ...	November 5, 1877.	
12	H. F. Evans	Employed in the Settlement Department previous to departure on furlough.	April 8, 1876 ..	November 7, 1877.	
13	W. C. Benett	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade ...	April 15, 1876 ...	April 14, 1878.	
14	E. White	Assistant Magistrate	November 6, 1876 ...	November 5, 1877.	
15	J. A. Marcel	Ditto ditto	March 1, 1877 ...	February 28, 1878.	
16	R. D Alexander	Ditto ditto	March 21, 1877 ...	November 20, 1878.	
17	F. Baker	Ditto ditto	March 22, 1875 ...	August 21, 1877.	
18	J. W. Harris	Ditto ditto	April 8, 1876 ...	April 7, 1878.	
19	F. Giles	Ditto ditto	April 17, 1876 ...	April 16, 1877.	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
1	W. R. Benson	Judge	February 12, 1877 ...	August 11, 1877.	
2	W. Lambe	Assistant Magistrate	February 5, 1877 ...	August 4, 1877.	
		SUBSIDIARY LEAVE.			
1	Hon'ble R A. J. Drummond	Commissioner	March 20, 1877.		
2	E. S. Robertson ...	Magistrate and Collector	March 26, 1877 ..	... ...	Preparatory to resigning the service.
3	T. F. Harkness	Assistant Magistrate;			
4	D. T. Roberts	Ditto ditto	March 15, 1877.		

NOTE.—Total Absent 25
Total of Civil Servants employed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ... 203
Percentage of absentees ... ... 12·3

		PUNJAB.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	T. W. H. Tolbert... ..	Judicial Assistant, 3rd Grade ...	March 20, 1876 ...	March 28, 1878.	
2	C. R. Hawkins	Ditto ditto 3rd " ...	March 21, 1877 ...	November 20, 1878.	
3	P. DeL. H. Johnstone ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	November 1, 1875 ...	October 31, 1877.	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
		Nil.			
		SUBSIDIARY LEAVE.			
1	W. O. Clark	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	March 15, 1877 ...	14th April 1877 ...	Preparatory to special leave.

NOTE.—Total absent 4
Total of Civil Servants employed in the Punjab 85
Percentage of absentees ... ... 4·7

		CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	G J. Nicholls	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ..	July 20, 1875 ...	July 28, 1877.	
2	F C. Anderson	Ditto ditto (Supernumerary)	February 12, 1877 ...	February 11, 1878.	
3	A. U. Faushawe	Ditto ditto (ditto)...	January 3, 1877 ...	January 2, 1878.	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
		Nil.			

NOTE.—Total absent 3
Total of Civil Servants employed in the Central Provinces 30
Percentage of absentees 10

		BRITISH BURMA.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	S. F. A. Smith	Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade ...	April 13, 1876 ...	October 17, 1877	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
		Nil.			

NOTE.—Total absent 1
Total of Civil Servants employed in British Burma 20
Percentage of absentees 5

No.	NAMES.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS.
	MYSORE AND COORG.				
	Nil.				
	HYDERABAD.				
	Nil.				
	ASSAM.				
	FURLOUGH.				
1	O. G. R. McWilliam ...	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade ...	April 24, 1876 ...	October 23, 1877.	
2	H. Luttman-Johnson ...	Ditto ditto (Supernumerary)...	On subsidiary leave.		
3	A. Forbes	Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade ...	May 22, 1876 ...	January 21, 1878.	
	SPECIAL LEAVE.				
	Nil.				

NOTE.—Total absent 8
Total of Civil Servants employed in Assam 14
Percentage of absentees ... ... 21·4

NOTE.—Grand Total of absentees 77
Grand Total of Civil Servants employed on the Bengal Establishment ... 633
Percentage of absentees ... ... 12·1

MEDICAL.

The 11th June 1877.

No. 362.—The services of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras with effect from the 1st instant:—

Assistant Surgeon Kedarnath Sein.
" Davendronath Roy.
" Rajindronath De.
" Akshoy Kumar Pain.
" Gopal Chunder Chatterjee.
" Kanai Lall Mullick.
" Rammoy Roy.
" Prokash Chunder Mookhopadhya.

The 13th June 1877.

No. 368.—Assistant Surgeon Hem Chunder Mookerjee is dismissed from the service of Government.

The 14th June 1877.

No. 372.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Muhammad Hussain Khan is promoted to the 2nd grade with effect from the 1st May.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 9th June 1877.

No. 172.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend Charles Swinnerton to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

PATENTS.

The 14th June 1877.

No. 35.—Specifications of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, at the Presidency, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 84 of 1876.—Mr. B. Dickenson, of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Ahmuty and Company, of Calcutta, Ironmongers and Contractors, &c., for a machine for preparing heated air to be applied in the withering and drying of tea leaf.

No. 87 of 1876.—Mr. G. A. DePenning, of Calcutta (Patent Agent), for an improved means, method and apparatus for generating superheated steam or expansive vapour and suitable engines for the use thereof, also of making it an explosive force and for suitable apparatus for making use thereof.

No. 7 of 1877.—Mr. E. Judson, of the City and County of San Fransisco, in the State of California, one of the United States of America, gentleman, for improvements in the manufacture of explosive compounds.

No. 23 of 1877.—Mr. J. C. Kinmond, at present residing at the Great Eastern Hotel, in the Town of Calcutta, for an improvement in the mode of drying tea and in the apparatus used therefor.

No. 26 of 1877.—Mr. A. B. Walker, of Gatenere Grange, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in machinery, plant, utensils, arrangements and buildings of breweries and distilleries, and in the working of such machinery and plant, which improvements are also applicable in whole or in part to other purposes.

No. 40 of 1877.—Mr. J. C. Kinmond, Civil Engineer, at present residing at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, for an improved mode of sifting tea by machinery, whereby the amount of tea broken during the operation is greatly reduced and the rate of sifting increased.

No. 41 of 1877.—Mr. W. Carter, of Masham, in the County of York, England, for improvements in packing cases.

No. 42 of 1877.—Mr. C. J. Davis and Mr. J. T. C. Thomas, both of Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, in the City of London, England, for improvements in railway and other lamps.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SALT.

Simla, the 11th June 1877.

No. 117.—Mr. W. Synnott, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Inland Customs, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade of Assistant Commissioners, with effect from the 25th ultimo, *vice* Mr. T. B. Ray deceased.

FORESTS.

The 11th June 1877.

No. 668F.—Mr. A. L. Home, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade, who in Notification No. 386, dated the 12th March last, was appointed Assistant Comptroller General "Forests," assumed charge of his appointment on the forenoon of the 17th April following.

The 13th June 1877.

No. 683F.—With reference to Notification No. 568, dated the 5th July 1876, Mr J. T. Jellicoe, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade in Mysore, is attached to the Forest Survey Branch for a further period of six months, from the 12th instant.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 14th June 1877.

No. 71J.—In supersession of Foreign Department Notification No. 146J, dated 20th July 1871, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of Act III of 1877 (The Indian Registration Act) shall be in force in the Province of Mysore from and after the 13th June 1877.

MILITARY.

The 12th June 1877.

No. 64M.—PROMOTION.—The following promotion is made in the Infantry Branch of the Erinpoora Irregular Force with effect from the 1st May 1877 :—

Havildar Cheyra to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Luchmuna transferred to the Pension Establishment.

No. 66M.—PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions are made in the Bhopal Battalion with effect from the 1st May 1877 :—

Subadar Kurum Shere Khan to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Subadar-Major Rum Lall Misser transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Jemadar Doorga Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Kurum Shere Khan promoted.

Havildar Mytab Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Doorga Sing promoted.

POLITICAL.

The 12th June 1877.

No. 1356P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M. Vanvert de Méan as Consul for France at Bombay.

The 13th June 1877.

No. 1373P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. A. Aubert as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. L. Hernandez.

GENERAL.

The 11th June 1877.

No. 1537G.—With reference to Notification No. 1177G., dated 14th May 1877, Mr. G. Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant, officiated as Political Assistant 2nd Class and 2nd Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, from the 22nd to the 30th April 1877, both days inclusive.

The 12th June 1877.

No. 1542G.—The following extract from Force Orders, dated 24th March 1877, issued by the Commandant, Erinpoora Irregular Force, consequent on the appointment of Captain Conolly to the officiating 2nd in Command, Meywar Bheel Corps, is confirmed :—

Lieutenant C. E. Wheeler, Adjutant, Erinpoora Irregular Force, to perform the duties of 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer in addition to his own.

No. 1543G.—The following extract from Regimental Orders, dated 26th March 1877, issued by the Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, consequent on the departure of Major C. G. Gunning to take up his appointment as Officiating Commandant, Mhairwarra Battalion, is confirmed :—

Captain A. R. T. McRae, Adjutant, Meywar Bheel Corps, to perform the duties of 2nd in Command in addition to his own, with effect from the 25th March 1877.

No. 1544G.—The following extract from the Regimental Orders, dated 26th March 1877, issued by the Commandant, Mhairwarra Battalion, is confirmed :—

Lieutenant O. Moore Creagh, Adjutant, assumed command of the Battalion from Colonel C. R. Blair on the 24th March 1877, in addition to his other duties.

The 15th June 1877.

No. 1607G.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain J. Burne, Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and is posted as Superintendent of the Rajpootana (State) Railway Police, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. Tregear.

Captain Burne, while officiating in the above appointment, will exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, within the limits and under the conditions specified in the notifications of this Department, No. 2199G, dated 11th October 1872, and No. 396G, dated 14th February 1873.

No. 1608G.—The following promotions and appointments are made in the Mysore Commission, with effect from the 18th April 1877, in consequence of the appointment of Abdul Kadir, Khan Bahadur, as Town Magistrate, Mysore, and the death of Mr. T. E. Woodcock, Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class :—

R. Vijayendra Rao, Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class.

Syed Nasiruddin, Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class.

T. Ananda Rao, B. A., Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class.

Vijayaraghavelu Naidu, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, is confirmed in that grade.

K. Mahomed Ali, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, is confirmed in that grade.

T. H. THORNTON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 7th June 1877.

No. 1111.—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount, bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum: the form and conditions of these Notes will be those of the Notes of the Consolidated Transfer Loan of 1842-43, of which Loan they will form a part. No Note will be issued for less than one hundred rupees, or for any amount not being a multiple of one hundred rupees: the Notes will be payable to order, and interest thereon will be paid half-yearly, on the First day of February and the First day of August.

3. Tenders for the whole or part of the above-named sum of Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Monday, the Ninth day of July next.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Loan."

5. Tenders will be opened at the Office of the Comptroller General in Calcutta, at noon on Monday, the Ninth day of July next.

6. Accepted tenders must be paid, in five equal instalments, on the following dates:—

One-fifth on Monday, the 23rd day of July 1877:
One-fifth on Thursday, the 23rd day of August 1877:
One-fifth on Monday, the 24th day of September 1877:
One-fifth on Tuesday, the 23rd day of October 1877:
One-fifth on Friday, the 23rd day of November 1877:

but the whole or any part of any tender may be paid at any time after its acceptance is notified.

7. Interest upon each payment will be paid in advance, from the date when such payment is received, to the 31st January next.

8. Payment of any accepted tender may be made to the account of the Government in one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or in any Branch of any of the Presidency Banks, or into any Government treasury or treasuries in India that may be named in the tender.

9. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an Officer in charge of some Government treasury, or by a cheque on a banker in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or by Government Promissory Notes made payable to the Comptroller General, for not less than one-hundredth part of the tender: this deposit of one per cent. will be treated as in part payment of the last instalment, and will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully taken up: a cash deposit may, after the tender in support of which it is made is accepted, be replaced by a Government Promissory Note.

10. Scrip receipts for instalments paid will be given by the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the

Government treasuries at which payment is made: these receipts will, as soon as possible, be exchanged for Promissory Notes.

11. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and placed upon the table, in a sealed envelope, when the tenders are opened, but will not be declared unless tenders for Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees are received but not accepted.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate: the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders.

14. The names of the persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, will be posted, for general information, at the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated the 7th June 1877, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of rupees annas* for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

* Fractions of an anna not allowed.

I enclose a *deposit receipt*† for rupees , and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Presidency Bank of‡ [or at the Branch of the Bank of ; or into the Government treasury at‡ as the case may be] the first instalment on or before Monday, the 23rd day of July next, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the Notification, as follows:—

† Or cheque or Government Promissory Note.

‡ Here enter the name of bank or treasury.

One-fifth on Monday, the 23rd day of July 1877:
One-fifth on Thursday, the 23rd day of August 1877:
One-fifth on Monday, the 24th day of September 1877:
One-fifth on Tuesday, the 23rd day of October 1877:
One-fifth on Friday, the 23rd day of November 1877.

NOTES.—(1).—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. In order to avoid mistakes, it is desirable that the tender, or, at least, the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.*

(2).—*This Notification will be published, simultaneously, by the Secretary of State for India, in London.*

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 9th June 1877.

No. 1150.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable under the said Act on tenders for any portion of the loan advertised in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary of the 7th June 1877.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 14th June 1877.

No. 1276.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. White, R. E., resumed charge of the office of Mint Master at Bombay, after noon, on the 8th June 1877.

The 15th June 1877.

No. 1259.—*Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency:—*

Date	Circles of Issue	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities	Total Reserve.
1877.		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
31st May.	Calcutta	5,25,68,505	57,36,848	5,66,309	..	2,84,80,903	3,47,84,060
"	Madras	1,18,03,745	81,60,725		..	60,00,000	1,41,66,725
"	Bombay	3,23,81,440	1,48,82,214	1,40,29,106	..	1,58,00,000	4,47,11,320
"	Allahabad	45,67,385	32,71,595	..	..	31,00,000	63,71,595
"	Lahore	63,74,710	32,99,145	..	.	33,00,000	65,99,145
"	Calicut	23,21,590	21,45,465	..	..	7,00,000	28,45,465
"	Cocanada	23,23,980	17,49,005	..	..	5,00,000	22,49,005
"	Nagpore	8,58,995	2,97,530	..	..	6,00,000	8,97,530
"	Kurrachee	17,64,505	7,01,530	..	..	12,00,000	19,01,530
"	Akola	4,92,600	6,26,080	..	.	3,00,000	9,26,080
	TOTAL	11,54,52,455	4,08,76,137	1,45,95,415	..	5,99,80,903	11,54,52,455

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c.

The 15th June 1877.

No. 1309.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department :—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

SECTION 7 (PAGE 4.)

Insert the following as an example under this section :

Example.—A soldier who obtains his discharge from the Army under *Exception* (4), Section 6, is not entitled to any pension or gratuity in the Military Department for the portion of his military service which he will thereafter count as civil service.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 15th June 1877.

No. 1221.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the fee payable on plaints presented under the Bombay Mamlatdars Act III of 1876 shall not exceed eight annas.

No. 1173.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act 18 of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the whole of the duties chargeable under the said Act on instruments executed by ryots or cultivators to secure the repayment of Takavi advances made to them by or under the authority of Government.

This Notification extends only to the following Mouzahs of the Lalitpur District, within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and does not apply to any instrument executed after the 31st December 1877 :—

Pargana.	*Mouzah.*
Lalitpur	Pissria Pali.
	Nem Khera.
	Singapur.
	Kulna.
	Kalathra.
Balabahat ...	Barkhera.
	Richha.
	Mohole.
Baupur	Chauki.
	Sindwaho.
	Digwar.
	Goudrapur.
Mahroni	Chyen.
	Cheria Latkanju.
	Midarwaho.
Maraura	Bachranni.
	Bhaúnta.
	Dongra Khurd.
	Gurha.
	Kheria.
	Malona.
	Tarauli.
	Putna.
	Chanora.
	Digwar.
	Guriana.
	Dhaulpura.
	Gaona Gundera.
	Narhat.
	Lamnow.
	Arjun Kheria.
	Dampura.
	Bareja.
	Samaria.
	Garoli Kalan.
	Bamrana
	Maharajpura.
	Jamunia.
	Gona.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th June 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 528.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major William Siddons Young Major Willoughby Charles Stanley Clarke.	13th June 1877.
Major Thomas Walter Rutherfurd Major Willoughby Henry Garton	14th June 1877.

No. 529.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin
Captain William Jackson Stewart
Captain Fitzherbert Coddington } 12th June 1877.

Captain Marshall Pritchard Moriarty
Captain Henry Charles Antony Szczepanski
Captain Stephen Beckett
Captain Thomas Augustus Scott
Captain Travers Dodgson Madden } 13th June 1877.

No. 530.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Edward Benjamin James Vaughan, 92nd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—13th March 1876.

Lieutenant Walter Francis Courtenay Chichelé Plowden, 43rd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—1st May 1876.

Lieutenant Charles Mordaunt FitzGerald, 1st Battalion, 11th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Regiment of Native Infantry,—2nd May 1876.

No. 531.—BREVET—

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Alfred Brereton, Bengal Staff Corps,—12th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Paget, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Wahab, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Harry Wilson, Madras Staff Corps
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Macalister Gilbert Cooper, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm Robert Haig, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel James Gordon, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Frederick Disbrowe, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Shuckburgh Hearn, Madras Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Julius Melliss, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Clayton Georges, Madras Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Charles Lester, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Gordon Seafield St. John Grant, Madras Staff Corps. } 13th June 1877.

No. 532.—The following promotions by Brevet are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Batchelor, Bengal Cavalry,—10th June 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward John Wild, Bengal Infantry,—13th June 1877.

To be Major.

Captain Henry Charles Kemble, late 3rd European Light Cavalry,—10th June 1877.

No. 533.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenants A. G. Yaldwyn and E. C. C. Sandys, Bengal Staff Corps, who were appointed on probation as Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, 3rd Class, by G. G. O. No. 667 of 1876, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, are permanently attached to the Army Commissariat Department.

No. 534.—ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

RANK AND NAMES	To what rank promoted	From what date	In whose room.
Temporary.			
Sub-Conductor Daniel Buckley.	Officiating Conductor.	18th May 1877.	*Vice* Conductor Z. Holland, on leave.
Magazine Sergeant Hugh Corrigan.	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Do.	

No. 535.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Sergeant James H. Fairley, 1st Assistant Master, Thomason College, Roorkee, is promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor, supernumerary.

No. 536.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

2nd Infantry.

Captain J. G. Proudfoot, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 4th Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander, *vice* Major H. F. H. Sewell, on furlough.

Lieutenant F. G. Maltby, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Captain J. J. Kennedy, officiating as Assistant Adjutant General, Hyderabad Contingent.

3rd Infantry.

Lieutenant F. D. Welchman, Wing Officer, on probation, 1st Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant A. J. Garrett, on furlough.

4th Infantry.

Lieutenant F. S. Sorell, Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Captain Proudfoot transferred to the 2nd Infantry.

5th Infantry.

Lieutenant A. C. LeQuesne, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander, *vice* Captain F. T. Goad, on furlough.

Lieutenant A. Adye, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant LeQuesne.

No. 537.—The following order issued by the Brigadier-General Commanding, Hyderabad Contingent, is confirmed:—

Dated 25th April 1877.—Appointing, as a temporary measure, Captain J. T. Cummins,

Adjutant, 4th Cavalry, to officiate as Squadron Commander, 3rd Cavalry, *vice* Major C. J. O. FitzGerald, officiating as Commandant, 4th Cavalry.

No. 538.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant Walter Morton Taylor, to be Captain, *vice* H. Figg, resigned.

Lieutenant Edwin Weatherdon, to be Captain, *vice* C. I. Spencer, deceased.

Lieutenant Arthur Benjamin Langham, to be Captain, *vice* W. Comrie, resigned.

Sergeant Charles William Clarke,* to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* A. E. Ryles, resigned.

* Subject to his passing the prescribed examination in drill.

No. 539.—

Lucknow Volunteer Rifle Corps.

To be Major.

Captain Sydney Elphinstone Hartwell.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 540.—The services of the undermentioned Native Medical Pupils, who were admitted into the service by G. G. Orders noted against their respective names, are dispensed with :—

General No.	Names.	General Orders.	Attached to
637	Baroda Pasad Chuckerbati	No. 1054 of 3rd October 1873.	Temple Medical School, Patna.
608	Meer Fida Hossein ..	Ditto ..	
560	Abdool Lutteef Khan ..	Ditto ..	
640	Dimbesur ..	Ditto ..	
662	Bhugwan Das 1st ..	No. 1022 of 30th October 1874.	Agra Medical School.
808	Poorun Chund ..		
794	Mohamed Hossein ..		
780	Bakur Hossein ..		
964	Lultoo Ram ..	No. 1046 of 21st October 1875.	
977	Kullun ..		
971	Sirdar Ali ..		
981	Abool Husson ..		
975	Nazeer Mahomed ..		
1034	Ghoolam Mohomed ..		
475	Gazee Khan ..	No. 1054 of 3rd October 1873.	Lahore Medical School.
336	Fyz Ahmud ..	No. 819 of 8th August 1872.	
692	Ram Chund ..	No. 1022 of 30th October 1874.	
1068	Gunga Ram ..	No. 841 of 9th August 1876.	
582	Heeralal ..	No. 1054 of 3rd October 1873.	Nagpore School of Medicine.
551	Mahomed Hoosein ..		
575	Ruheem Bux ..		
597	Walee Mohomed ..		
572	Bissasur Dyal ..		
599	Ameer Hussun ..		
739	Sakhawat Husain ..	No. 1022 of 30th October 1874.	
712	Abdool Rymon ..		
744	Mukarram Husain ..		
768	Chada Lall ..		
890	Shair Zama Khan ..	No. 1046 of 21st October 1875.	
891	Mahomed Abbas ..		
934	Syad Akbar Ali ..		
938	Safdar Ali ..		
941	Inait Hussen ..		
1001	Vinayek Mohadeo ..		
1005	Deedhar Bux ..		
1187	A. Rungiah ..	No. 841 of 9th August 1876.	

EQUIPMENT.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

No. 541.—The following rules for the supply and repair of harness, saddlery, line gear, &c., for batteries of Royal horse, field, and mountain artillery, are published in revision of the rules set forth in G. G. O. No. 206 of 25th February 1875.

2. The shoeing allowance fixed of twelve annas per horse per mensem, and the allowance of rupees five per mensem for fuel, &c., for carriage work, will continue in force. These allowances will be paid, as heretofore, to the farrier sergeants of batteries.

3. The equipments of the Royal Artillery in India and materials of all kinds for keeping them in serviceable condition will be supplied at the expense of the State. Each battery will indent on the arsenal on which it is dependent for the supplies necessary to complete its authorised proportion of ordnance stores and materials for repair.

4. Indents from batteries in the Bengal Presidency to complete equipment will be prepared in the form and on the dates laid down in G. O. No. 358 of 1870, and those for materials for repair in the form and on the dates given in this order; and from batteries in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay in the forms and on the dates to be determined on by the Governments of those presidencies.

5. In the Bengal presidency all indents, other than emergent, will be forwarded for sanction to the Ordnance Office, Fort William, addressed to the Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, whence they will be sent for compliance to the arsenal on which the battery is dependent.

6. The rules for emergent indents in Bengal are fully detailed in paragraphs 2834 to 2840, Revised Army Regulations.

7. Such stores as are authorized by this order to be obtained in the local market will be purchased by officers commanding batteries, and contingent bills for the cost incurred, countersigned by the officer commanding the station, and supported by the station price current of materials and labor, under the signature of the officer in charge of the principal Sudder Bazar, will be forwarded, monthly, to the executive commissariat officer on the spot, or at the nearest station, for payment, and subsequent audit by Examiner of Commissariat Accounts.

8. Officers commanding batteries will account in the half-yearly returns submitted to the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, for all stores thus obtained, either by indent from ordnance stock or by local purchase, with the exception of petty articles, materials for repair, &c., which are excluded from these returns.

9. Materials for the repair of saddle-trees, and repair and preservation of harness and saddlery, will be issued in the following proportions to batteries of Royal horse and field artillery (including head-quarters of brigades), and to heavy field batteries :—

		Annual supply for repair of			
		8	12	20	50
		Saddle-trees and under.	Saddle-trees.	Saddle-trees.	Saddle-trees.
For universal saddle-trees.					
Arches, wood	Front	1	1	1	3
	Hind	1	1	1	3
Bars, wood, side	Near	1	1	1	3
	Off	1	1	1	3
Burrs, iron, with rivet and roller		1	1	1	3
Glue, common	ozs.	2	3	5	12
Oil, linseed, raw	pints	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
Paper, glass	sheets	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Plates, iron	*Angle... Near	1	1	1	3
	*Angle... Off	1	1	1	3
	Front	1	1	1	3
	Gullet	1	1	1	3
	Top and ring	1	1	1	3
Screws, iron, middling	$1\frac{3}{4}$ inch	1	2	2	6
	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	2	2	6
	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	1	2	2	6
Staples, iron	Cloak and plates...	1	2	2	6
	Crupper	1	1	1	3
	Front	1	1	1	3
	Girth	1	2	2	6
	Holster or cloak ...	1	1	1	3
Tongues, wood		1	1	1	3
Wedges, "		1	2	2	6
Wire, iron, for rivets, No. 7 W. G.	ozs.	2	3	5	12

* Fan plates may still be required for old pattern saddle-trees.

	Annual supply for repair of							
	8		12		20		50	
	Saddle-trees and under.		Saddle-trees.		Saddle-trees.		Saddle-trees.	
	Luggage.	Drivers.	Luggage.	Drivers.	Luggage.	Drivers.	Luggage.	Drivers.
For luggage and drivers' saddle-trees.								
Arches, wood .. Front ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Arches, wood .. Hind ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Bars, wood, side ... Near ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Bars, wood, side ... Off ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Plates, iron ... Crupper ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Plates, iron ... Front Inside ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Plates, iron ... Front Outside...	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Plates, iron ... Gullet ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Plates, iron ... Top ..	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3
Plates, iron ... „ and hook ..	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Rings ... With bolts ...	1	...	2	...	2	...	6	...
Rings ... „ staples ...	1	...	2	...	3	...	7	...
Screws, iron, middling. 1¾ inch ...	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	6
Screws, iron, middling. 1¼ „ ...	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	6
Screws, iron, middling. ¾ „ ...	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	6
Staples, iron ... Crupper ...	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	6
Staples, iron ... Flank ..	2	2	2	2	3	3	8	8
Staples, iron ... Front ...	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	6
Staples, iron ... Girth ...	2	2	2	2	3	3	8	8
Staples, iron ... Wallet Inside ...	1	1	2	2	3	3	8	8
Staples, iron ... Wallet Outside...	1	1	2	2	3	3	8	8
Tongues, wood	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Troughs, iron, back band	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Wedges, wood	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	6
Wire, iron, for rivets, No. 7 W. G. ozs.	2	2	3	3	5	5	12	12

Materials for the repair of saddle-trees for six months are carried in the store limber wagon.

Materials for repair and preservation of Harness and Saddlery.

		Annual supply of material for repair of					
		5	8	12	20	50	
		Sets of Saddlery.					
For universal saddlery.							
Bits, Bridoon	No.	1	1	1	2	3	
Bosses, Brass Bit	„	1	1	1	2	3	
Bosses, Brass Breastplates and Crupper ...	„	1	1	1	2	3	
Buckles, iron, roller Barred 1¼ inch ...	„	1	1	1	2	5	
Buckles, iron, roller Barred ⅞ „ ...	„	2	2	3	5	12	
Buckles, iron, roller Barred 1 „ ...	„	1	1	1	2	5	
Buckles, iron, roller Single 1¼ „ ...	„	1	1	1	2	5	
Buckles, iron, roller Stirrup, leather, 1¼ inch	„	1	1	1	2	5	
„ „ tinned, inlet ¾ inch ...	„	1	1	1	1	3	For nummahs.
Chains, Curb	„	1	1	1	2	5	
Dubbing	lbs.	6	9	13½	23	56	See paragraph 10.
Hair, horse	„	1½	2¼	3½	6	14	
Hides, Buffaloe, heavy	„	1½	2½	3	5	10	Pieces of new or part-worn leather are issuable in lieu of hides, weight for weight.
„ „ light	„	1½	2½	3	5	10	
„ Cow	„	1	1	1	2	3	
Hooks, Curb	No.	1	1	1	2	5	
Ink, for marking	pints	⅛	¼	¼	½	1	

Materials for repair and preservation of Harness and Saddlery.

		Annual supply of material for repair of					
		5	8	12	20	50	
		Sets of Saddlery.					
For universal saddlery.—contd.							
Nails, iron, tacks, Flemish black, No. 83 ...	lbs.	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Numnah { Cuttings ...	"	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	2	3	7	Both cuttings and felt not supplied.
Numnah { or Felt ...	yards	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Rings, iron, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch ...	No.	1	1	1	1	2	
Saddle—Fittings. Burrs, iron, galvanized ...	"	2	3	5	8	18	
Saddle—Fittings. Flaps ...	pairs	1	1	1	1	2	
Saddle—Fittings. Girths, leather ...	No.	1	1	1	2	4	
Saddle—Fittings. Rivets, Copper { Long ...	"	2	2	3	5	12	
Saddle—Fittings. Rivets, Copper { Short ...	"	2	2	5	8	18	
Saddle—Fittings. Screws, for flaps $\frac{5}{8}$ inch...	"	4	6	9	15	36	
Saddle—Fittings. Seats ...	"	1	1	1	2	3	
Saddle—Fittings. Tabs ...	"	1	1	1	2	3	
Saddle—Fittings. Thongs, lacing ...	"	2	2	2	4	10	
Serge, milled, 40-inch ...	yards	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	2	3	8	
Skins, sheep, tanned and curried, black ...	No.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	2	4	
" " " ...	"	1	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6	
Soap, bar ...	lbs.	30	48	72	120	300	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. monthly per set of saddlery.
Squares, head-collar, iron ...	No.	1	1	1	2	5	
Studs, brass, wallets or head stall ...	"	2	2	3	5	12	
Thread { Black ...	lbs.	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Thread { Flax ...	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	
Thread { Whited brown ...	"	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Twine, quilting ...	"	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Wax { Bees' ...	"	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Wax { Black ...	"	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Web { Diaper, 2-inch ...	yards	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6	
Web { Straining, 3-inch ...	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	3	

NOTE.—Materials for repair of saddle-trees, universal, and repair of saddlery, required for the five sets of saddlery for the five horses attached to the head-quarters of each Brigade of Royal horse and field artillery will be issued to the battery at head-quarters of the brigade concerned, and the repairs to such saddlery will be carried out in the battery workshop.

		Annual supply of material for repair of					
		5	8	12	20	50	
		Double sets of harness, N. P.					
For Harness.							
Bits, T. Bridoon...	No.	1	1	2	3	6	
Bosses, Brass, bit ...	"	1	1	2	3	6	
Buckles, iron, roller, barred. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	"	1	1	2	3	7	
Buckles, iron, roller, barred. $\frac{7}{8}$ "	"	3	5	7	10	24	
Buckles, iron, roller, barred. 1 "	"	2	2	2	4	10	
Buckles, iron, roller, barred. $1\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	2	2	2	4	10	
Buckles, iron, roller, barred. $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	3	5	7	10	24	
Buckles, iron, roller, barred. $2\frac{1}{4}$ " (back and belly band)	"	2	2	2	2	4	
Buckles, iron, roller { Single { $\frac{5}{8}$ inch ...	"	2	2	2	4	10	
Buckles, iron, roller { Single { $1\frac{1}{4}$ " ...	"	2	2	3	5	12	
Buckles, iron, roller { Single { $1\frac{1}{2}$ " ...	"	2	4	6	10	22	
Buckles, iron, roller { Single { 2 " ...	"	1	2	2	3	7	
Buckles, iron, roller { Stirrup, leather, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch	"	1	1	2	3	7	
" " tinned, inlet $\frac{3}{4}$ inch ...	"	1	1	2	3	7	For numnahs.
Chains ... { Curb ...	"	2	2	2	4	9	
Chains ... { Trace, single { Lead ...	"	...	...	...	1	2	
Chains ... { Trace, single { Wheel ...	"	...	...	...	1	2	
Cord, whip ...	lbs.	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6	
Cordage, white, for traces, 3-inch ...	fathoms	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$	16	
Couples, for traces ...	No.	2	3	4	7	16	
Dubbing ...	lbs.	$7\frac{1}{2}$	12	18	30	75	See paragraph 10.

		Annual supply of material for repair of					
		5	8	12	20	50	
		Double sets of harness, N. P.					
For Harness—contd.							
Fittings for saddle-trees. Burrs, iron, galvanized	No.	4	6	9	15	36	
Cases, cloak	,,	1	1	1	2	3	
Flaps — Drivers	pairs	1	1	1	1	2	
Flaps — Luggage	,,	1	1	1	1	2	
Rivets, copper — Long	No.	4	6	9	15	36	
Rivets, copper — Short	,,	4	8	12	20	48	
Screws, for flaps $\frac{5}{8}$ inch	,,	10	16	24	39	96	
Seats, saddle — Drivers	,,	1	1	1	1	3	
Seats, saddle — Luggage	,,	1	1	1	1	3	
Hair, horse	lbs.	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	7	12	28	
Hides, buffaloe, tanned and curried, half hides. Heavy	No.	3	5	7	10	24	
Hides, buffaloe, tanned and curried, half hides. Heavy	or lbs.	30	50	70	100	240	
Hides, buffaloe, tanned and curried, half hides. Light	No.	3	4	5	7	15	
Hides, buffaloe, tanned and curried, half hides. Light	or lbs.	20	25	30	50	110	
Hides, cow, tanned and curried	No.	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6	
Hides, cow, tanned and curried	or lbs.	8	12	16	20	48	
,, ,, white	No.	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	
,, ,, white	or lbs.	0-8	0-8	1	2	6	
,, ,, tanned and curried, for collar linings.	No.	2	3	4	6	12	
,, ,, tanned and curried, for collar linings.	or lbs.	8	12	16	24	48	
Hooks — Curb	No.	2	2	2	4	10	
Hooks — Trace	,,	...	...	1	2	4	
Ink, for marking	pints	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Nails, iron, tacks, Flemish black, No. 82	lbs.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
Numnah — Cuttings	,,	2	2	4	6	14	Both cuttings and felt not supplied.
Numnah — or Felt	yards	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Oils, sweet (or tillee)	gallons	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$	16	This quantity includes the requirements of saddlery also.
Paint, prepared — Black, lamp	lbs.	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Paint, prepared — Zinc, white	,,	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Pans, tin, for oil	No.	1	1	1	2	4	
Rings, iron — 1 inch	,,	1	1	2	3	7	
Rings, iron — $1\frac{3}{4}$,,	,,	2	2	2	3	7	
Serge, milled, 40-inch	yards	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$	16	
Skins, sheep, tanned and curried	No.	5	88	12	20	48	
Soap, bar	lbs.	60	96	144	240	600	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. monthly per single set of harness.
Squares, head-collar, iron	No.	2	2	2	4	10	
Studs, brass, wallets or head—collar	,,	3	5	7	10	24	
Thread — Black, 3-cord	lbs.	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Thread — Collar	,,	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	3	
Thread — Flax — Coarse	,,	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	5	
Thread — Flax — Fine	,,	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	5	
Thread — Whited brown	,,	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Twine, quilting	,,	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	3	
Wax — Bees'	,,	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	1	
Wax — Black	,,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	2	5	
Web — Diaper, 2-inch	yards	$1\frac{1}{4}$	2	3	5	12	
Web — Straining, 3-inch	,,	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6	

	Per battery of			
	Royal Horse Artillery.	Royal Field Artillery.	Heavy Field Battery.	
	Including head-quarters of Brigades.			
	Per month.			
For Harness and Saddlery Store-rooms.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Charcoal, Indian, common	13 or 1,040 lbs.	11 or 880 lbs.	5 or 400 lbs.	To be obtained locally through Commissariat Department for three months only for use during the rains—Grates with tripods to be also obtained from the Commissariat Department. In the Bombay presidency both charcoal and grates to be obtained from the Barrack Department.

10. Materials for the repair and preservation of harness and saddlery sufficient for six months' supply are to be carried in the store wagon, except "dubbing" and "soap bar." The former, composed of equal quantities of Neats-foot oil and tallow, will be procured locally through the Commissariat Department, and thus it will suffice to carry in the store wagon a quantity equal to three months' supply only. The issue of "soap bar" will also be quarterly only.

11. In addition to the materials already detailed, the following will be kept as a reserve to be brought into use only, should a sudden emergency arise. The officer commanding the battery will be held responsible that this reserve is always maintained, and that the articles are in good and serviceable condition.

12. With this view, stores should not be allowed to remain in reserve from year to year, as they would in course of time deteriorate; but on receipt of new articles, those longest in possession should be brought into use, and the new stores transferred to the reserve.

					Quantity per	
					Field Battery.	Royal Horse Artillery Battery.
Buckles, iron roller	Barred	¾ inch		No.	4	6
		⅞ "		"	4	6
		1 "		"	4	6
		1¼ "		"	4	6
		1½ "		"	4	6
		2¼ "	back band	"	2	2
		2½ "	belly "	"	2	2
	Single	⅝ "		"	2	3
		1¼ "		"	4	6
		1½ "		"	12	12
		2 "		"	4	6
Chains, curb				"	3	4
Cord, whip				lbs.	½	¾
Horse, hair or wool				"	2	3
Hides, buffaloe, tanned and curried, half hides	Heavy			No. or	1	1
				lbs.	10	10
	Light			No. or	3	3½
				lbs.	20	24
Hides, cow, tanned and curried, for collar linings				No. or	3	3
				lbs.	12	12
Hooks, curb				No.	3	4
Numnahs, old, for repairs				"	2	3
Rings, iron	1 inch			"	4	6
	1¾ "			"	4	6
Rope, white, for traces, 3-inch				fathoms.	3	3
Saddle, fittings	Burrs, iron, galvanized			No.	6	9
	Flaps	Cavalry		pairs	...	1
		Luggage		"	1	1
		Drivers		"	1	1
	Girths, leather			No.	1	2
	Rivets, copper	Long		"	4	8
		Short		"	6	12
	Screws for flaps			"	12	24
	Seats, saddle	Cavalry		"	0	1
		Luggage		"	1	1
		Drivers		"	1	1
Serge, milled, 40-inch				yards	6	9
Squares, head collar, iron				No.	2	3
Thread	Collar			lbs.	1	1
	Hemp			"	3	4½
	White			"	¼	½
Twine, quilting				"	½	½
Wax	Bees'			"	¼	½
	Black			"	½	¾
Web, straining				yards	2	3
Arches, wood	Cavalry	Front		No.	1	2
		Hind		"	1	2
	Harness, driving	Front		"	1	1
		Hind		"	1	1

				Quantity per	
				Field Battery.	Royal Horse Artillery Battery.
Bars, wood, side ...	Cavalry ...	Near ...	No.	1	2
		Off ...	"	1	2
	Harness, driving ...	Near ...	"	1	1
		Off ...	"	1	1
Screws, iron, middling ...	1¾ inch ...	...	"	6	12
	1¼ " ...	...	"	6	12
	¾ " ...	...	"	6	12

NOTE.—Until further orders, the most suitable leather available in the Madras and Bombay Ordnance Departments for repair of harness and saddlery will be issued to batteries serving in those presidencies, respectively.

13. Indents for materials for repair of saddlery, harness and saddle-trees are to be submitted on 1st February and 1st August, in the following form, in duplicate :—

*Indent for materials for the repair of harness, saddlery and saddle-trees required by*_____

STATION & DATE_____

Description of materials, &c.	Established proportion (six months' supply).	In store last return.	Since received.	Total.	Expended.		Remaining in store, 1st.	Now indented for.
					For making new articles.	For repairs.		

I certify that the whole of the articles shown in the column as expended have been used in making repairs to harness and saddlery, the property of the public; and further, that all articles made from these materials have been duly brought on the returns of the battery.

*Commanding*_____

14. These materials are issued solely for the repair of harness and saddlery, and not for the manufacture of new component portions.

15. Components can be obtained only on indents supported by proceedings of a special committee, which should state that repairs cannot be effected, and for what reasons.

16. Should the manufacture of any components be absolutely necessary, the work may be carried out, but a return of such articles made must accompany the half-yearly demand for materials, and the necessity for their manufacture be fully explained. In such cases the damaged articles will be sold by auction, or be returned into store to the nearest arsenal, under instructions from the Ordnance Office.

17. All repairs to saddlery, harness and saddle-trees are to be carried out by the artificers attached to the battery.

18. The iron-work of condemned harness and saddlery is invariably to be returned into store for utilization, as far as possible, in future manufacture, under instructions from the Ordnance Office.

19. The following stamps will be allowed for marking harness and saddlery:—

Stamps ... { iron for ... { iron, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. / wood or leather, $\frac{3}{16}$ inch. } / copper inlaid $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. }

20. The following are supplied of each of the above descriptions of stamp to every Royal horse and field battery:—

Letter (according to distinguishing letter of the battery)	2
Royal horse artillery or Royal artillery	2
Figures 0 to 8	sets 2

21. Leather work will be marked with $\frac{3}{16}''$ iron stamp, care being taken that the leather is not cut, but only bruised.

22. The iron work will be marked with $\frac{1}{8}''$ iron stamps, the Portmouth bit in front of the foot, the bridoon bit on top of the mouth-piece, and the stirrup irons on the bottom.

23. The following is the list of materials for repair of carriages, wagons, carts, &c., issued with equipment, and such as are expended are to be replaced half-yearly by indent on the Ordnance Department:—

	BATTERIES.			
	RIFLED.			
	B. L.		M. L.	
	12-pr.	9-pr.	9-pr.	
Ordnance.				
Iron work, spare, for carriages.				
Bands, axle-tree	2	2	2	
Bolts, carriage	24	24	...	
Bolts with nuts. — Carriages and wagons. — Wheel ... Nave	...	...	12	
Bolts with nuts. — Carriages and wagons. — Wheel ... Tire with collars	50	50	12	
Bolts with nuts. — Carriages and wagons. — Round or boss-headed. $\frac{7}{8}''$ diameter $7\frac{3}{4}''$ long ..	...	...	1	
Bolts with nuts. — Carriages and wagons. — Round or boss-headed. $\frac{7}{8}''$ " $10\frac{5}{8}''$ " ...	...	...	2	
Bolts with nuts. — Carriages and wagons. — Hexagonal head. $\frac{3}{4}''$ " $6\frac{3}{8}''$ " ...	...	...	2	
Bolts with nuts. — Carriages and wagons. — Hexagonal head. $\frac{5}{8}''$ " $1\frac{3}{4}''$ " ...	...	...	3	
Bolts with nuts. — Carriages and wagons. — Hexagonal head. $\frac{1}{2}''$ " $4\frac{5}{8}''$ " ...	...	...	3	
Bolts with nuts. — Carriages and wagons. — Hexagonal head. $\frac{3}{8}''$ " $3\frac{1}{2}''$ " ..	...	...	11	
Bolts with nuts. — Carriages and wagons. — Flat, Countersunk. $\frac{3}{8}''$ " $4\frac{1}{2}''$ " ..	...	...	4	
Capsquares	2	2	2	
Chains, drag or skid	2	2	2	
Drift, pins, steel	2	2	...	
Eyes ... Perch plate, ammunition wagon ...	1	1	1	Including skid chain loop and 2 bolts.
Eyes ... Trail, carriage	1	1	1	Including skid chain loop, shoe, hand-spike, with pin and chain.
Handles, trail	2	2	2	
Hooks, limber, with key and chain	1	1	1	Including 3 bolts.
Irons, Handspike	1	1	...	
Iron, 3′ $8\frac{1}{2}''$ long, pieces. — Angle for trail $2'' \times 2'' \times \frac{3}{8}''$ ...	...	...	2	
Iron, 3′ $8\frac{1}{2}''$ long, pieces. — Flat ... $2'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$	...	...	2	
Iron, 3′ $8\frac{1}{2}''$ long, pieces. — Flat ... $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$	...	...	2	
Iron, 3′ $8\frac{1}{2}''$ long, pieces. — Flat ... $1'' \times \frac{3}{8}''$	...	...	2	
Iron, 3′ $8\frac{1}{2}''$ long, pieces. — Plate $\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6''$ wide	...	...	1	
Iron, 3′ $8\frac{1}{2}''$ long, pieces. — Round $\frac{7}{8}''$	...	...	2	
Iron, 3′ $8\frac{1}{2}''$ long, pieces. — Round $\frac{3}{4}''$	...	...	2	
Iron, 3′ $8\frac{1}{2}''$ long, pieces. — Round $\frac{5}{8}''$	...	...	2	
Iron, 3′ $8\frac{1}{2}''$ long, pieces. — T. for futchells $3'' \times 2'' \times \frac{5}{16}''$ ...	...	...	2	

	BATTERIES.			
	RIFLED.			
	B. L.		M. L.	
	12-pr.	9-pr.	9-pr.	
Ordnance—contd.				
Iron work, spare, for carriages,—*contd.*				
Keys, capsquares, with chains	4	4	6	
Lever, traversing with pawl	...	...	1	
Lever, traversing screw	1	...	...	
Nut-headed screws	2	2	...	
Plates ... Jack Carriage	2	2	...	
Plates ... Jack Wagon or limber ...	2	2	...	
Plates ... Locking $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$	2	2	..	
Rivets. Flat, countersunk head $\frac{3}{8}''$ diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}''$ long...	...	...	6	
Rivets. Iron $1\frac{1}{4}''$	...	...	12	
Rivets. Round or boss-headed $\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ ...	...	...	10	
Rivets. Round or boss-headed $\frac{7}{16}'' \times 2''$ ...	...	...	50	
Rivets. Round or boss-headed $\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1''$ ...	...	...	6	
Rivets	4	4	...	
Screws, hexagonal head, for limber screw ...	...	..	1	
Skid, hooks	2	2	...	
Sponge, iron, or shoe	1	1	1	
Staples .. Lashing	42	42	12	
Staples .. Round crowned ... Large $\frac{3}{8}''$ ...	9	9	3	
Staples .. Round crowned ... Small $\frac{1}{4}''$ ...	12	12	6	
Staples ... with screws for ammunition box ... Double ...	...	...	2	
Staples ... with screws for ammunition box ... Single	...	...	8	
Staples ... with screws for ammunition box ... Treble ...	...	...	2	
Steel, prepared, pieces Eyes, perch plate ...	...	...	6	
Steel, prepared, pieces Limber hooks ...	...	...	6	
Trunnion plates	2	2	...	
Yoke, hooks or bands, with plates and nuts ...	2	2	2	
Naves, metal, field, in 3 pieces	...	...	1	
Saddles, metal, carriage, travelling, rifled B. L. ...	1	.	...	
Screws, iron, traversing, with nuts	1	...	...	
" " elevating, carriage, field, with nuts ...	1	1	1	
Wheel, band, for traversing screw	1	...	...	
Miscellaneous.				
Glue .. .. lbs.	3	3	3	
Grease and tar, mixed ... ... "	6	6	6	For each pair of wheels.
Iron, wrought... Bolt or round $\frac{5}{8}''$ ... ... "	28	28	...	
Iron, wrought... Flat ... $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ ... "	28	28	...	
Iron, wrought... Flat ... $1'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ ... ... "	28	28	...	
Iron, wrought... Hoop $1\frac{1}{4}''$ 17 W. G. ... "	28	28	...	
Iron, wrought... Square 1 inch ... ... "	56	56	...	
Iron, wrought... Square $\frac{3}{8}''$ ... ... "	28	28	...	
Nails. Iron. Copper, wrought, tack, No. 236, $\frac{1}{2}''$ ... "	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Nails. Iron. Brad, wrought, No. 123, $1\frac{1}{4}''$ ... "	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Nails. Iron. Clasp, fine ... No. 35, $1\frac{1}{2}''$ ... "	...	...	2	
Nails. Iron. Clasp, fine ... " 36, $2''$ ... "	3	3	3	
Nails. Iron. Clasp, fine ... " 37, $2\frac{1}{2}''$ ... "	3	3	...	
Nails. Iron. " strong " 41, $2\frac{1}{4}''$ ... "	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	
Nails. Iron. " strong " 44, $3\frac{1}{8}''$ ... "	3	3	...	
Nails. Iron. Clout, strong " 65, $1\frac{1}{8}''$ ... "	2	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Nails. Iron. Clout, strong " 66, $1\frac{1}{2}''$ .. "	6	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Nails. Iron. Clout, strong " 70, $2\frac{1}{2}''$ ... "	8	8	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Nails. Iron. Clout, strong " 72, $3\frac{3}{4}''$ .. "	8	8	...	
Nails. Iron. Tacks, clout, saddler, No. 87, $\frac{3}{4}''$ .. "	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Rivets, copper, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch ... ... No.	...	...	24	
Screws, iron. Flat-head Nettlefolds. Fine ... $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch... ... "	24	24	...	
Screws, iron. Flat-head Nettlefolds. Fine ... 1 " ... ... "	50	50	...	
Screws, iron. Flat-head Nettlefolds. Middling ... 2 " ... ... "	...	...	14	
Screws, iron. Flat-head Nettlefolds. Middling ... $1\frac{1}{4}$ " ... . "	66	66	14	
Screws, iron. Flat-head Nettlefolds. Middling ... 1 " ... .. "	24	24	18	
Screws, iron. Flat-head Nettlefolds. Middling ... $\frac{3}{4}$ " ... ... "	14	14	72	
Screws, iron. Flat-head Nettlefolds. Middling ... $\frac{5}{8}$ " ... ... "	106	106	106	

			BATTERIES.		
			RIFLED.		
			B. L.		M. L.
			12-pr.	9-pr.	9-pr.
Miscellaneous—contd.					
Screws, iron—*contd.* Flat-head Nettlefolds—*contd.* Strong	3½ inch	... No.	...	...	6
	3 „	... „	12	12	12
	2½ „	... „	12	12	...
	2 „	... „	68	68	6
	1½ „	... „	18	18	18
	1 „	... „	...	...	72
	¾ „	... „	66	66	144
Screws, iron—*contd.* Round head, middling, 1¼ „		... „	74	74	24
Screws, brass for locks	1 „	... „	1	1	...
	¾ „	... „	4	4	...
Screws, brass 1½ inch		... „	...	..	12
Steel, blister, flat 2″ × ½″		... lbs.	10	10	...
Timber, half-wrought	Naves	... No.	1	1	...
	Felloes for wheels	... „	6	6	6
	Spokes ditto	... „	12	12	12

	PER BATTERY.		
	With one line of wagons only.	With both lines of wagons.	
Cloth, canvas, Europe, coarse ... yds.	20	30	For repair of canvas covers of ammunition boxes, &c.

24. Indents for materials for repair of carriages, wagons, carts, &c., are to be submitted half-yearly on 1st April and 1st October of each year in the usual form.

25. Materials for petty repairs can be purchased locally by officers commanding batteries, and contingent bills supported by a copy of the order authorizing the purchase, and a station price current submitted to the executive commissariat officer for payment—see paragraph 7 ante.

26. Plank, however, for extensive repair, such as that of ammunition boxes, framings, &c., is to be obtained when necessary by indent on the Ordnance Department, commanding officers being allowed a discretionary power to purchase material on the spot, if urgently required, and when it cannot be obtained from the public stores in sufficient time.

27. When two or more batteries are stationed together, the senior officer of artillery will cause their artificers to unite for the purpose of executing any heavy work that may be required, such as setting up wheels, repairing axles, limber hooks, &c.

28. The sums expended in repairs, extra labor, or other contingencies not already provided for will be charged in monthly contingent bills, duly attested on honor, and supported by price current, which, after being countersigned by the officer commanding the artillery division, will be forwarded for payment to the executive commissariat officer.

29. Articles of line gear and materials for their repair will be supplied from the sources specified opposite them, to batteries of Royal horse and field artillery (including head-quarters of brigades) and to heavy field batteries, in the following proportions, on indents to be submitted in the usual form on 1st February of each year to the Department concerned:—

Names of Articles.	Proportion.		Required per									Period of duration.	Source of supply.	Remarks.
			Horse Artillery Battery.			Field Artillery Battery.			Head Quarters of Brigades Royal Artillery.		Heavy Field Battery.			
	No.	Per	Total.	Spare.	Grand Total.	Total.	Spare.	Grand Total.	Horse.	Field.				
Bags, canvas, Europe, coarse, painted, for: Head stalls, head ropes, eye-fringes and watering bridles.	2	Sub-division ...	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	4 years ...	Arsenals.	
Heel-ropes and loops ...	2	Ditto ...	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...			
Gram ...	1	Ditto ...	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...			
Leather (or Gunny) nose-bags ...	1	Ditto ...	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	..			
Pegs and mallets ...	1	Ditto ...	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...			
Bags, nose ... Canvas ...	1	Horse ...	178	...	178	110	...	110	5	5	5	To be repaired or replaced as required.	Commissariat Department.	
Bags, nose ... Leather ...	1	Ditto ...	178	...	178	110	...	110	5	5	5	3 years ...	Arsenals ...	In the Madras and Bombay presidencies bags, nose, "gunny," will be supplied in lieu by the Commissariat Department. They will be repaired or replaced as in the case of canvas nosebags.
* Baskets, country ...	1	2 Horses ...	89	...	89	55	...	55	3	3	3	To be obtained and renewed locally as required.	To be procured locally by officers commanding batteries.	
Blankets ...	1**	Horse ...	178	...	178	110	...	110	5	5	5	2 years or longer till worn out.	Commissariat Department.	** Or 2 per horse according to climate, if deemed necessary by the officer commanding the brigade, district or division of the army. These will be in addition to the blankets now authorized for horses without stables, and for Waler remounts that have not been a year in the country.
Bridles, watering ...	1	Ditto ...	178	9	187	110	5	115	5	5	5	Rein one year, bit till worn out.	Arsenals.	
* Brooms ...	1	2 Horses ...	89	...	89	55	...	55	3	3	3	To be obtained and renewed locally as required.	To be procured locally by officers commanding batteries.	
Brushes, country-made ...	1	Horse ...	178	9	187	110	5	115	5	5	5	6 months or longer till worn out.	Commissariat Department.	
Buckets, wooden, water, small ...	6	Sub-division ...	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	To be obtained, repaired, and renewed as required.	Ditto ...	These articles are not to be taken on line of march, but will be left behind for the relieving battery.
	4	Ditto ...	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	...	...			

Combs, curry, country-made	1	Horse ...	178	9	187	110	5	115	5	5	5	5 years "tentative"	Ditto	
* Cordage, for tying up hay, 2-inch ...	...	...	13 feet to every four horses per quarter									3 months ...	To be procured locally by officers commanding batteries.	In the Bombay presidency only.
Dusters	2	Horse ...	356	...	356	220	...	220	10	10	10	6 ditto ...	Commissariat Department.	
Eye fringes, leather	1	Do. ...	178	...	178	110	...	110	5	5	5	2 years ...	Ditto.	
Head stalls	1	Do. ...	178	9	187	110	5	115	5	5	5	3 ditto ...	Arsenals.	
Loops, heel-rope, of leather	1	Do. ...	178	18	196	110	11	121	6	6	6	1 year ...	Ditto.	
Machines, clipping	3	Battery ...	3	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	3 years or longer till worn out.	Ditto.	
	2	Do. ...	...	...	...	2	...	2						
* „ rope-making	1	Do. ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	Till worn out ...	To be procured locally by officers commanding batteries.	
* Mallets for driving pegs	4	Sub-division ...	24	...	24	24	...	24	...	...	...	To be repaired and renewed locally as required.	Ditto.	
* Pegs, wooden (Babool)	3	Horse ...	534	...	534	330	...	330	15	15	15			
Pickers, hoof	4	Sub-division ...	24	...	24	24	...	24	...	...	...	Till worn out ...	Arsenals.	
* Posts, picketing, wooden, 2' 6", iron shod, of home pattern.	6	Do. ...	36	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	To be repaired and renewed locally as required.	To be procured locally by officers commanding batteries.	
	4	Do. ...	...	...	...	24	1	25	...	...	...			
Ropes, head, with loop and hook (length 7" exclusive of loop).	1	Horse ...	178	18	196	110	11	121	6	6	6	4 months or longer, hooks till worn out.	Commissariat Department.	
Ropes, heel (length 15', exclusive of loop) ...	1	Do. ...	178	18	196	110	11	121	6	6	6			
„ picketing, of 2" English tarred rope, each 25 yards long.	3	Sub-division ...	18	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 years ...	Ditto.	
	2	Ditto ...	...	...	...	12	1	13	...	...	...			
Rollers, with pad (the latter made of leather)	1	Horse ...	178	9	187	110	5	115	5	5	5	2 Do. ...	Ditto	1st size, length of web, 5' 9"; 2nd size, length of web, 5' 6½". To be supplied in the proportion of 2 of 1st size, to 1 of 2nd size.
Straps for bags, canvas, Europe, coarse, painted, for: Head stalls, &c.	2	Sub-division ...	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	4 Do. ...	Arsenals.	
Heel-ropes, &c.	2	Ditto ...	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...			
Gram	2	Ditto ...	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...			
Nose bags	2	Ditto ...	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...			
Pegs and mallets: Armstrong batteries ...	1	Ditto ...	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...			
Pegs and mallets: Other „ ...	2	Ditto ...	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...			
Materials for repair, &c., of line gear.														
Cloth, canvas, Europe, coarse ... yds.	13	Battery annually.	13	...	13	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	Arsenals.	
	11	Ditto ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...			
Dubbing ... ... lbs.	annum ...		60	...	60	40	...	40	2	2	2	.....	Commissariat Department.	The quantity laid for horse and field battery respectively includes requirements for ammunition box, straps, &c.
Gunny	As required for repairs											.....	Ditto ...	In the Madras and Bombay presidencies for repairs of gunny nose bags.
Hides	As required for repairs											.....	Ditto.	
Rope														
Thread														

30. The cost of the articles marked with an asterisk in the foregoing list, directed to be obtained locally by officers commanding batteries, will be recovered monthly by contingent bills in the manner prescribed in paragraph 7 of this order.

31. The repairs necessary to line gear are to be effected by officers commanding batteries, and for the purpose of carrying out these repairs, the employment of syces as under, at Rs. 2 per month, is sanctioned, *viz.*:—

Per Battery R. H. A. ... ... 3 syces.
Ditto R. F. A. ... ... 2 „

Any other expense for material or labor necessarily incurred to be recovered by monthly contingent bills.

32. Well ropes and water bags will be provided locally by officers commanding batteries, and their cost recovered by monthly contingent bills, repairs being effected under the rules which apply to articles of line gear.

33. Following are the lists of materials to be supplied *annually* at the public expense for repair of carriages, harness, and saddlery (including boxes, leather ammunition) of batteries of mountain artillery, with mule drafts, and of the articles of line gear for these batteries in substitution of those published in G. G. O. No. 1040, dated 14th October 1875. Those required for the mountain battery (elephant) at Tongho will be laid down under the orders of the Government of Madras :—

List of materials to be supplied annually for repair of carriages, harness, and saddlery, &c.

Names of Stores.		Number or quantity per battery of 4 Guns.	Number or quantity per battery of 6 Guns.	
Iron work for carriages.				
Bolts, transom	sets	1	1	
„ for clip bands for axletree-beds ...	No.	2	2	
Keys with cap squares	„	4	6	
Washer loops, with pins and chains ...	„	4	6	
NOTE.—Any other iron work necessary to be indented for as required.				
Materials for repair of Harness and Saddlery (including ammunition boxes).				
Borax	lbs.	3 0 0	4 8 0	*
Brass, old	„	3 0 0	4 8 0	
„ sheet	„	8 0 0	12 0 0	
Buckles, iron ... $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch	No.	8	12	
$1\frac{3}{4}$ „	„	8	12	
$1\frac{5}{8}$ „	„	8	12	
$1\frac{3}{8}$ „	„	8	12	
$1\frac{1}{4}$ „	„	8	12	
$1\frac{1}{8}$ „	„	8	12	
1 „	„	16	24	
$\frac{3}{4}$ „	„	8	12	
Charcoal, Indian, common	cwt.	30 0 0	45 0 0	*
Cloth, linen, coarse	yards	12	18	*
„ serge, milled, ...	„	36	60	
Copper sheet, thick	lbs.	4 0 0	6 0 0	
Copper bolt, or rod (round) $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ...	„	4 0 0	6 0 0	
„ „ „ „ $\frac{1}{4}$ „ ...	„	4 0 0	6 0 0	
Dubbing	„	104 0 0	170 0 0	*
Glue	„	4 8 0	7 0 0	
Hides, buffaloe, tanned and curried, half hides ... Heavy	No. or lbs.	3 / 30	5 / 50	
Hides, buffaloe, tanned and curried, half hides ... Light	No. or lbs.	3 / 20	4 / 30	
Hides, cow, tanned and curried	No. or lbs.	6 / 48	9 / 72	
Hides, raw	„	18 0 0	24 0 0	If required.
Hinges, ammunition boxes	No.	6	8	
Iron, wrought ... Bolt or round ...	cwt.	0 3 0 0	1 0 0 0	
Iron, wrought ... Flat	„	2 0 0 0	3 0 0 0	
Iron, wrought ... Hoop	„	0 2 0 0	0 3 0 0	
Iron, wrought ... Plate or sheet ...	„	0 1·14 0	0 2 8 0	
Iron, wrought ... Square $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ...	„	1 0 0 0	1 2 0 0	

NAMES OF STORES.		NUMBER OR QUANTITY PER BATTERY OF		
		4 Guns.	6 Guns.	
Materials for repair of Harness and Saddlery, &c.—(contd).				
Nails ... Copper, tack, ¼ inch, for mochees ...	lbs.	3 0 0	4 8 0	
Nails ... Iron, tack ... ½ inch	"	3 0 0	4 8 0	
Nails ... Iron, tack ... ¾ "	"	3 0 0	4 8 0	
Nails ... Iron, tack ... 1 "	"	3 0 0	4 8 0	
Numdah	"	14 0 0	21 0 0	*
Oil, sweet (or tillee) ..	gallons	15 0 0	24 0 0	*
Rivets, copper	No.	12	18	
Rosin	lbs.	2 0 0	3 0 0	*
Salamoniac (Nowsadur) ...	"	3 0 0	4 8 0	*
Screws .. Brass, 2-inch ...	doz.	3	4	
Screws .. Iron ... 2½ inch ...	"	30	36	
Screws .. Iron ... 2 " ...	"	30	36	
Screws .. Iron ... 1½ " ...	"	30	36	
Screws .. Iron ... 1 " ...	"	30	36	
Screws .. Iron ... ¾ " ...	"	30	36	
Screws .. Iron ... ½ " ...	"	30	36	
Shellac	lbs.	3 0 0	4 8 0	*
Skins, sheep, tanned and curried	No.	4	6	
Soap, hard	lbs.	750 0 0	1,150 0 0	
Solder, pewter	"	3 0 0	4 8 0	*
Steel ... Blister ...	"	9 0 0	15 0 0	
Steel ... Spring 1½″ × ⅜″ ...	"	12 0 0	20 0 0	
Thread ... Flax or hemp ...	balls	108	162	
Thread ... Whited brown ...	lbs.	3 0 0	4 8 0	
Tin, sheet	"	4 0 0	6 0 0	*
Twine, quilting	"	3 0 0	4 8 0	*
Wax, bees'	"	6 0 0	9 0 0	*
Wire, iron, ⅛ inch	"	12 0 0	18 0 0	
Wool, sheep	"	60 0 0	90 0 0	*
For Harness and Saddlery Store-rooms.				
Charcoal, Indian, common ...	mds.	4½ or 360 lbs.	7* or 560 lbs.	For three months only for use during the rains. Grates with tripods to be obtained from the Commissariat Department. In the Bombay presidency both charcoal and grates to be obtained from the Barrack Department.

NOTES.—(*a.*) Indents to be submitted half-yearly, in the usual form, on 1st April and 1st October of each year.

(*b.*) The articles marked with an asterisk to be obtained through the Commissariat Department, or locally by officers commanding batteries if there is no executive commissariat officer at the station. In the latter case, the cost to be recovered by monthly contingent bills in the manner prescribed in paragraph 7.

List of articles of Line Gear to be allowed to Batteries of Mountain Artillery from sources specified.

Names of articles.	Proportion.		Required per Battery of: 4 Guns having yaboos 4, Ordnance mules 85, Baggage mules .. 24, Total ... 113			6 Guns having yaboos 4, Ordnance mules . 112, Baggage mules .. 66, Total ..182			Period of duration.	Source of supply.	Remarks.
	Number.	Per	Total	Spare.	Grand Total.	Total.	Spare.	Grand Total.			
Bags, gunny, line gear, large	..	...	28	...	28	40	...	40	4 years ...	Arsenals ...	For line gear of gun, carriage and wheel mules.
Ditto small ...	..	...	81	...	81	138	..	138	4 ditto ...	Ditto ...	For line gear of ammunition and baggage mules.
Ditto nose, gunny ...	1	Yaboo or mule.	113	...	113	182	...	182	To be repaired or replaced as required.	Commissariat Department.	
* Baskets, country ...	1	2 Yaboos or mules.	57	...	57	91	..	91	To be obtained and renewed locally as required.	To be procured locally by officers commanding batteries.	
Blankets, 6' × 6''', 5½ × 5½', 5' × 5'.	2	Yaboo or mule.	226	...	226	364	..	364	2 years or longer till worn out.	Commissariat Department.	Size of blankets required to be specified in indents by officers commanding batteries.
Bridles, watering, with bits, T. and rein.	1	Ditto	113	6	119	182	9	191	Rein 1 year, bit till worn out.	Arsenals.	
* Brooms	1	2 Yaboos or mules.	57	.	57	91	...	91	To be obtained and renewed locally as required.	To be procured locally by officers commanding batteries.	
Brushes, country-made ...	1	Yaboo or mule.	113	6	119	182	9	191	6 months or longer till worn out.	Commissariat Department.	
Buckets, wood, stable ...	4	Sub-division.	16	...	16	24	..	24	To be obtained, repaired and renewed as required.	Ditto ...	Not to be taken on line of march, but to be left behind for the relieving battery.
Chains, head, 6 feet long...	1	Yaboo or mule.	113	8	121	182	12	194	Till worn out...	Arsenals.	
Combs, curry, country-made	1	Ditto	113	6	119	182	9	191	5 years "tentative."	Commissariat Department.	
* Dundersticks, with ties...	1	Ditto	113	.	113	182	..	182	To be replaced as required.	To be procured locally by officers commanding batteries.	-
Dusters	...	...	96	...	96	144	...	144	6 months ...	Commissariat Department.	As a six months' supply at 4 per Sub-division per mensem, for cleaning leather ammunition boxes, &c.
Eye-fringes, leather ...	1	Yaboo or mule.	113		113	182	...	182	2 years ...	Ditto.	
Head stalls	1	Ditto	113	6	119	182	9	191	3 ditto ...	Arsenals.	
Loops, heel-rope, of leather	1	Ditto	113	11	124	182	18	200	1 year ...	Ditto.	
* Machine, rope-making ...	1	Battery	1	...	1	1	...	1	Till worn out	To be procured locally by officers commanding batteries.	
* Mallets for driving pegs	4	Sub-division.	16	..	16	24	...	24	To be repaired and renewed locally as required.	To be procured locally by officers commanding batteries.	
Pegs, picketing, iron ...	1	Yaboo or mule.	113	...	113	182	..	182	Till worn out	Arsenals.	

Names of articles.	Proportion.		Required per Battery of: 4 Guns having yaboos .. 4, Ordnance mules .. 85, Baggage mules ... 24, Total ... 113			6 Guns having yaboos . 4, Ordnance mules . 112, Baggage mules 66, Total .. 182			Period of duration.	Source of supply.	Remarks.
	Number.	Per	Total.	Spare.	Grand Total.	Total.	Spare.	Grand Total.			
Pegs, picketing, wooden ...	1	Yaboo or mule.	113	...	113	182	..	182	To be repaired and renewed locally as required.	To be procured locally by officers commanding batteries.	
Pickers, hoof, iron ..	4	Sub-division.	16	.	16	24		24	Till worn out.	Arsenals.	
Ropes, heel, 10 feet long (exclusive of loop).	1	Yaboo or mule.	113	11	124	182	18	200	4 months or longer till worn out.	Commissariat Department.	
Rollers, with pad (latter made of leather).	1	Ditto	113	6	119	182	9	191	2 years .	Ditto	1st size length of web 5' 7" 2nd size length of web 5' 2" — To be supplied in proportion of 4 of 1st size, to 5 of 2nd size.
Rubbers ...	1	Ditto .	113		113	182	...	182	1 year	Ditto.	
Straps, line gear, large .	..	.	30	.	30	43	.	43	4 years ..	Arsenals.	
" " " small .	...		83		83	141		141	4 ditto ..	Ditto.	
Sponge (pieces), ¾ oz. ...	1	Yaboo or mule.	113	...	113	182	...	182	1 year .	Ditto.	
Whips	...	...	12		12	18	...	18	4 years ...	Ditto.	
Materials for Repair, &c.											
Dubbing . lb.	per annum		40	.	40	60	.	60	.....	Commissariat Department.	
Gunny, hides, rope, thread ...	As required		.		.		.	...	. ..		

NOTES.—(a.) Indents for line gear to be submitted, in usual form, on 1st February of each year, to the department concerned.
(b.) Provisions of paragraph 30 and 31 of this order are also applicable to mountain batteries; the number of syces to be employed to carry out repairs to line gear being—
Per battery of 4 guns .. . .. 2 syces.
" " of 6 " . ... 3 "

34. All articles of line gear which have served the prescribed periods of duration, and have been pronounced unfit for further service by competent boards of survey, also other unserviceable articles of equipment, such as harness and saddlery, which have been duly condemned, and are not deemed worth the expense of carriage to the nearest ordnance arsenal, will, under sanction of the Ordnance Office, be sold by auction on the spot to the highest bidder, and the proceeds realized credited to Government: such component parts of iron work as may not be unserviceable being returned into ordnance store for further use in manufacture (see paragraph 18 ante).

Rammers, 3 per Sub-division. Hand beaters, 6 per Sub-division. } To be procured locally by officers commanding batteries, cost being recovered by contingent bills, and to last till worn out.

35. Repairs needed to the flooring of stables will be effected by battery establishments, and for this purpose rammers and hand beaters will be supplied in the proportion marginally noted.

36. When the repairs to be executed are of an extensive nature, the aid of the Public Works Department to be applied for.

37. This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 542.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Frederick Richard Maunsell, C. B., R. E., (Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General), Commandant, Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners,—medical certificate, for six months, under Rule XIV, Clause I of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, Bengal,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Brooke Thomson, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Damoh, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, Central Provinces,—private affairs, for six months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 543.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 552 of 1877, the furlough granted to Colonel R. Young, R. E., late Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division, Punjab, in G. G. O. No. 216 of 1877, is cancelled.

No. 544.—The furlough granted to Captain A. I. Iles, Bengal Staff Corps, in G. G. O. No. 259 of 1877, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 545.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) R. McMeminey, Unattached,—Bombay, 16th May 1877.

No. 546.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Major-General J. D. Campbell, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 167 of 1877,—*Siam*, 16th April 1877; from Bombay.

Major-General R. G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 306 of 1877,—*Mirzapore*, 9th April 1877, from Bombay.

Colonel J. Crofton, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 120 of 1877,—*Malwa*, 23rd April 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. G. Forsyth, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 75 of 1877,—*Sumatra*, 1st April 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. C. Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 95 of 1877,—*Mirzapore*, 9th April 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. Gillilan, Madras Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 191 of 1877,—*Siam*, 16th April 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. A. Carey, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 336 of 1877,—*Siam*, 16th April 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. Q. Pogson, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 355 of 1877,—*Siam*, 16th April 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E. N. Sandilands, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 306 of 1877,—*India*, 31st May 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Tucker, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 216 of 1877,—*Mirzapore*, 9th April 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Clay, Bombay Staff Corps, Bombay G. O. No. 112 of 1877,—*Mirzapore*, 9th April 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. Story, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 216 of 1877,—*Mirzapore*, 9th April 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Cabell, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 496 of 1875,—*Timor*, 29th April 1875, from Bombay.

That part of G G. O. No. 579 of 1875, which refers to this officer, is cancelled.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Callander, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 216 of 1877,—*Tranthom Hall*, 21st April 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major J. Richardson, M. B., G. G. O. No. 120 of 1877,—*Childwall Hall*, 5th April 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major T. W. Sheppard, G. G. O. No. 410 of 1877,—*Asseria*, 15th April 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major G. Barnard, G. G. O. No. 279 of 1877,—*Calypso*, 30th April 1877, from Bombay.

Major F. W. Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 95 of 1877,—*Sumatra*, 1st April 1877, from Bombay.

Major W. S. Young, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 216 of 1877,—*Mirzopore*, 9th April 1877, from Bombay.

Major R. B. Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 382 of 1877,—*Mirzapore*, 9th April 1877, from Bombay.

Major H. C. Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 216 of 1877,—*Euphrates*, 12th April 1877, from Bombay.

Major J. Liston, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 410 of 1877—*Europa*, 18th April 1877, from Bombay.

Major G. C. Gregory, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 216 of 1877,—*Nizam*, 30th April 1877, from Bombay.

Captain T. D. Madden, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 143 of 1877,—*Childwall Hall*, 5th April 1877, from Bombay.

Captain W. E Rutherfurd, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 279 of 1877,—*Rinaldo*, 7th April 1877, from Bombay.

Captain H. G. Young, Royal Artillery, G. G. O. No. 410 of 1877,—*Mirzapore*, 9th April 1877, from Bombay.

Captain R. J. Wimberly, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 51 of 1877,—*Mirzapore*, 9th April 1877, from Bombay.

Captain J. O. Goldie, Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No. 113 of 1877,—*Mirzapore*, 9th April 1877, from Bombay.

Captain E. G. Newnham, General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 51 of 1877,—*Siam*, 16th April 1877, from Bombay.

Captain C. E. Hallett, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 120 of 1877,—*Europa*, 18th April 1877, from Bombay.

Captain H. H. H. Hallett, Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No. 390 of 1877,—*Tranthom Hall*, 21st April 1877, from Bombay.

Captain R. McG. Stewart, Royal Artillery, G. G. O. No. 336 of 1877,—*Surat*, 21st May 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon A. Stephen, M. B., G. G. O. No. 120 of 1877,—*Mirzapore*, 9th April 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant J. A L. Montgomery, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 355 of 1877,—*Sumatra*, 1st April 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant H. A. Vincent, Bombay Staff Corps, Bombay G. O. No. 164 of 1877,—*Polluce*, 10th April 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant L Dening, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 454 of 1877,—*Malwa*, 23rd April 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant C. Dempster, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 454 of 1877,—*Nizam*, 30th April 1877, from Bombay.

ORDNANCE.

No. 547.—The following clauses in list of changes in War Matériel, are made applicable to India:—

Dated 1st February 1877.

3021.—Numnahs, leather { harness | drivers luggage, saddlery, universal } (Mark I.)

3026.—Carriages, iron, wrought, travelling, field, rifled M. L, 9 and 16-pr.

Alteration to guard-irons of axletree-box, seats.

3030.—Implements, fuze and shell, parts of:—

Handle, hook-borer. (Mark III).

Hook, hook-borer. (Mark III).

Bit, hook-borer. (Mark I).

PASSAGES.

No. 548.—Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, it is hereby notified that, for the future, when officers of the Indian service on furlough in England are required to return to India owing to the exigencies of the public service before the expiration of their leave of absence, passage at the public expense will be granted to them.

PENSIONS.

No. 549.—First Class Apothecary William Francis Browne, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further active service, is, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 550 of 1868, transferred to the invalid pension establishment on a pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, payable in India.

No. 550.—Ressaldars Major Shadi Khan, 5th Bengal Cavalry, and Jubba Singh, 16th Bengal Cavalry, are granted the Brevet pay of their rank, *viz.*, Rs. 50 each per mensem, from the date of their transfer to the pension establishment.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 551.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 527, dated the 9th June 1877, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 8 of the 1st January 1877 :—

No.	Rank and Names.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
14	Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic Nicolas Miles	Staff Corps	365 0 0	288 14 0	...	14th June 1877	England.
15	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Alfred Brereton.	Ditto ...	292 0 0	289 19 0.	...	15th June 1877	Ditto.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 552.—The services of Colonel R. Young, R.E., late Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division, Punjab, are, with reference to the Notification by the Government of the Punjab, No. 2217, dated the 21st May 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 31st March 1877.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th June 1877.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 2nd to 8th June 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
British Military Service.							
Neil Henry Stewart, M.D. (a)	Deputy Surgeon-General.	British Medical Service.	22nd April 1877.	Testate ..	157 11 6	....	2nd August 1877.
Indian Military Service.							
Francis John Craigie (b) ...	Lieut.-Col....	Bengal Staff Corps.	22nd March 1877.	Will left unattested.	4,535 12 6	.....	
Richard Topham (c) ..	Major ...	Ditto ...	16th October 1876.	Intestate ...	488 1 0	.....	

(a.)—Next of kin—Brothers.—Joseph Stewart, Esq., Killine, Perthshire, Scotland; Alexander Stewart, Esq., Australia.
Sisters.—Miss Henrietta Stewart, „ Isabella Stewart } Killine, Perthshire, Scotland.

(b).—Next of kin—Sisters.—Miss Rebecca A Craigie, Mrs. Dora Elliott Lockhart } 17 Rutland Street, Edinburgh.
Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

(c).—Widow.—Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Topham.
Child.—Mary Judith.
Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel.*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 9th June 1877.

No. 281.—Mr. J. F. Birkenshaw, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, is transferred from His Highness the Nizam's State Railway to Bombay, for employment on Famine Relief Works.

The 11th June 1877.

No. 282.—Mr. H. G. F. Smith, Assistant Engineer 3rd Grade, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade with effect from 17th May 1877.

No. 283.—Mr. J. L. Macpherson, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, British Burmah, is granted leave to Europe on medical certificate for two years under Section 3, and subsidiary leave for 10 days under Section 10, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

No. 284.—Mr. J. C. Oman, Accountant 1st Grade, attached to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Central System of State Railways, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

The 12th June 1877.

No. 285.—Mr. G. G. Hiley, Store-keeper 2nd Grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is promoted to Store-keeper 1st Grade, with effect from 1st January 1877.

No. 286.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 235 of 18th May 1877, the following Officers received charge from Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. S. Williams, R.E., Director of State Railways, of the several Railway Systems on the 19th May 1877 before noon :—

Mr. W. C. Furnivall, M. Inst. C. E., of the Office of Director of State Railways, Central System.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Stanton, R.E., of the Office of Director of State Railways, North-Eastern System.

Major R. C. B Pemberton, R.E., of the Office of Director of Stores, and on the 6th June 1877 before noon.

Mr. Alexander Grant, M. Inst. C. E., of the Office of Director of State Railways, Western System.

The 13th June 1877.

No. 287.—Mr. J. W. A. McNair, Assistant Examiner, temporarily attached to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

The 14th June 1877.

No. 288.—In continuation of Notification No. 235, dated the 18th May 1877, the undermentioned Accountants are posted to the Office of the Director of State Railway Stores :—

Mr. A. J. Fox, Accountant 2nd Grade (temporary rank).

Mr. E. Lund, Accountant 4th Grade.

No. 289.—The grant, by the Government of Bombay, of one year's furlough to Europe under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with the usual subsidiary leave, to Mr. J. J. O'Flahertz, Executive Engineer 4th Grade, Bengal Provincial Establishment, is confirmed.

No. 290.—Mr. R. Gompertz, Executive Engineer 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Western System to the Central System of State Railways.

No. 291.—Mr. J. Conder, Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is provisionally appointed Assistant Director, Western System of State Railways, but will continue in his present post until his services can be spared by the Engineer-in-Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. J. M. Campion, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Director, Western System of State Railways, until relieved by Mr. Conder, or until further orders.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1877. Register No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE,

The 31st March 1877.

From the 14th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 7th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th June 1877.

Offices opened and closed during the month of May 1877.

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
* Cherat (Re-opened).	Punjab ...	19th ...	Opened.
* Malabar Point (Re-opened).	Bombay ...	5th ...	Ditto.
* Parell ...	Ditto ...	4th ...	Closed.
Quetta ...	Beluchistan ..	17th ...	Opened.

* Season Offices.

D. G. ROBINSON, *Col., R.E.,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 12th June 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Wednesday, the 20th instant, on account of the Hindoo Festival "Dushohurra," in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st June 1877.

Mr. P. J. W. Doran, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, attached to No. 1 Gwalior and Central

India Topographical Survey, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Supplement F, Section 12, of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 18th June 1877.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Aboo, the 8th June 1877.

No. $\frac{1592}{1166}$*G.*—Captain J. W. Ridgeway, Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for two months and nineteen days, with effect from the 15th June 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 9th June 1877.

No. $\frac{1598}{1172}$*G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1387-1024G, dated 16th May 1877, Lieutenant O'Moore Creagh, Adjutant Mairwara Battalion, having returned to duty on the 23rd idem, the unexpired portion of the leave granted him is hereby cancelled.

By Order,
H. M. DURAND,
1st Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Notification No. 643, dated 22nd May 1877, published at page 320, Part II, *Gazette of India,* is cancelled, and the following substituted:—

Indore Residency, the 21st May 1877.

No. 643.—ERRATA, ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA, Part II, *Gazette of India,* dated 28th April 1877—

Page 223 after line 3, insert, as sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

From heading of column 3 throughout the list, erase the word "proposed."

Page 223 for रतला in column 1, read रतलाम.

Page 224 for Bundelkhand in column 5, read Deputy Bheel Agency.

Page 225 for मवासेकाडंगर in column 1, read मवासेकाडंगर.

Page 226 for अबदलशाहचंगाल in column 1, read अबदुलशाहचंगाल.

Page 227 for बाबुपुर in column 1, read बाबूपुर.

Page 228 for Baraundha in column 2, read Baraundhá.

Page 228 for Town and Jágír in column 4, read Town.

Page 229 for भोजखेडी in column 1, read भोजाखेडी.

Page 230 for Bilkeshwar Mahádeo in column 2, read Bilkeshvar Mahádeo.

Page 230 for बिरसिंजपुर in column 1, read बिरसिंगपुर.

Page 230 for बोहारि in column 1, read बोहारी.

Page 231 for चुनवरी in column 1, read चुरवरी.

Page 231 for Dasai in column 2, read Dasáí.

Page 231 for Dawára in column 3, read Datwára.

Page 234 for जिरवाई in column 1, read गिरवाई.

Page 237 for कांठापो in column 1, read कांठापोड.

Page 237 for कठीयाड़ा in column 1, read कठीवाडा.

Page 237 for Kháchraud in columns 2 and 3, read Kháchraud.

Page 238 for खंड़रौथी in column 1, read खंड़रौधी.

Page 239 for माधोगढ in column 1, read माधोगढ.

Page 240 for मकसूदनगड in column 1, read मकसूदनगढ.

Page 241 after मैहदपुर the word मह in column 1, to be omitted.

Page 241 for नैगावंारिबई in column 1, read नैगवंारिबई.

Page 247 for सिंगौली in column 1, read सिंगोली.

Page 247 for डितलहा in column 1, read सितलहा.

Page 248 for Tonwargárh in column 2, read Tonwarghár.

F. H. MAITLAND,
2nd Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India, In charge of Residency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th June 1877

No. 63.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 222 E. M. & C., dated 30th May 1877, Major A. Seton, R.E., reported his arrival to the Inspector General of Military Works on 28th May 1877, before noon.

The 9th June 1877.

No. 64.—With the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr. W. B. Blaikie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Kasauli Division, Military Works, from the date on which he relieved Colonel Baird.

The 11th June 1877.

No. 65.—Baboo Sree Kristo Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, Bareilly Division, Military Works, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of

Accounts, Military Works, which he joined on the 29th May 1877, before noon.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Lahore Division.

Lahore, the 4th June 1877.

No. 18.—Lieutenant M. Langharne, R.E., Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Ferozepore Division, Military Works, is granted two months' privilege leave from 2nd July.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Lahore Divn., Mily. Works.

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 11th June 1877.

No. 34.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Sub-Overseer Emam Bux attached to the Ranikhet Division, with effect from the 15th May 1877.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Supdce., Mily. Works.

Oudh Division of Superintendence.

Lucknow, the 9th June 1877.

No. 39.—Sergeant A. S. McDowell, Overseer, has been transferred to the Nowgong Sub-Division of the Saugor Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 7th May last.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Divn., Mily. Works.

Presidency District.

Calcutta, the 12th June 1877.

No. 5.—Serjeant F. O. A. Baker, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, has been posted to the Fort William Division and joined the same on 4th instant.

L. RUSSELL, *Colonel,*
Superintending Engineer.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS, LAHORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 12th June 1877.

No. 928.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 239 of 18th May 1877, Captain. H. W. Clarke, R.E., made over, and Captain H. Doveton, R.E., received, charge of the office of the Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Kurrachee on the forenoon of the 5th June 1877.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India for G. Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th June 1877.

No. 93.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 260 of the 31st May 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bonus, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, relieved Mr. A. Grant, Chief Engineer, temporary 2nd Class, of the office of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Punjab Northern Railway, on the afternoon of the 28th May 1877.

The 5th June 1877.

No. 94.—Consignments of "Ras Copoor" and of "Ritha" or "Soap nuts" will in future be carried on Indian State Railways at the 3rd and 2nd class rates respectively. The necessary additions should be made alphabetically in the General Classification of Goods.

No. 95.—On page 8 of the Indian State Railway General Classification of Goods for "Sugarcanes, class 2," read "Sugarcanes, class 1."

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

Western System.

Simla, the 9th June 1877.

No. 1.—Mr. W. Monies, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley Railway, was granted thirty days' leave on medical certificate from the 5th February 1877.

No. 2.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notifications Nos. 243 and 266 of the 19th and 31st May 1877, respectively, Mr. T. Macpherson, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Graed, is posted to the Indus Valley Railway.

The 11th June 1877.

No. 3.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 265 of the 1st current, Sergeant K. Ross, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Indus Valley Railway.

No. 4.—Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade is transferred from the Indus Valley to the Punjab Northern Railway.

ALEX. GRANT,
Officiating Director.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 9th June 1877.

No. 32.—Mr. T. R. Edmondson, Probationary Accountant, 2nd Grade, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 1st June 1877 from two months and twenty-three days' leave on medical certificate granted to him in Notification No. 16 of 5th April 1877.

No. 33.—Pundit Girdharee Lall, Accountant, 4th Grade, availed himself of five weeks' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 28 of 11th May 1877 on the forenoon of the 4th June 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawal Pindi, the 9th June 1877.

No. 69.—Mr. J. A. S. Ellis, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum Division to the Soán Division. He left the former on the forenoon of 23rd May 1877, and joined the latter on the forenoon of 30th May 1877.

No. 70.—Baboo Khetter Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the late Chenab Division to the Jhelum Division. He left the former on the forenoon of 19th May 1877 and joined the latter on the forenoon of 21st May 1877.

No. 71.—Mr. D P. DeMello, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, is transferred from Jhelum Division to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway. He left the former on the afternoon of 1st June 1877, and joined the latter on the forenoon of 4th idem.

JOSEPH BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 4th June 1877.

No. 117.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 77, dated 26th April 1877, Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Kurrachee on the forenoon of 28th May 1877, and is posted to the Mehur Division of the Lower Scinde District.

No. 118.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 260 of 31st May 1877, Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of 2nd June and took over charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, on the forenoon of 4th idem.

The 5th June 1877.

No. 119.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 78 of 27th April 1877, Mr. F. Lang, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Kurrachee on 12th May 1877, and is posted to the Lower Scinde District.

No. 120.—Mr. J. Spence, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Upper Scinde to the Lower Scinde District.

No. 121.—Mr. F. R. Blake, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Lower Scinde to the Upper Scinde District.

No. 122.—The latter part of this Office Notification No. 31 of 16th February 1877, posting Mr. J. Mackenzie, Supervisor, 1st Grade, to the Upper Scinde District, is cancelled.

The 7th June 1877.

No. 125.—Mr. J. H. Corbett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Larkana Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st August 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

No. 126.—Mr. B. Rees, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mehur Division, is granted privilege leave for one month and seven days from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 127.—The following postings and transfer have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Baboo N. C. Mookerjee, Temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, to the Ghotki Division.

Mr. F. Lang, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Mehur Division.

Mr. C. J. S. Baker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Ghotki to the Reti Division.

The 9th June 1877.

ERRATUM.—In this Office Notification No. 95, dated 17th May, as published at page 291 of Part II of the *Gazette of India*, after the words Executive Engineer, read "2nd Grade."

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th June 1877.

No. 657.—Major H. H. Godwin-Austen has availed himself of the permission granted to him by the Trustees in their letter No. 654, dated 1st June 1877, to resign his officiating appointment in the Museum, and has this day made over charge of his duties to the Superintendent.

By order of the Trustees,
H. B. MEDLICOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs.	2	10	0	per cubic foot.
22 „	@	„	2	12	0	„
23 „	@	„	2	14	0	„
24 „	@	„	3	0	0	„

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs.	2	8	0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „	@	„	2	4	0	„
under 7 „	@	„	2	0	0	„

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.,* special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 267.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st May 1877.*

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Assam ...	Mar. 1877	May. 14, 1877
2	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 18 „
3	Central Provinces	Ditto ...	Do. 21 „
4	Port Blair ...	Ditto ..	Do. 23 „
5	Hyderabad ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25 „
6	Coorg .. / GrandTrunk Road / Simla Imperial Circle.	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
9	Mysore / Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto ...	Do. 29 „
11	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30 „
12	Central India ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31 „
13	British Burmah ...	Feb 1877	Apl. 24, 1877
14	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
15	Oudh ..	Ditto	Do. 30 „
16	Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	May 1, 1877
17	North-Western Provinces.	Ditto	Do. 3 „
18	Indian Telegraph ..	Ditto .	Do. 8 „
19	Bombay ... / Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 9 „
21	Military Works ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25 „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rajpootana ...	Mar. 1877	May 18, 1877
2	British Burmah ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
3	Madras ... / Mysore .	Ditto ...	Do. 29 „
5	Punjab ..	Feb. 1877	Apl. 24, 1877
6	North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 30 „
7	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	May 1, 1877
8	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 8 „

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Madras ...	Mar. 1877	Do 30, 1877
2	Punjab ...	Feb. 1877	Apl. 27 „
3	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	May 1 „
4	Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 3 „
5	Bombay	Ditto ...	Do. 14 „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Western Rajpootana. / Tirhoot Surveys ..	Mar. 1877	May 7, 1877
3	Nagpur and Chhatisgurh.	Ditto ...	Do. 14 „
4	Wurdah Valley ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17 „
5	Rajpootana ... / Sindia	Ditto .	Do. 21 „
7	Store-keeper, Calcutta. / Assam Extension / Seebsagur Coal Line. / Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25 „
11	Holkar .. / Punjab Northern / Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
14	Northern Bengal ...	Feb. 1877	Apl. 18, 1877
15	Tirhoot ..	Ditto ...	Do. 24 „
16	Indus Valley	Ditto ...	Do. 30 „
17	Rangoon and Sittang.	Ditto ...	May 1, 1877
18	Hubli and Karwar / Dhond and Munmar	Ditto ...	Do. 8 „
20	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 21 „

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Wurdah Valley .	Apl. 1877	Do. 21 „
2	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Mar. 1877	Do. 4 „
3	Khamgaum ...	Ditto ...	Do. 7 „
4	Oomraotee ..	Ditto ...	Do. 9 „
5	Rajpootana ... / Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25 „
7	Nullatee ... / Punjab Northern	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
9	Tirhoot ...	Feb. 1877	Apl. 24, 1877
10	Holkar ... / Neemuch ...	Ditto	May 7, 1877

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Dated 4th June 1877.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th June 1877.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid-up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		16,70,419	2	5
	Rs. A. P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,15,51,234 5 7	2,50,04,905	0	7
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,34,53,670 11 0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		1,83,19,595	3	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.		2,96,828	12	11
Sundries		13,70,919	4	10
RUPEES ...		6,66,62,667	8	1

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...		1,03,56,623	8	9
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		44,23,626	5	5
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		39,88,228	1	5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches		2,02,13,489	14	8
Balances with other Banks ...		10,98,427	15	9
Bullion		11,41,471	1	9
Dead Stock		10,20,790	3	8
Stamps		9,594	0	11
Sundries		1,77,935	10	11
		4,24,30,186	15	3
	Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office...	1,31,94,612 9 1	2,42,32,480	8	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,10,37,867 15 9			
RUPEES ...		6,66,62,667	8	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 14th June 1877.*

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
22	B 50—65984	100	S. Valoo Chetty, Madras.
	„ —89887	100	
23	B 43-85083	50	N. Vencata Row, Sholinghur.
24	B 36—41324	5	V. Thondavaroya Moodelliar, Bangalore.
	B 40—47856	5	
	„ —73172	5	
	B 52—30554	10	
	B 50—34103	100	
	„ —32169	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
40	B 42—31020	20	Parava Chetty, Bangalore.
	B 44—99319	100	
	B 50—05132	100	
41	B 40—56092	5	Chithaviki Pompanah, Bellary.
	B 43—84678	50	
	„ —84679	50	
	„ —84680	50	
42	B 36—58839	5	P. Cundasáwmy Moodelliar, Tinnevelly.
43	B 42—82093	20	M. Streenevassa Pillay, Madras.
44	B 49—88873	10	T. Moothoosawmy Pillay, Madras.
	„ —94437	10	
45	B 42—55002	20	V. Soobramanya Moodelliar, Madras.
	„ —55003	20	
	B 44—77611	100	
46	B 43—72409	50	N. Saiban Saib, Madras.
	„ —86195	50	
	B 50—56907	100	
47	B 52—63985	10	Mr. P. Staunton, Ootacamund,
18	B 50—48361 } wrongly joined.	100	Munsook Doss, Madras.
	„ —64391 }		

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 4th June 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Nagpur Circle.

MISMATCHED NOTE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
2	F 10—55257 }	100	Goverdhan Das Morarji, Merchant, New Cloth Market, Bombay.
	„ —55267 }		

MUTILATED NOTE.

		Rs	
	F 13—19627	5	Goverdhan Das Morarji, Merchant, New Cloth Market, Bombay.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 6th June 1877.

H. KEENE,
Asstt. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		Rs.	
24	D 11—40462	10	Lieutenant W. D. Shaw, Jubbulpur.
	„ —50786	10	
	„ —50967	10	
25	D 5—95926	20	W. E. Neale, Esq., Hamirpur.
	„ —95927	20	
14	D 5—88406 } wrongly joined.	20	Lalla Bishun Saroop, Ajmere.
	„ —88408 }		
15	D 10—13977 } ditto	5	The Treasury Officer, Cawnpore.
	„ —13978 }		
	„ —13976 } ditto	5	
	„ —13979 }		
16	„ —44851 } ditto	5	Shahzadnund, Lahore.
	„ —44847 }		

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 7th June 1877.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
W37	M23—70519	50	The Cashier, G. I. P. Ry. Co., Bombay.
	„ —74336	50	
	„ —74362	50	
	M27—00902	10	
	„ —11227	10	
	„ —24469	10	
	„ —24595	10	
	„ —35857	10	
	„ —38784	10	
	„ —45538	10	
	M28—43259	10	
	„ —73845	10	
	„ —91884	10	
	M29—02876	10	
	„ —08760	10	
	„ —09338	10	
	„ —10316	10	
	„ —20650	10	
	„ —25182	10	
	„ —25197	10	
	M20—96793	10	
	M17—68339	10	
	M 6—14836	5	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
H85	M22—43912	20	Sergeant Major D. Reid, R.E., Kirkee.
	M28—11970	10	
	„ —31617	10	
H86	M20—03985	10	Mr. Burjorjee Framjee, Pay Clerk, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
H87	M23—49368	50	The Maharaja of Punnah.
H88	C 93—87545	100	Vundravun Purshotumdass, No. 116, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
M50	C 97—39721 } wrongly joined.	10	Tejsee Lala, Chinch Bunder, Bombay.
	C 96—53255 }		
M51	C 96—86553 } ditto	10	Damodar Alloo, care of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., Bombay.
	„ —86554 }		
M52	M24—64289 } ditto	100	Narayen Ramchundra, New Cloth Market, Bombay.
	„ —94419 }		
	M22—04041 } ditto	20	
	C 99—89243 }		
M53	C 85—48153 } ditto	50	Dhurrumsey Hunsraj, Dabra Gully, Bombay.
	„ —72995 }		

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 12th June 1877.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
35	E 10—35470	10	The Post Master General, Punjab, Lahore.
36	E 10—24012	10	Lalla Gurmukh Ray, Pleader, Amritsar.
	E 12—31214	20	
	E 15—03778	50	
	L 67—12225	50	

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
62	E 12—38407	20	Shunker Das, Clerk, Audit Office, S. P. & D. Railway, Lahore.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 9th June 1877.

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
105	L 83—83955	100	Messrs. Grindlay and Co.
	L 84—10485	100	
	L 89—99792	20	
106	L 83—97680	100	The Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge, Dacca.
108	O 27—09040	500	Messrs. Hong Po and Co.
	L 84—33164	100	
	„ —33163	100	
	L 81—98879	50	
109	L 69—86278	100	Mr. J. Bell.
	L 83—34306	100	
110	L 81—27188	50	Mr. W. F. Westfield.
111	L 85—64458	1,000	Babu Nobin Chunder Coondoo.
	„ —64459	1,000	
112	L 98—22277	10	The District Superintendent of Police, Jessore.
	L 97—35374	10	

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant
63	L 49—11161 „ —11162	50	Babu Banshidhur.
64	L 15—57864 „ —57865	5	Babu Darica Nath Dutt.
	L 15—93779 L 16—53478	5	
65	L 15—79195 „ —79196	5	Hafez Kootabooddeen
66	L 26—11646 „ —11647	5	Babu Ghanasyam Bhattacharjee.
68	L 86—78405 „ —78406	10	Babu Mutty Lal Kundoo.
69	L 91—65381 „ —65382	20	Babu Ram Chunder Chakravarti.
102	L 86—97095	10	Mrs. L. De Courcy.
103	L 9—86736	5	Babu Mutty Lal Buxy.
	L 15—86241	5	
104	L 19—85467	50	Babu Hari Prasanna Khan.
105	L 98—45224	10	Babu Gobind Chunder Ghose.
106	L 84—09894	100	Koolodeep Narain Sing.
107	A 69—45137	10	Messrs Shama Churn Daw and Co.
108	N 7—14255	1,000	Babu Anunto Behari Shaw.
109	L 42—34546	10	Babu Prasanna Kumar Chowdhuri.
110	L 26—28874	5	Mukhmul Mowzadar.
111	A 19—18601	10	Babu Nobin Chunder Roy.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 15th June 1877.*

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for Rupees. On General Treasury.	On Currency Department.	Balance of Bullion. Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June 4	...	4,03,233	4,02,822	12,59,127	51,75,466	
„ 5	...	...	...	12,59,127	50,76,816	
„ 6	...	4,15,872	4,15,447	8,50,703	53,86,509	..
„ 7	...	.	4,52,116	4,25,875	52,87,916	4,24,828
„ 8	...		4,52,374	801	51,93,676	8,49,901
„ 9	..	4,52,578	833	..	55,16,471	4,25,875

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 11th June 1877.*

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 14th June 1877 ... Rs. 32,34,099-8-10

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *15th June 1877.*

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment of Foot, dated at Poona, this 9th day of June 1877.

Name,—No. 191, Private John Stone.

Age,—24 years and 8 months.

Size,—5 feet 5½ inches.

Color of—
Complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.

Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—None.

Date of Desertion,—7th June 1877.

From whence deserted,—Poona.

Date of Enlistment,—9th October 1874.

Place of Enlistment,—Exeter.

Parish where born,—Taunton.

County,—Somerset.

Former Trade or Occupation,—Laborer.

Dress at the time of Desertion,—coat or jacket, waistcoat, breeches or trowsers. } Regimentals.

REMARKS, stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—It is not thought that this man has actually deserted, he was on pass for shooting till tattoo, 7th instant. Has taken no kit with him.

——————, *Major,*
Comdg. 2-11th Regiment.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th June 1877.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 16th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Baghdad* (mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be sent by this opportunity), will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 16th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *A. Apcar* and *Venice*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 16th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 17th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Mecca*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 18th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 19th June 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 18th June 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 20th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 22nd June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 22nd June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 22nd June 1877, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 15th June 1877.

Aperie and Sons, Messrs.
Aviet, M. J.
Bartlett, W. H.
Bernard, J.
Blackburn, Mrs. M. E.
Bloch, J.
Bose, E. N.
Broughton, G.
Brown, Jos.
Cannon, C. E.
Collier, Mrs.
Cornelius, J.
Daniell, C.
DeMoullynes, F.
Dunn, Mrs. C. E.
Eastman & Co.
Estrange, Dr. J. L.
Flynn, D.
Fritsch, Mrs.
Gordon, Jas.
Graif, Leip.
Higgins, J.
Holt, W.
Holman, D.
Jackson, Mrs. H. W.
Jewett, C. S.
Johnson, J.
Keer, Mrs. Geo.
Kentish, A. P.
Macey, G.
MacDonald, Ronald.
Macnaughten, Messrs. J. H.
Martyrose T.
Menzies, Dr. J.
Mills, T. W.
Mitchell, T. W.
Morrell, Mrs.
Morris, T. R.
Newman, J. B.
Percy, Hugh L. H.
Petnie, Mr.
Phillips, H.
Portugal, Madame.
Richard, Mrs. Chas.
Richards, Thos. C.
Richtsteig, Theo.
Scott, Jas.
Shead, Mr. J.
Templeton, R.
White, J.
Wollaston, N.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Abbott, Capt.
Andrew, E. S.
Atkinson, H. M.
Baker, W.
Battye, Major H. D.
Beaton, Jas.
Blundell, C. E.
Blundell, H. S.
Buzlool Hossein.
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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the thirty-first May 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XI OF 1877.

An Act to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the admission of European Military Lunatics into Asylums, and to amend the law now in force with regard to the admission thereto of Native Military Lunatics; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the "Military Lunatics Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Native Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act XXI of 1872.

2. Act XXI of 1872 (*to facilitate the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums*) shall be repealed.

Procedure in respect of European officer or soldier declared lunatic.

3. Whenever any European officer, Warrant-officer, Non-commissioned officer, soldier or other person subject to the provisions of the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters for the time being in force has been declared a lunatic, in accordance with the provisions of the military regulations of the Presidency to which he belongs, and has been ordered to be forwarded to any one of the Presidency-towns, and it appears to one of the Surgeons General, either of the British Forces or of the Indian Medical Service, according to the Presidency and the service to which the said lunatic belongs, that it is inexpedient that he should be removed to England, or that he should be detained in military custody until he can be conveniently sent to England, such Surgeon General may, if he think fit, make an order under his hand for the reception of the said lunatic into the Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipur, Madras or Bombay, or such other Lunatic Asylum as may be duly authorized for the purpose by the Governor General in Council;

and the officer in charge of such asylum shall receive the lunatic in the asylum, and detain him therein until he is discharged therefrom, in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being, or until the Surgeon General applies for his transfer to the military authorities in view to his removal to England.

Report in case of Native officer or soldier appearing to be insane.

4. Whenever any Native officer, Non-commissioned officer or soldier appears to be insane, the officer commanding the regiment or detachment to which he belongs shall report the case to the general officer commanding the division or district or force in which such regiment or detachment is serving.

Examination of Native by committee.

5. Such general officer shall thereupon cause the said Native to be examined by a committee composed of at least two medical officers, or (if this be impracticable) by a regimental committee comprising the officer in command of the wing or squadron to which the Native belongs and the medical officer in charge of the corps or detachment of which such wing or squadron forms part.

Procedure on Native being found by committee to be insane.

6. If the said committee or regimental committee (as the case may be) are satisfied that the Native is insane, the officer commanding the division or district or force may, if he thinks fit, make an order under his hand for the reception of the said Native into a Lunatic Asylum, and shall then send him thither under military escort; and the officer in charge of such asylum shall receive the Native into the asylum and detain him therein until he is discharged therefrom in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being.

Procedure for discharge of European or Native military lunatic.

7. Whenever it appears to the officer in charge of a Lunatic Asylum that the discharge of a military lunatic, whether European or Native, is necessary either on account of his recovery, or for any other purpose, such person shall be brought before the visitors of the asylum, and on the visitors recording their opinion that the discharge should be made, the general officer commanding the division, district or force, or other officer authorized to order the admission of military lunatics into asylums, shall forthwith direct him to be discharged, and such discharge shall take place in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being.

Payment of expenses of lunatic.

8. The Paymaster of the military circle within which any such asylum is situate shall pay to the officer in charge of such asylum the expense of the lodging, maintenance, clothing and medicine of every lunatic, whether European or Native, received and detained under this Act.

Legalization of past receptions in asylum.

9. All military lunatics heretofore received into Lunatic Asylums shall be deemed to have been so received in accordance with law.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1877. | Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th June 1877 :—

No. 11 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exempt from the operation of the fourth section of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, certain suits instituted in the Districts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Addition to section 5, Act X of 1876.

1. To section five of the said Act the following clause shall be added (namely)—

"and nothing in section four shall be held to prevent the Civil Courts in the Districts mentioned in the second Schedule hereto annexed from exercising such jurisdiction as, according to the terms of Acts No. XI of 1852, No. XXIII of 1871, and Bombay Acts No. II of 1863, No. VII of 1863 and No. III of 1874, or of any other law in force on the twenty-eighth day of March 1876, they could have exercised over claims against Government—

"(*a*) relating to any property appertaining to the office of any hereditary officer appointed or recognized under Bombay Act No. III of 1874, or any other law for the time being in force, or of any other village-officer or servant:

"(*b*) to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land-revenue:

"(*c*) to receive payments charged on, or payable out of, the land-revenue."

Schedule added to Act X of 1876.

2. The following Schedule shall be added to the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, (namely)—

"THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

The District of Ahmedabad.

The District of Kaira, exclusive of the Panch Mahâls.

The District of Broach.

The District of Surat, exclusive of the lapsed State of Mándvi, as described in the schedule annexed to Act X of 1848.

The District of Tanna.

The District of Colába, exclusive of the lapsed State of Colába mentioned in Act VIII of 1853.

The District of Ratnágiri.

The District of Kanara."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act (X of 1876), section 4, sub-section (*a*), article 1, and sub-section (*f*), articles 1 and 2, withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in every part of the Bombay Presidency (1) claims against Government relating to property appertaining to the office of any hereditary officer appointed or recognized under Bombay Act III of 1874, or any other law for the time being in force, or of any other village-officer or servant, and (2) claims against Government to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land-revenue, or to receive payments charged on, or payable out of, the land-revenue.

2. The object of this Bill is to restore to the Civil Courts, so far as the Old Provinces are concerned, whatever jurisdiction has been taken away by the articles above referred to.

3. The reasons for the Bill are shortly as follows: In the Old Provinces the Courts had, to a certain extent, cognizance of the claims in question; obscure and disputed claims to exemption from land-revenue or from enhanced assessments are commoner there than in other parts of India; and for these and other causes the change effected by the articles above mentioned is distasteful to the population.

SIMLA; *The 19th April* 1877. } A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th June 1877 :—

No. 12 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend the Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876.

Preamble.

FOR the purpose of amending the Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act No. VI of 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Amendment of Act VI of 1876, section 12, clause 2.

1. For the word "six" shall be substituted the word "twelve" in the second clause of the twelfth section of the said Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Government of Bengal being of opinion that the period of six months provided by section 12 of the Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, is too short for deciding whether an estate should be retained under management or relinquished under that section, the period of six months is, by the amending Bill, increased to twelve months, which period it is believed will be sufficient for the purpose.

SIMLA; *The 25th May* 1877. } A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th June 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 13 of 1877.

THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL, 1877.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTION.
1. Short title.
Extent.
Commencement.
2. Repeal of Acts.
Saving of certain rights, liabilities, etc.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF ASSURANCES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

4. Persons competent to make assurances.
5. Conveyance of easements.
6. Power to convey subject to obligation for benefit of public or neighbour.
7. Power to convey with reservation of certain rights.
8. Form of assurance.
9. Application of rules of construction.
10. Operation of assurance.
Things comprised in grant.
Covenants concerning its subject.

CHAPTER III.

OF SALES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

11. Rights and liabilities of seller and buyer.
12. Contract for sale not of itself to create interest in property.
13. Purchase of immoveable property which buyer causes to be transferred to another.

CHAPTER IV.

OF MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

14. Mortgage, mortgagor and mortgagee defined.
15. Respective rights of mortgagor and mortgagee.
16. Rights and duties of mortgagee in possession.
17. Receipts of mortgagee in possession.
18. Injunctions to restrain waste.
19. Preliminary decree in foreclosure-suit.
Procedure in case of payment of amount due and subsequent costs.
Final decree for foreclosure.
20. Power to order sale at instance of mortgagee.
21. Power to decree sale in foreclosure-suit.
22. Mortgagee not to bid at sale.
23. Recovery of balance due on mortgage.
24. Power of sale.
25. Preliminary decree in redemption-suit.
26. Loss occasioned by mortgagee's default.
27. Procedure where nothing due or amount paid.
Procedure when amount due is not paid.
28. Payment of interest.
Proviso.
29. Costs of mortgagee.
30. Costs of mortgagee subsequent to decree.
31. Effect of deposit of title-deeds.
32. Sale of property subject to mortgage.
33. Application of proceeds.
34. Mortgage to secure balance of account.
35. Right to pay off mortgagee in order to prevent sale.
36. Effect of such payment by person having whole interest in property charged.
37. Effect of payment by person only partially interested.

SECTION.

38. Tacking abolished.
39. Redemption of one or two properties separately mortgaged.
40. Rights and powers of transferee of mortgage debt or mortgaged property.
41. Charge made by assurance or will.

CHAPTER V.

OF LEASES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

42. Form of written lease.
43. Exclusion of day on which term commences.
Duration of term.
Option to determine lease.
44. Rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee.
45. Saving of right to distrain.
46. Duration of certain leases in absence of written agreement or local usage.
47. Effect of holding over.

CHAPTER VI.

OF EXCHANGES.

48. Exchange defined.
Rights and obligations of parties.
Exchange of money.

CHAPTER VII.

OF SETTLEMENTS.

49. "Settlement" defined.
50. Consideration not necessary to make settlement binding.
51. Voidability of settlement made in fraud of creditors.
52. Condition restraining alienation of interest.
53. Condition making interest determinable on insolvency or alienation.
54. Vesting of gift in general terms.
55. Vesting in interest of gift to unborn person not entitled to possession immediately on birth.
56. Application of sections of Act X of 1865 to gifts contained in settlements.
57. Right to income of property coming into possession under settlement.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF GIFTS FOR RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

58. Gift to charitable uses by person having certain relatives.
59. Assurance of property in perpetuity for use of any community or institution.

CHAPTER IX.

OF APPORTIONMENT.

60. Apportionment of rents and other periodical payments.

CHAPTER X.

OF CERTAIN RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF LIMITED OWNERS.

61. Rights and obligations of persons having limited interest in property.

SECTION.

62. Obligation of limited owner in possession of property mortgaged.
63. Right to increase of value to property in which there are successive interests.
64. Discovery of death of tenant for life.
65. Saving of lessees.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE DISCRETION OF THE COURTS TO DEAL WITH SETTLED LAND.

66. Powers exercisable by Court on application of person interested in possession in settled immoveable property.
67. Service of notice and advertisement of application.
68. Appearance to oppose or support application.
69. Costs of application.
70. Leases under section 66.
71. Payment into Court of money receivable under section 66.
72. Power to direct payment of income to person entitled.
Application of residue.

CHAPTER XII.

OF POWERS.

73. Power to appoint, defined.
Donor, donee, objects, appointee, defined.
General power.
Special power.
74. Exercise of power vested in several donees.
75. Modes in which powers may be executed.
Jurisdiction to aid defective executions abolished.
76. Validity of forms hereby prescribed.
77. Concurrence where power is to be exercised with consent of several persons.
78. Recital of power not necessary.
79. Power exercisable by several instruments executed at different times.
80. Disposition intended to take effect after interests appointed under void power.
81. Effect of general power.
82. Effect of general power without disposition of property in case of non-appointment.
83. Interest conferrible by donee of special power.
84. Effect of appointment to objects some authorized and others unauthorized.
85. Appointment in excess of power when voidable at election of appointee.
86. Invalidity of appointment creating authorized and unauthorized interests not separable.
87. Appointment with unauthorized condition.
88. Contract not to exercise power of leasing.
89. Invalidity of agreement not to exercise power.
90. Frauds on powers.
91. Right to property in default of appointment.
92. Appointment of whole property to some only of several objects in favour of which power is given.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF PROPERTY HELD BY SEVERAL PERSONS.

93. Right to property by survivorship created only by express words.

SECTION.

94. Partition of immoveable property. Power to direct sale and to distribute proceeds.
95. Power to allow person interested to bid for property sold for purpose of partition.
96. Payment into Court.
97. Saving of laws relating to partition of revenue-paying estates.
98. Waste by one joint-owner.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF ASSIGNMENT OF THINGS IN ACTION.

99. Sale, &c., of things in action.
100. Notice to be in writing signed.
101. Liability of assignee of thing in action.
102. Saving of negotiable instruments.

The First Schedule—Enactments repealed.
The Second Schedule—Forms.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to the transfer of property; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

This Act may be called "The Transfer of Property Act, 1877 :"

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India ;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the day of 1878.

Repeal of Acts.

2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

Saving of certain rights, liabilities, &c.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect—

(*a*) any right or liability acquired or incurred before this Act comes into force or any remedy in respect of any such right or liability :

(*b*) any right of pre-emption acquired after this Act comes into force :

(*c*) any option of a mortgagee to make further advances required by the mortgagor :

(*d*) any contract of bottomry or respondentia :

(*e*) any sale, mortgage or other transfer of a British ship :

(*f*) any sale in execution of a decree or order, or for arrears of rent or revenue :

(*g*) the construction of any instrument executed before this Act comes into force.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"assurance."

"assurance" means any instrument not testamentary, creating, transferring or otherwise disposing of any interest in immoveable property :

"grantor." "grantee." "grant."

the person so creating, transferring or otherwise disposing, is called a grantor : the person in whose favour such creation, transfer or disposition is made, is called a grantee ; and the operation effected by an assurance is called a grant :

"registered."

"registered" means registered in British India under the law for the time being regulating the registration of documents.

"affixed to the soil."

"affixed to the soil" means—

(*a*) imbedded in the soil, as in the case of walls ;

(*b*) permanently resting upon it, as in the case of buildings ; or

(*c*) permanently attached to what so rests, as by means of nails, bolts or screws.

Words defined in Act IX of 1872.

and all words occurring in this Act and defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall have the meaning attributed to them respectively by that Act.

CHAPTER II.

OF ASSURANCES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Persons competent to make assurances.

4. Every person competent to contract may make an assurance of any immoveable property of which he is the owner, or which he is entitled to transfer, or on which he is entitled to create a charge.

Conveyance of easements.

5. Immoveable property may be granted with the right to an easement affecting any other immoveable property belonging to the grantor, or subject to an easement for the benefit of any other property.

Easements may be made the subject of separate grants.

Where any easement is actually enjoyed with any property the subject of any grant, the grant shall, unless a contrary intention appears by the assurance, be deemed to pass such easement.

Power to convey subject to obligation for benefit of public or neighbour.

6. Immoveable property may be granted subject to an obligation for the benefit of the public or of any neighbouring owner.

Such obligation shall bind the grantee and all persons claiming the granted property under him, and may be the subject of a separate grant.

Whenever such an obligation is created for the benefit of the public, it may be enforced by the grantor and his legal representatives or by the Government as a civil right.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A grants certain land to Z subject to the condition that Z shall not, without the consent of A, build any dwelling-house within a hundred yards of certain adjoining land of A. A and all persons claiming such land under him may enforce this obligation on Z, and all persons claiming the granted land under him.

(*b*). A grants certain land to Z, subject to the condition that Z shall for ever maintain thereon a fountain for the use of travellers.

Z, being the owner of certain land, covenants with A that he will for ever maintain thereon a fountain for the use of travellers.

In each case either A or the Government may enforce the obligation against Z, and all persons claiming the land under him.

Power to convey with reservation of certain rights.

7. Immoveable property may be granted with the reservation of any right of using the same or of severing and removing any part thereof. Such rights may be the subject of separate grant.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A may grant to B his lands of Rámnagar, reserving to himself the right to dig for and remove the coal and other minerals thereon, and do in person, or by his servants, whatever is necessary for obtaining and removing the coal and other minerals.

(*b*). A may grant to B, by a separate assurance, the right to plant fruit-trees on A's lands of Rámnagar, and to gather the fruit.

Form of assurance.

8. An assurance may be made in the form in the second schedule hereto annexed, or in any other form which expresses an intention thereby, and without any further act, to grant any interest in immoveable property.

Application of rules of construction.

9. The rules of construction which apply to testamentary instruments shall also be applicable to assurances, so far as the different nature of assurances will permit.

Operation of assurance.

10. Unless a contrary intention appears by the assurance, a grant shall be deemed to pass to the grantee all the interest which the grantor is capable of passing in the subject of the grant, and to comprise—

(*a*) trees and all other products of the soil;

(*b*) things affixed to the soil, and, in the case of machinery so affixed, the moveable parts thereof;

(*c*) in the case of a house, the locks, keys, bars, doors and windows,.

Covenants concerning its subject.

and a covenant by the grantee concerning the subject of the assurance binds all persons claiming such subject under the grantee, and may be enforced by all persons claiming under the grantor, and a like covenant by the grantor binds all persons claiming the subject under the grantor, and may be enforced by all persons claiming under the grantee.

CHAPTER III.

OF SALES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Rights and liabilities of seller and buyer.

11. Unless a contrary intention appears from the assurance or, when no assurance has been made, from the contract, the seller and the buyer of immoveable property respectively possess the rights and are subject to the liabilities mentioned in the nine rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property sold:

(*a*). If the buyer, or any person claiming under him, suffers loss by reason of any invalidity of the seller's title not known to the buyer when the contract was entered into, the seller, or, where the seller is not the person for whose benefit the consideration was received, then such other person, is responsible for the loss so suffered.

(*b*). The seller has a charge upon the property for the amount of the purchase-money, or any part thereof, remaining unpaid; but as soon as the assurance (if any) is registered, such charge shall cease.

EXPLANATION.—Money for which a bill of exchange has been taken remains unpaid, within the meaning of this clause, until the bill is paid.

(*c*). After the contract has been made, the seller is entitled to the rents and profits of the property until the time fixed for the completion of the sale, and if he has received any such rents and profits which accrued after that time, he must on completion account for them to the buyer. The buyer must, on completion, pay to the seller interest on the purchase-money from the time fixed for the completion of the sale. But this is not to preclude either party from obtaining compensation where loss has been occasioned by the default or delay of the other party.

(*d*). The buyer is entitled to a charge on the property for the amount of any purchase-money properly paid by him in anticipation of the completion of the sale.

(*e*). In the absence of fraud or misrepresentation the seller is not answerable for any latent defect in the property sold.

(*f*). After the contract has been made, the buyer is liable to bear any loss arising from the destruction or decrease in value of the property, and not caused by the vendor's fault, and is entitled to the benefit of any improvement in, or increase in value of, the property.

(*g*). The seller is bound to execute a proper assurance of the property when the buyer tenders it to him for execution at a proper time and place.

(*h*). When the buyer has been let into beneficial possession of the property pending discussions as to the seller's title thereto, and the contract is not completed owing to defects in such title, the buyer is not liable to pay for his use of the property.

(*i*). When the completion of the contract is delayed by the buyer, and, after the day fixed for completing it, the seller expends money on the property, the seller is entitled to recover the amount so expended, provided that such expenditure was required for the preservation of the property, or by any law for the time being in force.

Contract for sale not of itself to create interest in property.

12. Save as provided by section 11, clause (*b*), a contract for the sale of, or relating to, immoveable property, whether registered or not, shall not have the effect of creating any interest in, or charge on, such property; but the only right of any person under the contract shall be to apply for specific performance, or for compensation, or for both, according to the rules laid down in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and the Specific Relief Act, 1877.

Purchase of immoveable property which buyer causes to be transferred to another.

13. A person paying the consideration for any immoveable property, but having the transfer of it made to another person, is not, by reason of such payment, entitled to such property or to any interest therein.

CHAPTER IV.

OF MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Mortgage, mortgagor and mortgagee defined.

14. When any interest in specific property is actually or contingently transferred by one person to another for the purpose of securing the payment of money, the transfer is called a mortgage, the transferor is called a mortgagor, the transferee a mortgagee, the money of which payment is secured is called the mortgage-money, and the instrument (if any) by which the transfer is effected is called a mortgage-deed.

For the purposes of this chapter, any person claiming as heir, legatee, assignee, lessee or otherwise the interest of the transferor in the property subject to the mortgage, or any part of such interest, is a mortgagor; and any person claiming as heir, legatee, assignee or otherwise the interest of the transferee under the mortgage, or any part thereof, is a mortgagee.

EXPLANATION.—A judgment-creditor who attaches any mortgaged property or mortgage-money claims under the transferor or transferee (as the case may be) within the meaning of the second paragraph of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A binding himself personally for the repayment of a loan, pledges certain land to B as collateral security for such repayment, but does not actually deliver possession.

(*b*). A not so binding himself, pledges certain land as in illustration (*a*), and covenants that in default of payment of the loan on a certain date the land pledged shall pass to B.

(*c*). A borrows money from B, and gives up certain land to B that he may retain possession thereof until he has from the rents and profits of the land repaid himself the sum so lent.

(*d*). A binding himself as in illustration (*a*), pledges certain land to B as a collateral security for the repayment, and permits B to receive the rents and profits of the land until he has repaid himself the loan, but does not actually deliver possession.

(*e*). A not so binding himself covenants that on default of payment of the loan on a certain date the land pledged shall pass to B. A meanwhile puts B into possession of the land, and allows him to receive the rents and profits in discharge of the loan.

(*f*). A charges certain land in favour of B with Rs. 1,000 and interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum.

(*g*). A charges a certain fund in favour of B with the amount which shall be due to him on the balance of A's account not exceeding Rs. 1,000, together with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum.

(*h*). A borrows Rs. 10,000 from B and conveys certain land to B in trust that the same shall stand charged with the payment to B of the Rs. 10,000 and interest and subject thereto in trust for C and others, and the deed confers express power on B in default of payment to sell the land.

Each of these transactions is a mortgage. A is the mortgagor, B the mortgagee.

(*i*). A, in consideration of a loan of money paid to him by B, makes over his land to B for a term of twenty years, but does not bind himself to pay to B principal or interest. This is not a mortgage.

Respective rights of mortgagor and mortgagee.

15. On the completion of a mortgage the mortgagor has the following rights:—

(*a*) he may, at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable, or has been paid, and before his right to redeem the mortgaged property is foreclosed or the property is sold, institute a suit (hereinafter called a suit for redemption) to have the mortgaged property re-transferred to him;

(*b*) he may, at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable and before such suit is barred, tender to the mortgagee or deposit in the principal Civil Court within the local limits of whose ordinary original civil jurisdiction the mortgaged property or any part thereof is situate, to the account of the mortgagee, the whole amount for the time being due on the mortgage.

And the mortgagee has the following rights:—

(*c*) he may take possession of the mortgaged property at or after the time, if any, specified in the mortgage-deed for payment of the mortgage-money, or, if no time is so specified, at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable to him;

(*d*) he may, at any time after he is entitled to take possession of the mortgaged property, and before it is redeemed, institute a suit against the mortgagor (1) for a foreclosure of his right to redeem the property, with or without possession thereof, or (2) for a sale of the property, or (3) for either of such remedies;

(*e*) where the mortgagor deposits money in court under clause (*b*) of this section, the Court shall forthwith cause written notice of the deposit to be served on the mortgagee, and the mortgagee may, on depositing the mortgage-deed (if any) in the same Court and on filing a written statement (verified in manner prescribed by law for the verification of plaints) of the amount due to him under the mortgage, apply for and receive in payment of such amount the money so deposited;

(*f*) if at the date of the mortgage the mortgaged property is insured against fire, the mortgagee, in case of damage to the property by fire, may (in the absence of a contract to the contrary) require the insurance-money to be laid out in reinstating the property.

Rights and duties of mortgagee in possession.

16. When, during the continuance of the mortgage, the mortgagee takes possession of the mortgaged property, he has the following duties and rights:—

(*a*) he shall manage the property as a person of ordinary prudence would manage it if it were his own;

(*b*) he shall collect all rents and other profits arising out of the property;

(*c*) he shall, in the absence of an express contract to the contrary, pay out of the income of the property the Government revenue and all other charges of a public nature due in respect thereof and keep down the interest due on all mortgages of the property prior to his own, and on all mortgages of the property subsequent to his own, of which he has notice;

(*d*) he may spend such money as is necessary for the due management and preservation of the property and add it to the principal money secured, at the same rate of interest;

(*e*) where the property is by its nature insurable, he may insure and keep insured from loss or damage by fire the whole or any part of such property, and add the premiums paid for any such insurance to the principal money secured, at the same rate of interest;

(*f*) he shall keep accurate accounts of all sums received and spent by him as mortgagee;

(*g*) he shall, at any time during the continuance of the mortgage, give the mortgagor, at his request and cost, true copies of such accounts and of the vouchers by which they are supported.

Receipts of mortgagee in possession.

17. When the mortgagee is in possession of the mortgaged property, unless there is an express contract in writing between the mortgagee and the mortgagor that his net receipts therefrom shall, so long as the mortgagee is in possession thereof, be taken in lieu of interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage, such receipts shall be debited against him in reduction of the amount (if any) from time to time due to him on account of interest on the principal sum so secured, or, so far as such receipts exceed any interest due, in reduction of such principal sum.

Injunctions to restrain waste.

18. Where the mortgagor remains in possession of the mortgaged property or any part thereof, and commits or threatens to commit waste thereon, the mortgagee may obtain an injunction to stay the waste: provided that the security is insufficient or will be rendered insufficient by the waste complained of. Where the mortgagee takes possession of the mortgaged property or any part thereof and commits or threatens to commit waste thereon, the mortgagor may obtain an injunction to stay the waste.

EXPLANATION.—A security is insufficient within the meaning of this section unless the value of the mortgaged property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of houses, exceeds by one-half, the mortgage-money.

Foreclosure and Sale.

Preliminary decree in foreclosure-suit.

19. In a suit for foreclosure or sale, if the plaintiff succeed, the Court shall pass a preliminary decree, ordering—

(*a*) that an account be taken of what will be due to the mortgagee for principal and interest on the mortgage and for his costs of the suit, on the day next hereinafter referred to,

(*b*) that, upon the defendant paying to the plaintiff or into Court the amount so due, on a day within six months from the date of the decree, to be fixed by the Court, the mortgagor shall, if necessary, be put in possession of the mortgaged property by the mortgagee free from all incumbrances created by the mortgagee or any person claiming under him, or, where the mortgagee claims by derived title, by those under whom he claims; but

(*c*) that, if such payment is not made on or before such day, the mortgagor shall be absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

Procedure in case of payment of amount due and subsequent costs.

If payment is so made of such amount and of such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section 30, the mortgagor shall (if necessary) be put into possession of the mortgaged property.

Final decree for foreclosure.

If such payment is not so made, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to apply to the Court for a decree for the foreclosure of the said mortgage, and the Court may then pass a decree ordering the defendant to be foreclosed of all right to redeem the mortgaged property, and may, if necessary, deliver possession of the property to the mortgagee; and thereupon the mortgagor's right to redeem and the debt secured by the mortgage shall both be extinguished.

Power to order sale at instance of mortgagee.

20. In any suit by the mortgagee under this chapter, the Court may, at the instance of the plaintiff, decree that in default of the defendant paying to the plaintiff or into court the amount for the time being due on the mortgage and the plaintiff's costs of the suit, the mortgaged property or a sufficient part thereof be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale (after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale) be paid into court and applied in payment of what is due for the time being to the plaintiff on the mortgage, and that the balance, if any, be paid to the defendant or other persons entitled to receive the same.

Power to decree sale in foreclosure-suit.

21. When the mortgagee sues only for a foreclosure, the Court may, at the instance of the mortgagor, decree that in default of such payment, the mortgaged property or a sufficient part thereof be sold, if (*a*) the Court considers that the mortgagee will not be damnified thereby, and (*b*) the mortgagor furnishes such security, if any, as the Court thinks fit for the payment of the balance due for the time being by him on the mortgage.

Mortgagee not to bid at sale.

22. At any sale under section 20 or section 21, the mortgagee shall not bid for or acquire any interest in the property sold without the leave of the Court, or without submitting to such conditions as the Court may impose.

Recovery of balance due on mortgage.

23. If the nett proceeds of any such sale are insufficient to pay the amount due for the time being on the mortgage, the balance may be recovered in the same suit in the same manner as under a decree for money, or by any other legal process open to the mortgagee.

Power of sale.

24. Power may be expressly conferred by the mortgage-deed on the mortgagee to sell or concur in selling the mortgaged property, or any part thereof, on default made in payment of any principal money or interest, payment of which is secured by the mortgage-deed. But in exercising such a power, the mortgagee shall be subject to the following rules (namely)—

(*a*) he shall use all reasonable diligence to obtain a fair price for the property:

(*b*) no such sale shall be made (1) until after six months' notice in writing of the intended sale has been given to the mortgagor, or (2) after the amount for the time being due on the mortgage has been paid or tendered to the mortgagee by or on behalf of the mortgagor, or (3) pending a suit for redemption of the property, or (4) so as to give the mortgagee any interest in the property.

When a sale has been effected in professed exercise of any such power, the title of the purchaser shall not be liable to be impeached on the ground that no such default had been made or that the rules so prescribed had not been complied with.

Receipts for purchase-money given by the mortgagee exercising such power shall discharge the purchasers therefrom.

The proceeds of every such sale shall be applied as follows:—

first, in defraying the expenses incident to the sale, or properly incurred in any attempted sale under the power;

secondly, in or towards satisfaction of the amount for the time being due on the mortgage; and

thirdly, the surplus (if any) of the said proceeds shall be paid to the mortgagor.

Redemption.

Preliminary decree in redemption-suit.

25. In a suit for redemption, if the plaintiff succeed, the Court shall pass a preliminary decree for taking the accounts, as provided by section 19, between the mortgagor and mortgagee, and directing that upon the mortgagor paying within six months from the date of the decree to the mortgagee or into Court what (if anything) is found due to the mortgagee for principal, interest and costs, the mortgagee shall re-convey the mortgaged property to the mortgagor, free from the mortgage, and from all incumbrances created by the mortgagee or any persons claiming under him, and that if such amount is not so paid, the plaintiff's suit shall thenceforth stand dismissed, and that he shall be foreclosed of all right to redeem the mortgaged property.

Loss occasioned by mortgagee's default.

26. If the mortgagee fail to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by section 16, he may, when the said accounts are taken, be debited with the loss, if any, occasioned by such failure.

Procedure where nothing due or amount paid.

27. If on taking the accounts nothing is found due to the mortgagee, or if the amount found due together with such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section 30 is paid according to the decree, the mortgagor shall, if necessary, be put into possession of the property. But if such amount and costs are not so paid, the mortgagor shall be absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem the property, and the Court shall, if necessary, deliver possession thereof to the mortgagee.

Procedure when amount due is not paid.

Interest.

Payment of interest.

28. When the mortgagor and mortgagee have contracted as to the payment of interest on the principal money for the time being due to the mortgagee under the mortgage, interest shall be payable in accordance with such contract: Provided that where the mortgagor has tendered or deposited in Court the whole amount due to the mortgagee, such interest shall cease from the date of the tender or from the time when the mortgagee could take such amount out of Court, as the case may be.

Proviso.

Costs.

Costs of mortgagee.

29. The mortgagee is ordinarily entitled to add to his debt his costs properly incurred of any suit under this chapter. But such costs, or any part thereof, may be disallowed if the mortgagor has tendered to the mortgagee or has deposited in Court the whole amount due to him under the mortgage, and if the mortgagee has unreasonably refused to accept such tender or to take such money out of Court in discharge of his claim, or if he has prevented a mortgagor willing and able to make such tender or deposit from making it by refusing or neglecting to give him proper information as to the state of the accounts required to be kept under section 16.

Costs of mortgagee subsequent to decree.

30. In finally adjusting the amount to be paid to a mortgagee in case of a redemption or a sale by the Court under this chapter, the Court shall, unless the conduct of the mortgagee has been such as to disentitle him to costs, add to the principal debt such costs of suit as have been properly incurred by him since the decree for foreclosure, redemption or sale up to the time of actual payment.

Deposit of Title-deeds.

Effect of deposit of title-deeds.

31. The deposit of title-deeds with intent to create a mortgage on the property comprised therein, but without actual transfer of such property, shall be deemed to be only evidence of a contract for a mortgage of the property, and shall entitle the depositee merely to institute a suit for specific performance of such contract.

Sale of property subject to prior mortgage.

Sale of property subject to prior mortgage.

32. If any property the sale of which is directed under this chapter is subject to a prior mortgage, the Court may, with the consent of the prior mortgagee, order that the property be sold free from the same, giving to such prior mortgagee the same interest in the proceeds of the sale as he had in the property sold.

Application of proceeds.

33. Such proceeds shall be brought into Court and applied as follows:

first, in payment of all expenses incident to the sale or properly incurred in any attempted sale;

secondly, if the property has been sold free from any prior mortgage, in payment of whatever is due on account of such mortgage;

thirdly, in payment of all interest due on account of the mortgage in consequence whereof the sale was directed, and of the costs of the suit in which the decree directing the sale was made;

fourthly, in payment of all principal moneys due on account of that mortgage; and

fifthly, the residue (if any) shall be paid to the person proved to be interested in the property sold, or if there be more such persons than one, then to such persons according to their respective interests therein.

Mortgage to secure balance of account.

34. If a mortgage made to secure the balance of a running account expresses the maximum to be secured thereby, a subsequent mortgage on the same property shall, if made with notice of the prior mortgage, be postponed to the prior mortgage in respect of all advances or debits not exceeding the maximum, though made or allowed with notice of the subsequent mortgage.

Illustration.

A gives to his bankers, B & Co., a charge on Sultánpur to secure the balance of his account with them to the extent of Rs. 10,000. A then gives to C a charge on Sultánpur to secure Rs. 10,000; and C gives notice thereof to B & Co. At the date of the second charge, the balance due to B & Co. does not exceed Rs. 5,000. B & Co. subsequently advance to A sums making the balance of the account against him exceed the sum of Rs. 10,000. B & Co. are entitled, to the extent of Rs. 10,000, to priority over C.

Right to pay off mortgagee in order to prevent sale.

35. Any person having an interest in mortgaged immoveable property may, at any time before a sale of such property has taken place under this chapter, tender to the next prior mortgagee the amount due to him on account of his mortgage. Such mortgagee is bound to accept such tender and to give a receipt for the sum due, and on such receipt being registered, his interest in the property in respect of the mortgage shall absolutely cease.

Effect of such payment by person having whole interest in property charged.

36. In such case, where the person making the tender has, subject to the mortgage, the absolute ownership of the property, the mortgage shall cease to exist and the property shall vest in the person making such tender.

Effect of payment by person only partially interested.

37. If the tender be made by a person not having, subject to the mortgage, the absolute ownership of the property, he shall acquire in respect of the property all the rights and powers of the mortgagee to whom he has made such tender.

Tacking abolished.

38. No mortgagee paying off a prior mortgage, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his original security. And no mortgagee making a subsequent advance to the mortgagor, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his security for such subsequent advance.

Redemption of one of two properties separately mortgaged.

39. If the owner of two or more properties creates separate mortgages on them by separate assurances, each mortgage may be dealt with irrespectively of the other, though the mortgages are created in favour of the same mortgagee.

Illustration.

A, the owner of farms Z and Y, mortgages Z to B for Rs 1,000. A afterwards mortgages Y to B for Rs. 1,000, making no stipulation as to any additional charge on Z. A may institute a suit for the redemption of the mortgage on Z alone.

Rights and powers of transferee of mortgage-debt or mortgaged property.

40. If property subject to a mortgage, or the right to receive mortgage-money, be transferred to a third person, the transferee has all the rights and powers of his transferor, under the mortgage, and is subject to the liabilities existing between his transferor and the mortgagor or mortgagee, as the case may be.

Where such a transfer is made for the purpose of securing the payment of money, the original mortgage-debt, if recovered by either the transferor or the transferee, is applicable, *first*, in payment of the costs of such recovery, *secondly*, in or towards satisfaction of the amount for the time being secured by the transfer; and the residue, if any, belongs to the transferor.

Charge made by assurance or will.

41. If by any assurance other than a mortgage-deed, or by any will, or under the provisions of this or any other Act, or by operation of law, certain property of one person is made security for the payment of certain money to another, all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagor shall apply to the owner of such property, and all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagee shall apply to the owner of such money.

CHAPTER V.

OF LEASES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Form of written lease.

42. A lease may be made in the form in the second schedule hereto annexed, or in any other form which expresses an intention of the parties to give and take, for rent or a fine, possession of, or profits derived from, immoveable property, for a time shorter in duration than the lessor's interest therein.

Exclusion of day on which term commences.

43. Where the time limited by a lease is expressed as commencing from a particular day, in computing that time such day shall be excluded.

Duration of term.

Where the time so limited is a year or a number of years, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, the lease shall last during the whole anniversary of the day on which such time commences.

Option to determine lease.

Where the time so limited is expressed to be determinable before its expiration, and there is no express agreement as to the party having the option of determining it, the lessee shall have such option.

Rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee.

44. Unless a contrary intention appears from the lease, the lessor and the lessee, as against one another, respectively possess the rights and are subject to the liabilities mentioned in the twenty-two rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property leased :—

(*a*). During the continuance of the lease, the lessee is entitled to the enjoyment of all lights, waters, water-courses, drains, ways and other easements enjoyed as incident to the property leased at the time when the lease was made.

(*b*). The lessor is bound to put the lessee in possession of the property leased, and to deliver it to him in a condition reasonably fit for the purpose for which both parties contemplate that the lessee is to use it.

(*c*). If the lessee is, by reason of the invalidity of the lessor's title, or by any act or default of the lessor, or of any person claiming under him, or of any person claiming by a superior title to his, disturbed in the peaceable enjoyment of the property leased, the lessee is entitled to compensation from the lessor for any loss thereby caused, and may also obtain from any Court of competent jurisdiction a decree for the rescission of the lease.

(*d*). If the lessee is, by reason of the invalidity of the lessor's title, deprived of any substantial part of the property leased, or of anything essential to his enjoyment thereof, he is entitled to compensation from the lessor for any loss thereby caused, and may also obtain from any Court of competent jurisdiction a decree for the rescission of the lease.

(*e*). In the absence of fraud or misrepresentation, the lessor is not answerable for any latent defect in the thing leased.

(*f*). The lessor is bound to do all things necessary for maintaining the roof, walls, beams, floors, stairs and drains of any house or other building comprised in the lease, and may for that purpose enter such building at all reasonable times.

(*g*). In all other respects the lessee is bound to keep, and at the end of the lease to restore, the property leased in as good condition as it was in at the time when he was put in possession, subject only to reasonable wear and tear.

(*h*). Deteriorations arising from want of painting or plastering, or from breaking of glass, are not to be considered as wear and tear, but shall be made good by the lessee.

(*i*). If by fire, tempest or flood, or violence of an army or of a mob, or other superior force, any part of the property leased be wholly destroyed or rendered substantially unfit for the purposes for which it was let, the obligation of the lessor as to that part shall cease unless he consents to reinstate the part so destroyed or rendered unfit; but in case of refusal or neglect to reinstate the same, the lessee shall be entitled to be discharged from his lease.

If the injury be occasioned by the wrongful act of either party, such party shall not be entitled to avail himself of the benefit of this provision.

(*j*). In case any rent remains unpaid at the end of a month from the time when it was payable and demanded, or in case within a reasonable time after notice default is made by the lessee in the performance of any of his other obligations under the lease, the lessor may institute a suit for a decree for the rescission of the lease and for possession of the property leased, unless the lessee shall, within a time to be specified by the Court, pay such arrears and perform such obligations, and also pay all costs and expenses sustained by the lessor through the lessee's default.

(*k*). In case the lease is rescinded for the default of the lessee, he is bound to pay the rent up to the time of such rescission, and also to make compensation for any other loss resulting from his default.

(*l*). If the lessor neglects to make, within a reasonable time after notice, repairs which he ought to make, the lessee may make the same himself, and deduct the expense of such repairs from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor.

(*m*). If the lessor neglects to make any payment which he is bound to make, and which if not made is recoverable against the property leased, the lessee may make such payment himself, and deduct it from his rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor.

(*n*). Every lessee who receives notice of any proceeding to recover the property leased to him or any part thereof, is bound to give notice thereof to the lessor with reasonable diligence; and, in default of so doing, he is liable to make compensation to the lessor for any loss or expenses occasioned by such omission.

(*o*). The lessee is bound to give notice to the lessor, within a reasonable time, of any encroachment made upon, or any interference with the lessor's rights concerning, the property leased; and, in default of so doing, he is liable to make compensation to the lessor for any loss or expenses occasioned by such omission.

(*p*). The lessee may use the soil and its products for all purposes of enjoyment as a reasonable owner would use them: but he may not destroy them wastefully, nor remove them after the expiration of the lease.

(*q*). No lessee of immoveable property who erects thereon any building, engine or machinery for agricultural purposes shall remove the same without first giving to the lessor or his agent one month's previous notice in writing of his intention so to do, and thereupon the lessor or his agent may elect to purchase the thing so proposed to be removed, and the lessee's right to remove the same shall thereby cease, and the same shall belong to the lessor, and the value thereof shall in case of dispute be ascertained and determined by two referees, one to be chosen by each party, or by an umpire to be named by such referees, and shall be paid or allowed in account by the lessor.

(*r*). Subject to the provisions of clause (*g*) and clause (*q*), the lessee has a right to remove at any time during his possession of the property leased, or within a reasonable time afterwards, all things not being products of the soil which he has affixed to the soil.

(*s*). When a lease of land determines in consequence of an uncertain event over which the lessee has no control, the lessee is entitled to all the crops growing upon the land for the season current when the lease determines, and to free ingress, egress and regress to reap and carry them.

(*t*). Upon the death of the lessor or of the lessee, his legal representative shall have all the rights and be subject to all liabilities of the lessor or lessee whom he represents.

(*u*). If the lessor transfers the property leased, or any part thereof, or any part of his interest therein, the transferee shall possess all the rights and, if the lessee so elects, be subject to all the liabilities of the lessor as to the property or part transferred so long as he is the owner of it; but the lessor shall not by reason only of such transfer cease to be subject to any of the liabilities imposed upon him by the lease, unless the lessee elects to treat the transferee as the person liable to him: Provided that if the lessee pay rent to the lessor without having reason to believe that such transfer has been made, he shall not be liable to pay such rent over again to the transferee.

Where only a part of the property leased is transferred by the lessor, he may determine what proportion of the rent reserved by the lease is payable in respect of the part so transferred.

(*v*). The lessee has a right to transfer his lease. The transferee may again transfer it. The lessee shall not, by reason of such transfer, cease to be subject to any of the liabilities attaching to the lease, unless the lessor elects to treat the transferee as the person subject to such liabilities. Subject as

aforesaid, each successive transferee, so long as he is entitled to the property leased, possesses all the rights, and is subject to all the liabilities, of the lessee.

Saving of right to distrain.

45. Nothing in this Act shall affect any right to distrain which a lessor may exercise under any local law for the time being in force.

Duration of certain leases in absence of written agreement or local usage.

46. In the absence of any written agreement and of any local law or usage to the contrary, a lease of property for purposes of cultivation shall be a lease from year to year terminable by six months' notice ending with the end of a year of the tenancy; and a lease of property for any other purpose shall be a lease from month to month, terminable by fifteen days' notice ending with the end of a month of the tenancy.

Every notice under this section must be in writing signed by or on behalf of the party giving it and served on the party who is intended to be bound by it.

Effect of holding over.

47. If a lessee of property remains in possession thereof after the expiration of the lease, and the lessor accepts rent from him, or otherwise assents to his continuing in possession, the lease is, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, renewed from year to year or from month to month, according to the purpose for which the property is leased, as specified in the last preceding section.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A lets a house to B for five years. B sub-lets the house to C at a monthly rent of Rs. 100. The five years expire, but C continues in possession of the house and pays the rent to A. C's lease is renewed from month to month.

(*b*). A lets a farm to B for the life of C. C dies, but B continues in possession with A's assent. B's lease is renewed from year to year.

CHAPTER VI.

OF EXCHANGES.

"Exchange" defined.

48. Exchange is a contract by which the parties mutually give, or agree to give, one thing for another, neither thing or both things being money only.

Rights and obligations of parties.

Each party has the rights and obligations of a seller as to that which he gives and the rights and obligations of a buyer as to that which he takes.

Exchange of money.

On an exchange of money, each party thereby warrants the genuineness of the money given by him.

CHAPTER VII.

OF SETTLEMENTS.

"Settlement" defined.

49. "Settlement" means in this chapter any disposition of property—

(*a*) which is not testamentary, and is not founded on any valuable consideration, or

(*b*) which is made in consideration of marriage, or

(*c*) which is made for the purpose of dividing property of the settlor among his family or those for whom he desires to provide,

but does not include a gift made by a Hindú Muhammadan or Buddhist.

Consideration not necessary to make settlement binding.

50. In order that a settlement should be binding, it is not necessary that it should be made for a consideration.

Voidability of settlement made in fraud of creditors.

51. A settlement made for the purpose of depriving present or future creditors or other persons having demands against the settlor, of their demands on him, is voidable at the option of such creditors or other persons, and so far as regards the demands of such creditors or other persons, but not as against a person who, having no knowledge of the purpose for which the settlement was made, has contracted for or acquired an interest therein by marriage or for other valuable consideration, nor as against claimants under such persons. Such settlement is nevertheless binding on the settlor and on all persons claiming under him.

EXPLANATION.—Where there is no positive evidence of fraud, the intent to deprive creditors and other persons of their demands on the settlor may be inferred from

(*a*) the indebtedness of the settlor at the date of the settlement,

(*b*) want of consideration for the settlement, and

(*c*) any other circumstance indicative of fraud.

Condition restraining alienation of interest.

52. A condition or limitation in a settlement or will restraining any person from parting with or disposing of his interest, is void.

Condition making interest determinable on insolvency or alienation.

53. A condition or limitation contained in a settlement or will making an interest thereby reserved or given to or in trust for any person to cease on his becoming insolvent, or endeavouring to transfer or dispose of the same, is void.

Vesting of gift in general terms.

54. If by a settlement property be given to a person then living in general terms, without indicating the time when it is to be paid or delivered, such person has a vested interest therein from the day of the execution of the settlement, and if he dies without having received it, it shall (subject to any legal disposition thereof which he may have made) pass to his legal representatives.

Vesting in interest of gift to unborn person not entitled to possession immediately on birth.

55. Where by the terms of a settlement a thing is given to a person not in existence, but he is not entitled to possession of it immediately upon his birth, a right to receive it at the proper time shall, unless a contrary intention appears by the settlement, become vested in such person upon his birth, and shall (subject to any legal disposition thereof which he may have made) pass to his legal representative if he dies before that time, and without having received it. And in such cases it is from his birth said to be vested in interest.

Application of sections of Act X of 1865 to gifts contained in settlements.

56. The provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, sections 100 to 104, both inclusive, 107 and 108, 111 to 127, both inclusive, and 167, shall be applicable, so far as the nature of the case will admit, to gifts contained in settlements.

57. Whenever a person becomes entitled in possession by virtue of a settlement to money or any other property yielding income, he shall be entitled to receive the interest or income thereof from that time.

Right to income of property coming into possession under settlement.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF GIFTS FOR RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

58. No person having a nephew or niece, or any nearer relative, shall have power to give any property to religious or charitable uses, by any instrument which is required to be registered, unless such instrument be executed not less than twelve months before his death, and duly registered.

Gift to charitable uses by person having certain relatives.

59. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding section, property may be assured in perpetuity for the benefit of the public in the advancement of religion, knowledge, commerce, health, safety, or any other object beneficial to mankind. But no such assurance shall take effect until it has been sanctioned by some public authority to be designated by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette.

Assurance of property in perpetuity for use of any community or institution.

The grant or refusal of such sanction may be notified by an entry in the book in which the assurance is registered, and the registering officer shall make such entry on receiving from the public authority aforesaid a written order in this behalf.

If no such order is made within two years next after the time when the property becomes applicable for the benefit of the public, it shall be deemed that sanction has been granted.

If such sanction is refused, the property shall devolve as if no such assurance had been made.

CHAPTER IX.

OF APPORTIONMENT.

60. All rents, annuities, pensions, dividends and other periodical payments shall, upon the determination of such payments by the death of the recipient or otherwise, be apportionable as if they had been made to accrue due from day to day, but to be payable on the days appointed for the payment thereof.

Apportionment of rents and other periodical payments.

Nothing in this section shall affect any express provision in any instrument binding on the recipient.

CHAPTER X.

OF CERTAIN RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF LIMITED OWNERS.

61. A person having a limited interest in any immoveable property is not entitled to do or omit any act the doing or omitting of which is destructive or permanently injurious to such property.

Rights and obligations of persons having limited interest in property.

EXPLANATION.—No act done in the reasonable use and enjoyment of property is destructive or injurious within the meaning of this section, though it may exhaust the substance of the property.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A Hindú widow is in possession as such of land protected from floods and rendered cultivable by a dyke. She is not entitled to cut the dyke and turn the land into a lake.

(*b*). A is tenant for life of land on which a dwelling-house stands. He is not entitled to pull down the house. Nor must he suffer it to fall for want of necessary repairs.

(*c*). A is tenant for life of land in which coal lies. He is entitled to work and use the coal.

(*d*). A is tenant for life of land planted with trees. He is entitled to cut the trees at maturity, but is not entitled to cut them when immature, except for the purpose of thinning out or otherwise benefiting the plantation.

Save as aforesaid, such person or his legal representative has the same right as a lessee to remove during the continuance of such interest, or within a reasonable time afterwards, all things which he has affixed to the soil in which he had such limited interest, and all crops growing upon the land for the season current when such limited interest determines.

62. A person having a limited interest in possession in any property is bound to discharge all periodical payments due on account of any mortgage thereon taking effect during the continuance of his interest in priority to such interest, and all taxes and other public periodical charges to which such property is liable.

Obligation of limited owner in possession of property mortgaged.

63. Every advantage or increase of value accruing (accidentally or through the exertions of any one having a limited interest) to any property in which successive interests exist, belongs to all the persons having any interest in the property in the same shares and manner as they are entitled to the property.

Right to increase of value to property in which there are successive interests.

EXPLANATION.—A person having a mortgage on property has not thereby an interest within the meaning of this section.

64. Any person claiming any immoveable property after the death of any minor, married woman, or other person, and having reason to believe that such minor, married woman or other person is dead, and that his or her death is concealed by his or her guardian, husband or any other person, may once a year move the High Court to order the person concealing or suspected to conceal such person to produce him or her at such time and place, and before such persons (if any), as the Court may direct. And the High Court, if it think fit, shall make such order, and in case of disobedience thereto, the person so claiming the property may enter thereon and receive the profits thereof as if the person so concealed or suspected to be concealed were dead.

Discovery of death of tenant for life

65. Nothing in this chapter applies to lessees.

Saving of lessees.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE DISCRETION OF THE COURTS TO DEAL WITH SETTLED LAND.

66. If any person having, under a settlement or will, a limited interest in possession in any immoveable property, apply under this section to the High Court or District Court within the local limits of whose ordinary original

Powers exercisable by Court on application of person interested in possession in settled immoveable property.

civil jurisdiction such property or any part thereof is situate, the Court may, if it deem it just and expedient to do so,—

(a) make such leases of the whole or any part of the property for such terms of years, for such rents, with such powers, and with such conditions, reservations and exceptions as the Court thinks fit;

(b) make such sales of the whole or any part of the property, for such sums, payable either at once or periodically, with such powers, and with such conditions, reservations and exceptions as the Court thinks fit;

(c) appropriate any part of the property for the formation of streets, roads, gardens or other open spaces, tanks, sewers, drains or water-courses, and authorize the erection of buildings and works thereon;

and generally deal with the property in any way the Court may think just and beneficial to the persons interested therein.

Service of notice and advertisement of application.

67. Every such application shall be in writing, and notice thereof shall be served through the Court on all trustees under the settlement or will and on any other persons who in the opinion of the Court ought to be so served, and shall be published in such newspapers as the Court may direct.

Appearance to oppose or support application.

68. The Court may permit any person, whether interested in the property or not, to appear and be heard in opposition to or in support of any such application on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

Costs of application.

69. The Court may order the costs of all or any parties to any application under this section to be paid out of any principal money receivable on account of any dealing with the property which is the subject of the application or to be a charge on such property or on any other property belonging to the same owners.

Leases under section 66.

70. Every lease made under section 66 shall take effect in possession; and on every such lease shall be reserved the best rent that can be reasonably obtained, to be made payable half-yearly or oftener without taking any fine or other benefit in the nature of a fine.

Payment into Court of money receivable under section 66.

71. All or any part of the proceeds of any lease, sale or disposition under section 66 may, if the Court think fit, be paid into Court.

Power to direct payment of income to person entitled.

72. The Court shall declare what parts of such proceeds so received shall be considered as income, and may direct the same to be paid to the person for the time being entitled in possession to the property dealt with; and the residue of such money shall be applied as the Court shall direct in one or more of the manners following:—

Application of residue.

(a) the payment of the amount due in respect of any charge on the property dealt with;

(b) the purchase of other property or the investment in securities for the benefit of the persons interested in the property dealt with;

(c) the payment to any person becoming absolutely entitled to the property dealt with;

EXPLANATION—In this section the term "securities" means—

(d) promissory notes, debentures, stock and other securities of the Government of India;

(e) bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

(f) stock or debentures of, or shares in, railway or other companies, the interest whereon has been guaranteed by the Government of India; and

(g) debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any municipal body under the authority of any Act of an Indian legislature.

CHAPTER XII.

OF POWERS.

Power to appoint, defined.

73. Where a person is authorized to determine the disposition of property otherwise than by virtue of his ownership, he is said to have power to appoint such property.

Donor, donee, objects, appointee, defined.

The person who gives the power is called the donor, the person to whom the power is given is called the donee, and the persons for whose benefit the power is to be exercised are called the objects of the power. A person to whom any property is appointed is called an appointee.

Illustration.

A grants land to B for life, with remainder to such of B's children as B shall appoint. B appoints to C and D, two of his children, in equal shares. A is the donor of the power, B the donee, B's children the objects, and C and D the appointees.

General power.

A power authorising the donee to appoint to whomsoever and for whatsoever interest he pleases, is called a general power.

Special power.

A power restricted in respect either of its objects or the interests that may be conferred under it, is called a special power.

Rules as to all powers.

Exercise of power vested in several donees.

74. Where a power is vested in several donees, all who are living must unite in its execution; but in case any one or more of them die during the continuance of the power, it may be exercised by the survivors or the survivor, unless a contrary intention appears by the instrument creating the power.

Modes in which powers may be executed.

75. The donor may direct that the power shall be exercised by will only or by non-testamentary instrument only.

If he directs that the power shall be exercised by will only, it must be exercised by will duly executed according to the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, or according to such other law as at the time of the execution of the power may be applicable to a will executed by the donee.

If he directs that the power shall be exercised by non-testamentary instrument only, it must be exercised by an instrument executed as an assurance and registered.

If he imposes no such restriction on the exercise of the power, it may be exercised either by such will or by such instrument as lastly hereinbefore mentioned.

Jurisdiction to aid defective executions abolished.

When the power is not properly exercised, no Court shall in any case compel the person in possession of the property to which the power relates to deliver the property as if the power had been properly exercised or shall otherwise aid the defective execution.

Validity of forms hereby prescribed.

76. All appointments made in the manner directed by section 75 shall be deemed to be executed and attested in proper form, notwithstanding that some other mode of execution or attestation has been prescribed by the donor.

Concurrence where power is to be exercised with consent of several persons.

77. Where a power is to be exercised with the consent of several persons, all who are living must concur in the consent, but in case any one or more of them die during the continuance of the power, the consent of the survivors or the survivor is sufficient, unless a contrary intention appears by the instrument creating the power.

Consent to the exercise of a power must be given by an instrument executed as an assurance and registered.

Consent to the exercise of a power need not be given by the instrument by which the power is exercised, but if it is given by a different instrument, such instrument must be executed at a time not later than the time at which the donee of the power executes the instrument by which he exercises the power.

Recital of power not necessary.

78. If a person disposes of property in such manner as is authorized by a power vested in him, such disposition shall take effect out of the power, notwithstanding that the power is not mentioned or referred to in the instrument of disposition.

Illustration.

Land is settled upon A for life with a special power to charge, by a non-testamentary instrument, portions in favour of his children. Subsequently a general power to dispose of the land by any instrument is vested in A. He executes an assurance, by which he directs that a sum of money shall be raised out of the land and settled on his son B for life, with remainder to B.'s wife and children. Such an appointment cannot take effect under the special power, but may be treated as a valid exercise of the general power.

Power exerciseable by several instruments executed at different times.

79. The donee of a power need not exercise it entirely and at once by a single instrument, but he may from time to time exercise any unexhausted part thereof at his discretion.

If the donee has purported to exercise his power in such a manner that his appointment is void, the power is, to that extent, unexhausted.

Disposition intended to take effect after interests appointed under void power.

80. Where a power given by any instrument is void in its creation, no disposition or gift made by the same instrument shall be deemed void merely because it is intended to take effect after the interests to be appointed under the power or in default of any such appointment.

Illustration.

A marriage-settlement provides that the settled property shall belong to the husband and wife successively for their lives; that after the death of the survivor of them, it shall go to such of the children of the marriage and in such shares as the husband and wife shall jointly appoint, the interest of each such child to become vested in him on his attaining the age of twenty-five years; and that in the event of there being no child of the marriage who shall attain that age, or in default of appointment, the property shall belong to the husband or his legal representative.

Here the power to appoint the property is, under section 56, void in its creation; but the ultimate interest given to the husband takes effect.

General Powers.

Effect of general power.

81. If the donor confers on the donee a general power, the donee shall, so far as regards his power of disposition, his creditors and all persons who contract with him for valuable consideration to obtain any interest in the property comprised in the power, be deemed to be the absolute owner of such property for such interest therein as the donor could dispose of.

This rule is to take effect notwithstanding that the donor has prescribed some particular method for executing the power.

Illustrations.

A, the absolute owner of land, settles it on B for life, with remainder to such purposes as B—

shall appoint, or
shall by deed appoint, or
shall by will appoint, or
shall by deed or will appoint,

and, in case B dies without making any such appointment, on C absolutely.

If B—

grants the land by assurance, or
bequeathes it, or
contracts to sell it, or
incurs debt,

the property is liable, in the hands of either B or C, as the case may be, to the claims of B.'s grantee, legatee, purchaser or creditors, as the case may be.

If B dies having made no disposition of the property, C is entitled to it, subject to any claims which B's creditors may establish against it.

Effect of general power without disposition of property in case of non-appointment.

82. If the donor confers on the donee a general power, and makes no disposition of the property in the event of non-appointment, the donee shall be considered as the absolute owner of the property for such interest therein as the donor could dispose of.

Illustration.

A, the absolute owner of property, settles it on B for life with remainder to such purposes as B shall appoint, and makes no gift over in default of appointment. B dies without making any disposition of the property. The property vests in the representatives of B, and does not revert to A or his representatives.

Special Powers.

Interest conferrible by donee of special power.

83. If the donee has only a special power, he cannot confer any interest in the property comprised therein which could not have been conferred by the donor at the time of the creation of the power.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A settles a fund upon B for life with remainder to such purposes as B shall appoint. After the settlement is made C is born. B then appoints the fund to C for life with remainder to C's children absolutely. The appointment is valid, though C has no children at the time.

(*b*). A settles a fund upon B for life with remainder to his children as he shall appoint. At the date of the settlement B has no child, but afterwards has a son C. B then appoints to C for his life, with remainder to his children. Such interest could not have been conferred by A, and B's appointment is void.

Effect of appointment to objects, some authorized and others unauthorized.

84. Where the donee of a special power purports, in exercise of the power, to appoint to objects authorized by the power and also to objects not so authorized, the appointment in favour of the authorized objects shall take effect if their interests can be separated from those of the unauthorized objects.

Illustration.

Property is settled on A for life, and after his death on such of his children as he shall appoint, and in default of appointment to all A's children equally. A appoints that the property shall go after his death to his widow for her life, and after her death to two of his sons, C and D, in equal shares. There are five children of A. The appointment in favour of A's widow is invalid, and the rents and profits of the property during her life will go to all the five children in equal shares, but after her death to C and D absolutely.

Appointment in excess of power when voidable at election of appointee.

85. Where the donee of a special power purports in exercise of the power to confer a larger interest than is authorized thereby, such appointment shall, if the appointee so elect, be void only for the excess, and good for the residue, if they can be separated.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A has a life-interest in Rámnagar, with power to grant leases thereof for 30 years. A makes a lease of Rámnagar for 50 years. Such lease is good for 30 years only.

(*b*). A having a life-interest in Rámnagar and Sultánpur, with power to grant leases of Rámnagar for 21 years, grants a lease comprising both Rámnagar and Sultánpur for 21 years. After A's death the lessee may, if he thinks fit, elect to retain the lease as a lease of Rámnagar only, till the end of the 21 years.

Invalidity of appointment creating authorized and unauthorized interests not separable.

86. Where, by an appointment under a special power, interests authorized and also interests unauthorized are created, and the interests authorized cannot be distinguished from those unauthorized, the whole is void.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A fund is settled on A during his life, and after his death on his children as he shall appoint. A appoints the annual income for the benefit of his son B and his wife and children, in such manner as trustees shall think fit. The appointment is wholly void.

(*b*). Under a similar settlement, A having legitimate children by B, his wife, and others by C and D, his concubines, appoints the property to be divided among his children by B, C and D, the shares of the sons to be double those of the daughters. Here the interests authorized and unauthorized cannot be distinguished, and the appointment is wholly void.

Appointment with unauthorized condition.

87. When a person exercising a special power annexes to the gift a condition or qualification which is not authorized by the power, the gift is good and the condition or qualification only is void.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, having a power to appoint a fund among his children, gives a part of it to his son B on condition that B shall settle it on B's children. The condition is void, and the gift is absolute.

(*b*). A, having a power to appoint a fund to a limited class of objects of whom B is one, appoints it to B, adding a condition that B shall release a debt owing to him by A, and also pay Rs. 1,000 to C. The appointment is good; but the condition is void.

Contract not to exercise power of leasing.

88. If a beneficial interest in immoveable property and also a power to let it are given to the same person and he grants his interest in the property, he may enter into a contract not to exercise his power.

Invalidity of agreement not to exercise power.

89. Save as provided by section 88, an agreement or undertaking not to exercise a power which is given for the benefit of persons other than the donee is void.

Frauds on powers.

90. Where a power given for the benefit of persons other than the donee is exercised with a view to the benefit, direct or indirect, of the donee, in any mode not intended by the donor, the appointment is void.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, having power to appoint a fund in favour of any of her children, appoints the whole fund absolutely to one child, who has previously entered into an agreement with her to give one-half of the fund to A's husband absolutely. The appointment is void.

(*b*). A, having power to appoint a fund in favour of any of his children, appoints a portion of the fund to his son C, a minor, whom he knows to be suffering from a mortal disease; A being the person entitled to C's property in the event of his death. The appointment is void.

(*c*). A, having power to grant leases of certain settled land, exercises the power in favour of B in consideration of Rs. 1,000 paid to A by B as a fine or premium. The lease is void, and A holds the Rs. 1,000 in trust for the persons interested under the settlement.

Right to property in default of appointment.

91. If the instrument by which a power of appointment in favour of specified objects is created does not provide for the event of no appointment being made, the property belongs (subject to any appointment that may have been made) in equal shares to the said objects.

Illustration.

A settles property on B for life with remainder to B's children as he shall appoint, and makes no disposition in default of appointment. B has two children, C and D, and appoints Rs. 1,000, part of the property, to C. Then C dies. Then B dies without making any further appointment. After paying Rs. 1,000 to C or his representative, the residue of the property is divisible in equal moieties between D and the representative of C.

Appointment of whole property to some only of several objects in favour of which power is given.

92. Under a power of appointment in favour of several objects, an appointment of the whole property to one or more of such objects exclusively of the others is valid :

Provided that, where the assurance creating the power declares the minimum amount or value of the share from which no object of the power is to be excluded, the appointment shall be invalid so far as it excludes any such object from any such share, and no farther.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF PROPERTY HELD BY SEVERAL PERSONS.

Right to property by survivorship created only by express words.

93. Where property is held by more persons than one, the share of any of them having at the time of his death a beneficial heritable interest therein shall

become vested in his legal representative, unless the property is held under an instrument which expressly provides that on the death of one his share shall accrue to the survivors.

Nothing in this section applies to property belonging to an undivided Hindú family.

Illustration.

A and B jointly advance money on mortgage. A dies intestate. The money advanced by A belongs to his legal representative.

Partition of immoveable property.

94. When immoveable property is held in possession by joint owners, any one of them may institute a suit in the proper Court, and such Court may direct a partition of the property to be made among the joint owners, and for the purposes of partition may, in order to equalise the value of the shares, direct any money to be paid by one to another or to be charged on one share in favour of another.

Power to direct sale and to distribute proceeds.

If it appear to the Court that a sale of the property and a distribution of the proceeds would be more beneficial for the persons interested than a division of the property between them, the Court may, on the application of any such person, direct a sale of the property.

Power to allow person interested to bid for property sold for purpose of partition.

95. On any sale under the last preceding section, the Court may, if it think fit, allow any of the persons interested in the property to bid at the sale, on such terms as to setting-off or accounting for the purchase-money or any part thereof, or as to any other matters, as to the Court seems reasonable.

Payment into Court.

96. All sums of money paid under the two last preceding sections may if the Court think fit, be paid into Court.

Saving of laws relating to partition of revenue-paying estates.

97. Nothing in this chapter shall affect any local law for the time being in force relating to the partition of estates paying revenue to Government.

Waste by one joint-owner.

98. When one joint-owner of immoveable property commits, or threatens to commit, waste to the same without the consent of the other joint owner, that other may institute a suit to recover compensation for the injury caused to him by the waste or to obtain an injunction to stay the waste, as the case may require.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF ASSIGNMENTS OF THINGS IN ACTION.

Sale, &c., of things in action.

99. No sale or disposition of, or charge on, any debt, and no sale or disposition of, or charge on, any beneficial interest in moveable property, shall have any operation against the debtor or against the person in whom the property is vested, until notice of the sale, disposition or charge is given to him, unless he is a party to such sale, disposition or charge; and every dealing by such debtor or person, not being a party to, and not having received notice of, a sale, disposition or charge, with the debt owing by him, or with the property vested in him, shall be valid as against such sale, disposition or charge.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A owes money to B, who assigns the debt to C. B then demands the debt from A, who having no notice of the assignment, pays B. The payment is valid, and C cannot sue A for the debt.

(*b*). A has jewels deposited with B, a jeweller. A mortgages them to C. A then executes an assignment of them to D, who takes his assignment to B and gets the jewels from him before he, B, has received any notice of C's mortgage. B is justified in handing the jewels to D, and C has no remedy against D.

Notice to be in writing signed.

100. Every such notice must be in writing signed by the person making such sale, disposition or charge, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf.

Liability of assignee of thing in action.

101. The person to whom a debt or charge is assigned shall take it subject to all the liabilities to which the assignor was subject in respect thereof at the date of the assignment.

Illustration.

(*a*). A debenture is issued in fraud of a public company to A. A sells and transfers the debenture to B, who has no notice of the fraud. The debenture is invalid in the hands of B.

Saving of negotiable instruments.

102. Nothing in this chapter applies to debts secured by negotiable instruments.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*a*). STATUTES.

Year and chapter.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
13 Ed. I, c. 22	Waste ..	The whole.
31 Hen. VIII, c. 1 ...	Partition	The whole.
32 Hen. VIII, c. 62 .	Do.	The whole.
13 Eliz., c 5	Fraudulent Conveyances	The whole.
27 Eliz., c. 4.	Do.	The whole.
6 Anne, c. 72	Discovery of deaths of tenants for life.	The whole.

(*b*). ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXIV of 1841	Illusory appointments, &c.	So far as regards illusory appointments.
X of 1865 ...	Succession ...	Illustration (*g*) to sec. 107.
IV of 1872 ...	Panjáb Laws Act ...	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation I of 1798 and conditional sales made after this Act comes into force.
XX of 1875 ...	Central Provinces Laws Act.	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806

(*b*). ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,—*concluded.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		and mortgages and conditional sales made after this Act comes into force.
XVIII of 1876	Oudh Laws Act ...	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806 and mortgages and pledges made after this Act comes into force.

(*c*). REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation I of 1798.	Conditional sales ...	The whole Regulation except as to conditional sales made before this Act comes into force.
Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806.	Redemption ...	The whole Regulation except as to mortgages and conditional sales made before this Act comes into force.
Bombay Regulation V of 1827.	Mortgages in possession	Section 15 except as to mortgages and pledges made before this Act comes into force.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

TRANSFER ON SALE.

(*See section* 8).

This assurance is made the day of 18 , between *A B*, of , and *C D*, of . In consideration of rupees paid to me, *A B*, by *C D*, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, I, *A B*, do hereby grant all that (*description of property*) unto *C D*. In witness whereof, I have signed these presents.

(*A B*)

CHARGE.

(*a*). This assurance is made the day of 18 , between *A B*, of , and *C D*, of . I, *A B*, do hereby charge Sultánpur to *C D*, with five thousand rupees and interest at the rate of per cent. per , payable on the day of . In witness, &c.

(*b*). This assurance is made the day of 18 between *A B*, of , and *C D*, of . I, *A B*, do hereby charge Sultánpur to *C D*, with the sum which shall be due to him on the balance of my account, not exceeding rupees, together with interest thereupon at the rate of per cent. per In witness, &c.

LEASE.

(*See section* 42).

This assurance is made the day of , between *A B*, of , and *C D*, of . I, *A B*, do hereby lease to *C D* all that (*description of property*), to hold the same from the day of for the term of at the rent of rupees, payable by equal payments on the day of and the day of in each year. In witness whereof we have, &c.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill embodies the bulk of the rules submitted in the sixth report of the late Indian Law Commission. One of its chief objects is to bring the rules which regulate the transmission of property between living persons into harmony with the rules affecting its devolution upon death, and thus to furnish the necessary complement of the work commenced in framing the law of succession, now Act X of 1865. Another is to render more simple and efficient the law relating to mortgages and conditional sales. The expediency of legislation on this subject was affirmed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Tambasvámi Mudali* v. *Muhammad Husain*, L. R. 2 Indian Appeals, 241. Rules are also laid down on the other subjects hereinafter mentioned.

The Bill is divided into fourteen chapters.

Preliminary.

Chapter I contains the usual preliminary matter. The repealing clause will get rid of several obsolete statutes relating to land which are still in force in the Presidency Towns and, in the case of Europeans, may possibly be in force elsewhere. The saving clause exempts from the operation of the proposed Act acquired rights and liabilities incurred before the Act comes into force, subsequently acquired rights of pre-emption, options of mortgagees to make further advances (such options exist in Malabar and possibly elsewhere), contracts of bottomry and respondentia, transfers of British ships, sales in execution of decrees or for arrears of rent or revenue.

Assurances of Immoveable Property.

Chapter II deals with assurances of immoveable property. It declares (section 4) that every person competent to contract may make an assurance of property of which he is the owner, or which he is entitled to transfer, or on which he is entitled to create a charge. It declares (sections 5, 6 and 7) that land may be conveyed (*a*) with the benefit of, or subject to, an easement: (*b*) subject to an obligation for the benefit of the public or of the neighbouring owner, or (*c*) with the reservation of any right of user, severance and removal. It lays down rules (section 8) as to the mode in which the transfer *inter vivos* of immoveable property can alone be effected, and applies (section 9) to assurances the rules of construction contained in the Succession Act. It declares (section 10) that, unless a contrary intention appears by the assurance, a grant shall be deemed to pass to the grantee all the interest which the grantor is capable of passing in the subject, and a grant of land shall be deemed to comprise trees and fixtures. Covenants running with the land are dealt with by the same section.

Sales of Immoveable Property.

The Bill then enumerates (section 11) the rights and liabilities which, in the absence of any provision to the contrary, arise in the case of a sale of land. The principal changes in the law here made are as follows: the seller will be responsible for loss caused to the buyer, or any person claiming under him, through any invalidity of the seller's title not known to the buyer when the contract was entered into and the seller's lien for unpaid purchase-money will cease as soon as the assurance is registered. Section 12 declares that, except so far as regards the vendor's lien, a contract for sale shall not of itself have the effect of creating any interest in the property sold: the Bill will thus get rid of much difficult law relating to the purchaser's equitable ownership, and the rights created by charging and assigning it. Lastly, section 13 declares that a person paying the purchase-money for any immoveable property, but having the transfer made to another, will not by reason of the payment be entitled to the property or to any interest therein. It will thus become the absolute property of the transferee, unless he is made a trustee in some way more definite than by the mere payment of the money by another person; and it is hoped that this rule will tend to prevent the litigation which arises from the doctrine of equitable presumption.

Mortgages and Charges.

Chapter IV deals with mortgages and charges. 'Mortgage' is so defined and explained as to include, besides simple mortgages, usufructuary mortgages, mortgages by conditional sale, and their combinations. The Bill declares (section 15) the respective rights of mortgagor and mortgagee on completion of a mortgage. It defines (sections 16, 17 and 18) the rights and duties of a mortgagee in possession. It shews when the mortgagor or the mortgagee may obtain an injunction to stay waste committed or threatened by the other. It provides rules (sections 19—24) as to suits for foreclosure or sale. Powers of sale given by the mortgage-deed to the mortgagee have been held void in the Mufassal: the Bill (section 24) declares them to be valid: but contains provisions for the protection of the mortgagor similar to those in 23 & 24 Vic., c. 145, ss. 11—14. It provides rules (sections 25, 26 and 27) as to suits for redemption. It contains provisions as to interest (section 28) and costs (sections 29, 30). It declares (section 31) that a deposit by a debtor of his title-deeds, shall be deemed to be only evidence of a contract for a mortgage and to entitle the creditor merely to sue for specific performance. Any person having an interest in the property charged may prevent a sale at the suit of a mortgagee (section 35) by paying off the mortgagee who requires it, and the registration of the mortgagee's receipt for the money will be sufficient without any further assurance. If the payment be made by a person having the whole interest in the property subject to the mortgage, the mortgage so paid off will (section 36) cease to exist: if the payment be made by a person not having the whole of such interest, he will acquire (section 37) the rights of the incumbrancer whom he has paid off.

The Bill abolishes the system of tacking, by declaring in sections 38 and 39 that no mortgagee paying off a prior mortgage shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his original mortgage; that no mortgagee making a subsequent advance to the mortgagor shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his security for such advance; and that, if the owner of two properties creates separate mortgages upon them by separate assurances, each property may be redeemed or dealt with irrespectively of the other, though the mortgages are created in favour of the same mortgagee.

It has been held that, where a mortgage extends to future advances, the mortgagee cannot safely make such advances, if he has notice of an intervening second mortgage. But the Bill (section 34) provides that, if a charge made to secure the balance of a running account expresses the maximum to be secured thereby, a second charge shall be postponed to the first charge in respect of advances not exceeding the maximum, though made subsequently to the second charge with notice thereof.

Leases.

Chapter V deals with leases of immoveable property. It lays down rules (section 43) as to the commencement and duration of leases. It states in some detail (section 44) the obligations which, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary, are to arise out of the relationship of landlord and tenant. Special notice may be called to the provision enabling a lessee, where the lessor omits to make repairs which he is bound to make, himself to make them and

deduct the expense from the rent, and the similar provision for the case of failure on the part of the lessor to make payments, which, if not made, are recoverable against the thing leased; to the provisions binding tenants to inform their landlords of proceedings to eject, and of encroachments, and to the power of obtaining a decree for the rescission of a lease, in a suit by either party, in case of misconduct by the other.

The rules as to fixtures in section 44, clauses (*q*) and (*r*), are, it is thought, likely to prove useful. No distinction is made between ornamental, trade and agricultural fixtures, save that the landlord is given a right (resembling that conferred by 15 Vic., cap. 25, section 23) to purchase agricultural fixtures.

The rest of this chapter saves (section 45) any right to distrain possessed under any local law: provides rules (section 46) as to the duration of leases in the absence of written agreement or of local law or usage; and treats (section 47) of the effect of holding over.

Exchanges.

Chapter VI deals with Exchange or Barter. It is taken from the New York Civil Code, and merely declares that each party has the rights and obligations of a seller as to that which he gives, and those of a buyer as to that which he takes; and that, on an exchange of money, each party warrants the genuineness of the money given by him.

Settlements.

Chapter VII deals with settlements, which are defined so as to include endowments and absolute gifts to children and others, excluding, however, gifts by Natives. The Bill declares (section 50) that a settlement may be binding, though not made for a consideration. Settlements made in fraud of creditors will be voidable (section 51) at their option; but not as against persons who, without notice and for valuable consideration, have acquired interests thereunder. The English law, by which a voluntary settlor of land can by subsequent sale defeat the settlement he has made, is not perpetuated here. Conditions restraining any person from parting with his or her interest will be void (section 52), and when property is settled on a married woman, it will therefore no longer be possible to deprive her of the power of anticipation. Such power is the logical consequence of a married woman's capacity, under Act IX of 1872, to enter into contracts. The Bill also contains provisions as to making interests under settlements or wills determinable on insolvency or attempted alienation (section 53), as to the vesting of gifts in general terms (section 54), as to the vesting of a gift to an unborn person not entitled to possession immediately on birth (section 55). Various sections of the Indian Succession Act (100—104, 107, 108, 111—127, 167) are applied (section 56), so far as the nature of the case will admit, to gifts contained in settlements.

Gifts for Religious and Charitable purposes.

In accordance with the Succession Act, the Bill prohibits (section 58) persons who have near relatives from giving property to religious or charitable uses unless by an instrument executed not less than twelve months before their death and duly registered. And while allowing property to be given in perpetuity for such uses, the Bill requires (section 59) that it shall be given with the sanction of some public authority to be designated by the Government. A mode of notifying the grant or refusal of such sanction is provided. Where the sanction is refused, the property will devolve as if the gift had not been made.

Apportionment.

Chapter IX consists of a single section (60) treating of the apportionment of rents and other periodical payments.

Rights and Liabilities of limited Owners.

In Chapter X, the Bill abolishes the distinction between limited owners with, and those without, impeachment of waste. Such persons (section 61) will not be entitled to do any act destructive or permanently injurious to the property; but it is explained that no act done in the reasonable enjoyment of property (such, for example, as working a mine) is 'destructive' or 'injurious,' though it may exhaust the substance of the property. The power of such persons and their representatives to remove fixtures will be the same as that given to tenants under a lease. Persons having limited interests in possession will be bound (section 62) to discharge periodical payments due under prior mortgages and also taxes and other public periodical charges. The right to increase in the value of property in which there are successive interests is declared (section 63); and a provision (resembling that made by 6 Anne, chapter 72, section 1) is made for the protection of tenants for life, when the remainder-man has reason to suspect fraud.

Leases and Sales of settled Estates.

Chapter XI is suggested by the English Statute 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 20. It gives the Courts (here defined to mean only the High Courts and the District Courts) a power to deal with lands subject to a settlement or will, by lease or sale, or by appropriating any part of the property for the formation of streets, roads, gardens, tanks, &c. The various modes in which the proceeds of the sales or leases may be applied are specified.

Powers.

Chapter XII treats of powers, *i. e.*, rights to determine the disposition of property otherwise than by virtue of ownership. It reproduces the principal rules of the English law on the subject. But the Bill does not propose to give the Courts power to aid defective executions of powers. This jurisdiction does not rest on any sound principle, and is, indeed, hardly consistent with a strict system of registration. In the case of the exercise of a power given to several donees some of whom die before it has been fully exercised, the Bill declares (section 74) that the survivors may do all that might have been done by the whole number. An analogous declaration is made (section 77) as to a power exercisable with the consent of several persons.

Property held by several Persons.

Chapter XIII contains some rules as to the devolution of shares of several persons holding the same property. The Bill proposes to declare that a right by survivorship can be created only by express words. This chapter also contains some provisions (sections 94, 95, 96) as to partitions of immoveable property, which may be useful in cases to which no local law as to the partition of revenue-paying estates applies. In case of illegal waste by one of several persons holding the same property, power is given (section 98) to sue for compensation or to obtain an injunction.

Assignments of Things in Action.

Chapter XIV deals with the assignment of debts and other things which are not in the possession of the person entitled to them, but for the recovery of which he may be obliged to sue. The only change proposed to be made in what is now the law in all Indian Courts is, that the Bill requires (section 99) the assignee to complete his title by giving the debtor notice in writing of the assignment. Negotiable instruments are excluded from the operation of this chapter.

The subject of the Bill is one of great difficulty and complexity, and errors will doubtless be found in the present draft. Ample time will be given for the searching criticism which it is hoped the draft will receive at the hands of the Local Governments, the Judges and the legal profession.

SIMLA,
The 10th May 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 24.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1877. [Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1875-76.

Nos. 129-142 I, dated Fort William, the 9th March 1877.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, No. 497 I—A, dated the 8th February 1877, forwarding a copy of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for the year 1875-76, and of the Resolution of that Government reviewing the same.

OBSERVATIONS.—The capital sunk up to the close of the year amounts to Rs. 4,07,30,312.

2. The gross revenue, Rs. 2,30,434, shows some slight improvement over the previous year's returns (Rs. 2,17,593), and the charge for revenue management was less by Rs. 595 than in the previous year; but the total loss on working was considerably greater than before.

3. In the year under review the working expenses on revenue-paying canals exceeded the income by Rs. 2,99,056, exclusive of the interest charges, which amount for the year to Rs. 16,02,853, and the total loss on all accounts in the Irrigation Department amounts to Rs. 20,39,174 for the year, and Rs. 88,41,689 for the accumulation up to the end of the year.

4. The area irrigated shows a considerable falling off in both Orissa and Midnapore, the result of a rainfall of 70 inches in one case, and 55 inches in the other. In the district traversed by the Sone Canal the rainfall, although as much as 40 inches, was not timely, the fall in September being small, and in October none; the consequence was an urgent demand for water, and though the arrangements for distribution were incomplete, an area of 75,565 acres was irrigated, or more than the aggregate irrigation from both the Orissa and Midnapore Canals.

5. The working expenses compared with the irrigable area in Orissa are much in excess of those on canals in Northern India; this is no doubt in a great measure due, as remarked by the Chief Engineer, to expenses connected with flood embankments which are not required in the irrigated tracts of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab.

6. The transfer of the duty of distributing the water to the Engineers in charge of the canals is reported to have worked well. The remarks of the Chief Engineer regarding the poverty of the ryots of Midnapore, as affecting the development of irrigation, point to a state of things which requires investigation. The result of the enquiry which has been instituted by the Government of Bengal will be awaited with interest.

7. The results of the navigation operations during the year are perhaps as fair as can be expected until the through lines of communication are completed; this in the case of the canal from Cuttack to False Point Harbour and the collateral line to the port of Chandballee, as well as in that of the line between Calcutta and Midnapore, will shortly be attained.

8. The deficit has been increased this year by the inclusion for the first time in the revenue account of the Sone Canals, of which the maintenance charges are at first necessarily in excess of the receipts. But the prospect of remunerative returns from the Canals in Bengal under the present system are very unpromising, and the Government of India concurs with the views of the Lieutenant-Governor that some scheme should be devised by which the bulk of the charges for interest and working expenses should fall upon the people who are protected by these works.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution, the figured statements attached thereto,* and of the Report, be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and the Financial and Revenue, Agricultural and Commerce Departments, for information.

* Statement of Financial results of Irrigation Works in Bengal, based on the actual receipts for and up to the end of the year 1875-76.
General Abstract of Financial results of Irrigation Works under the Government of Bengal, based on assessments.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution and the statements above referred to, be forwarded to the Government of Bengal and to the several † and other Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

† Governments of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burmah, Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents of the Governor General for Central India and Rajpootana.

Ordered further, that this Resolution with the statements attached thereto, the Resolution of the Local Government and the Chief Engineer's Report, together with a few selected statements, be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL, BASED ON THE ACTUAL RECEIPTS FOR AND UP TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1875-76.

	Works in operation.					Works under construction.			Work suspended.	Grand Total.
	Orissa Project.	Midnapur Project. Midnapur Series.	Midnapur Project. Tidal Canal.	Sone Project.	Total.	Tirhoot Project.	Hooghly Project.	Total.	Damoodah Project.	
CAPITAL OUTLAY.										
Without interest.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the year — Ordinary ...	5,740	—19,820	...	...	—14,080	1,82,800	67,610	2,50,410	—430	2,35,900
For the year — Extraordinary ...	10,50,430	3,35,730	240	25,75,140	39,61,540	...	...	...	...	39,61,540
For the year — Contributions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For the year — Capitalization of land revenue ...	—20	...	...	16,780	16,760	...	...	...	...	16,760
	10,56,150	3,15,910	240	25,91,920	39,64,220	1,82,800	67,610	2,50,410	—430	42,14,200
To end of year — Ordinary ...	3,34,340	2,54,580	92,560	88,640	7,70,120	3,92,680	1,43,060	5,35,740	1,57,630	14,63,490
To end of year — Extraordinary ...	1,62,17,860	61,91,720	16,94,670	1,51,08,240	3,92,12,490	...	...	...	...	3,92,12,490
To end of year — Contributions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year — Capitalization of land revenue ...	23,450	...	11,210	16,780	51,440	...	...	...	...	51,440
	1,65,75,650	64,46,300	17,98,440	1,52,13,660	4,00,34,050	3,92,680	1,43,060	5,35,740	1,57,630	4,07,27,420
REVENUE ACCOUNT.										
Gross revenue.										
For the year — Direct ...	45,490	1,11,110	22,930	50,900	2,30,430	...	...	...	...	2,30,430
For the year — Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45,490	1,11,110	22,930	50,900	2,30,430	...	...	...	...	2,30,430
To end of year — Direct ...	2,82,640	4,50,200	1,53,930	50,900	9,37,670	...	...	...	...	9,37,670
To end of year — Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,82,640	4,50,200	1,53,930	50,900	9,37,670	...	...	...	...	9,37,670
Working expenses.										
During the year ...	2,07,620	1,67,400	39,040	1,15,430	5,29,490	...	...	...	...	5,29,490
To end of year ...	11,11,620	6,37,670	1,69,830	1,15,430	20,34,550	...	...	...	...	20,34,550
Net revenue.										
For the year — Direct ...	—1,62,130	—56,290	—16,110	—64,530	—2,99,060	...	...	...	...	—2,99,060
For the year — Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	—1,62,130	—56,290	—16,110	—64,530	—2,99,060	...	...	...	...	—2,99,060
To end of year — Direct ...	—8,28,980	—1,87,470	—15,900	—64,530	—10,96,880	...	...	...	...	—10,96,880
To end of year — Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	—8,28,980	—1,87,470	—15,900	—64,530	—10,96,880	...	...	...	...	—10,96,880
Simple interest at 4½ per cent. *Account including interest while work was under construction.*										
For the year ...	7,24,720	2,82,530	80,920	6,26,410	17,14,580	13,800	4,640	18,440	7,100	17,40,120
To end of year ...	36,57,200	15,26,590	4,45,170	20,37,420	76,66,380	17,610	6,710	24,320	54,140	77,44,840
Difference between net revenue and charge for interest.										
For the year — Direct ...	—8,86,850	—3,38,820	—97,030	—6,90,940	—20,13,640	—13,800	—4,640	—18,440	—7,100	—20,39,180
For the year — Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	—8,86,850	—3,38,820	—97,030	—6,90,940	—20,13,640	—13,800	—4,640	—18,440	—7,100	—20,39,180
To end of year — Direct ...	—44,86,180	—17,14,060	—4,61,070	—21,01,950	—87,63,260	—17,610	—6,710	—24,320	—54,140	—88,41,720
To end of year — Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	—44,86,180	—17,14,060	4,61,070	—21,01,950	—87,63,260	—17,610	—6,710	—24,320	—54,140	—88,41,720

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, BASED ON ASSESSMENTS.

	Capital Outlay.		Revenue Account 1875-76.					Charge for interest, 1875-76, at 4½ per cent.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital 1875-76.		
	Outlay during 1875-76.	Total outlay to end of 1875-76.	Direct revenue assessed.	Working expenses.	Net direct revenue.	Add indirect.	Total direct and indirect.		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
Works in operation.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Orissa Project ...	10,56,150	1,65,75,650	48,885	2,07,620	—1,58,735	...	—1,58,735	7,24,720	—0·96	...	—0·96
Midnapur Series ...	3,15,910	64,46,300	1,56,153	1,67,400	—11,247	...	—11,247	2,82,530	—0·18	...	—0·18
Tidal Canal ...	240	17,98,440	22,935	39,040	—16,105	...	—16,105	80,920	—0·89	...	—0·89
Sone Scheme ...	25,91,920	1,52,13,660	1,03,228	1,15,430	—12,202	...	—12,202	6,26,410	—0·08	...	—0·08
	39,64,220	4,00,34,050	3,31,201	5,29,490	—1,98,289	...	—1,98,289	17,14,580	—0·49	...	—0·49
Works under construction.											
Tirhoot Project ...	1,82,800	3,92,680	...	...	...	...	...	13,800	...	...	...
Hooghly Project ...	67,610	1,43,060	...	...	...	...	...	4,640	...	...	...
Total ...	42,14,630	4,05,69,790	3,31,201	5,29,490	—1,98,289	...	—1,98,289	17,33,020	...	...	...
Damoodah Project (suspended)	—430	1,57,630	...	...	...	...	...	7,100	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	42,14,200	4,07,27,420	3,31,201	5,29,490	—1,98,289	...	—1,98,289	17,40,120	...	...	...

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, No. 334-I.A., under date the 31st January 1877.

The total capital invested by the State in irrigation works in Bengal up to the close of 1875-76 aggregated Rs. 4,07,30,312. Of this amount Rs. 42,14,204 were expended during the year under review, showing a progressive reduction of outlay in this branch of the Public Works since 1873-74 as shown in the margin.

	Rs
1873-74 ...	... 52,26,403
1874-75 ...	... 49,97,142
1875-76 ...	... 42,14,201

2. The total outlay is debitable as follows :—

(*a.*)—*Canals more or less incomplete, but in operation and yielding revenue.*

	Rs.
Orissa Canals	1,65,75,664
Midnapore Canal	64,46,310
Hidgellee Tidal Canal ... ... — ...	17,98,424
Sone Canals	1,52,16,546
	4,00,36,944

(*b.*)—*Projects under investigation.*

	Rs.
Tirhoot Irrigation Scheme	3,92,676
Hooghly " "	1,43,058
Damooda Canal	1,57,634
	6,95,368

3. The gross revenue for the year from all sources was Rs. 2,30,434 against Rs. 2,17,593 collected during the previous year. The results might have been more decidedly favorable in a revenue point of view, if, in Lower Bengal, where the facilities for irrigation are more complete, the rains had not been so copious and well-timed as of necessity to have very considerably narrowed the area that might otherwise have had to be watered from the Midnapore and Orissa Canals. In Behar also, although the past season was highly favorable for irrigation, the temporary opening of the Sone Canals during the drought of 1873-74 had so much interfered with the progress of those works, that they could not be utilised to the extent that would otherwise have been possible during the year under review. Some loss of revenue has also been incurred by an unexpected decline in the traffic on the Tidal Canal in Hidgellee.

4. The expenditure incurred during the same period for maintenance and repairs amounted to Rs. 4,68,398, as against Rs. 2,98,298 during the previous year, while the charge for revenue management was reduced from Rs. 61,687 in 1874-75 to Rs. 61,092 in 1875-76. The increased expenditure on maintenance and repairs is chiefly due to the cost of maintenance of the Sone Canals, having for the first time been charged to Revenue instead of to Capital.

5. The working expenses exceeded the revenue by Rs. 2,99,056, as against Rs. 1,42,392 in the previous year. The following comparative statement explains how the excess occurred :—

	1874-75. Rs.	1875-76. Rs.
Orissa Canals	1,47,942	1,62,128
Midnapore ditto	12,807	56,290
Tidal Canal	18,357	16,103
Sone Canals	.....	64,535
Total ...	1,42,392	2,99,056

6. The charges for interest on capital invested in revenue-paying canals amounted for the year to Rs. 16,02,853 against Rs. 10,13,912 for the previous year. The total charge for interest on account of these canals to end of 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 73,87,969. The increase is due to the Sone Canals, the revenue account for which has now been opened, the past year being the first in which these works paid any direct revenue to the State.

7. The excess of working expenses over income for the year was Rs. 2,99,056 and to the end of the year Rs. 10,96,845.

8. The combined charges for interest and deficit on working in revenue-paying canals were for the year Rs. 19,01,909, and to the end of the year Rs. 84,84,814.

9. The total accumulated debt on account of interest and excess of expenditure over income on all the irrigation works in Bengal was Rs. 20,39,174 for 1875-76 and Rs. 88,41,689 to the close of the year.

10. The total area irrigated during the year was 1,50,343 acres against 94,777 in 1874-75, by far the largest breadth of land having been, as will be seen below, watered from the Sone Canals.

11. The rainfall in Orissa was 70 inches. The demand for irrigation was, therefore, necessarily limited. The areas irrigated were in—

	Acres.
1873-74	12,571
1874-75	22,459
1875-76	18,409

12. In Midnapore, also, the rainfall was both plentiful and well-timed; 55 inches was registered. The consequence was a large reduction in the breadth of land under irrigation from the canals. The areas irrigated were in—

	Acres.
1873-74	36,349
1874-75	72,318
1875-76	55,961

13. On the other hand, on the Sone, where the canals came into regular operation for the first time during the past year, the rainfall was nearly as small as in 1873, and the area brought under irrigation was 75,973 acres.

14. The Chief Engineer in his report has remarked upon the heavy arrears of canal revenue in Midnapore, which he believes to be due in part to the general poverty and indebtedness of the ryots in that district. The special attention of the Commissioner and Collector will be drawn to this question.

15. The navigation receipts were in—

	1874-75. Rs.	1875-76. Rs.
Orissa	21,412	16,377
Midnapore	44,886	51,810
Tidal Canal	52,209	22,540
	1,18,509	90,727

or Rs. 27,780 less than the realizations of the previous year.

16. The tonnage of cargoes carried in boats paying tolls during the year was—

	1874-75. Tons.	1875-76. Tons.
Orissa	57,312	60,574
Midnapore	168,090	189,414
Tidal Canal	132,282	67,997
	357,684	317,985

showing a falling-off of about 40,000 tons from the traffic of the previous year.

17. The total value of the tonnage was estimated at Rs. 1,74,38,537.

18. The outlay on construction, inclusive of surveys and investigation of new projects during the year, was—

	Rs.
Orissa Canals	10,56,156
Midnapore „	3,15,907
Tidal „	241
Sone „	25,91,918
North Behar	1,82,803
Hooghly	67,604
Damooda	425
	42,14,204

19. The Lieutenant-Governor will watch with interest the progress of the experiments which are being tried, with the view of ascertaining the comparative yield of paddy from irrigated and unirrigated lands.

20. The report shows clearly, that, as matters now are, there is little hope of the existing schemes in Bengal ever paying their working expenses

and the interest on the outlay for their construction. In bad seasons the people gladly avail themselves of the water and are ready to pay for it. In seasons of plenteous rain they take no water. The cost of these works, which are nothing more nor less than a form of insurance against failure of crops for the districts in which they are situated, falls upon the people at large; obviously the main cost of maintaining them should fall upon the people who are protected by them, and the officers of the Irrigation Department and the officers of the districts in which these works are situated should consult together and consider if some scheme could not be devised with a view to producing this result. It is quite possible that the people of the districts in question cannot pay the whole cost of the works, but the bulk of the charge for interest and working expenses should fall on them.

Note on the Canal Revenue Reports for the year 1875-76, by COLONEL F. T. HAIG, R. E., *Chief Engineer, Bengal Irrigation Branch.*

		Rs.
1. The outlay on irrigation works in Bengal in 1875-76 was		42.14,204
Viz.,—	Rs.	
Extraordinary...	39,64,222	
Ordinary	2,49,982	
2. The total capital invested by the State in irrigation works to the close of 1875-76 was thus brought up to ...		4,07,30,312
Viz.,—	Rs.	
Extraordinary...	4,00,36,944	
Ordinary	6,93,368	
3. The receipts for the year under all heads amounted to	2,30,434	
The working expenses to	5,29,490	
Leaving a deficit or balance against the canals of ...		2,99,056
4. The annual charge for interest was		17,40,118
Thus the total balance of unpaid charges for the year amounted to		20,39,174
It is to be noted that of this amount Rs. 6,90,946 were on account of the Sone Canals, which have as yet come into operation only to a very limited extent.		
5. With one trifling exception there has always hitherto been an annual loss on the working of the canals. The accumulated deficit on this account to the end of 1875-76 was		10,96,845
Interest on the gross outlay to the same date amounted to		77,44,844
And the total debt under both heads to		88,41,689
Of the latter sum, the proportion debitable to the Sone Canals and surveys for new works is		21,80,429

6. The year was unfavorable to irrigation in Lower Bengal on account of the copious and well-timed rains, and highly favorable in Behar, where the rainfall was nearly as small as in 1873. There was consequently a falling-off in the areas irrigated in Orissa and Midnapore, while the Sone Canals watered a very considerable proportion of the lands within their reach. The latter canals may be said to have come into operation for the first time this year.

7. The areas actually irrigated in each province or district were—

	1875-76.			1874-75.		
	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Total.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Total.
Orissa ...	14,305	4,104	18,409	20,007	2,452	22,459
Midnapore ...	55,887	74	55,961	70,424	1,894	72,318
Behar (Sone) ...	42,077	33,896	75,973	...	...	..
Total ...	112,269	38,074	150,343	90,431	4,346	94,777

8. The revenue for the year was Rs. 2,30,434 against a budget estimate of Rs. 3,41,000, and regular estimate of Rs. 2,97,000.

The difference is mainly attributable to an unexpected falling-off in the traffic on the Tidal Canal in Hidgellee, and to the large outstanding balances in Midnapore due to collections deferred on account of the general and extreme impoverishment and indebtedness of the ryots in that district.

9. The several projects in hand will now be described in detail. The following is a statement of the outlay upon each :—

Projects.	Outlay	
	During the year.	To the end of the year.
Extraordinary.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Works	10,56,156	1,65,75,664
Midnapore Canal	3,15,907	64,46,310
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	241	17,98,424
Sone Project	25,91,918	1,52,16,546
Total Extraordinary ...	39,64,222	4,00,36,944
Ordinary.		
Tirhoot Irrigation Scheme	1,82,803	3,92,676
Hooghly ditto	67,604	1,43,058
Damooda Canal	— 425	1,57,634
Total Ordinary ...	2,49,982	6,93,368
Grand Total ...	42,14,204	4,07,30,312

ORISSA PROJECT.

10. The Capital and Interest Accounts of the canals comprised in this project are as follows :—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Particulars.	Mahanuddy Canals.		Brahminee and Byturnee Canals.		Total.	
	Outlay during 1875-76	Outlay to end of 1875-76.	Outlay during 1875-76.	Outlay to end of 1875-76.	Outlay during 1875-76.	Outlay to end of 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works ...	4,37,816	93,75,311	3,42,064	21,81,651	7,79,880	115,56,962
Establishment ...	1,43,757	25,80,013	1,26,367	4,32,274	2,70,124	30,12,287
Tools and Plant ...	89,444	15,42,160	5,207	50,240	94,651	15,92,400
Suspense balance...	—75,534	4,01,259	—2,540	30,803	—78,074	4,32,062
Total ...	5,95,483	138,98,743	4,71,098	26,94,968	10,66,581	165,93,711
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account. ...	8,252	32,446	2,156	9,052	10,408	41,498
Balance ...	5,87,231	138,66,297	4,68,942	26,85,916	10,56,173	165,52,213
Add capitalised Land Revenue.	—4	21,253	—13	2,198	—17	23,451
Total ...	5,87,227	138,87,550	4,68,929	26,88,114	10,56,156	165,75,664

The financial limit of the Orissa Scheme was finally laid down by the Secretary of State during the year under review. The works comprised are those in the above statement, and the total amount of the sanctioned estimates is Rs. 1,92,95,684, exclusive of indirect charges. Of this, it will be observed, Rs. 1,65,52,213 were expended up to the close of the year—

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Mahanuddy Canals.	Brahminee and Byturnee Canals.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest Charges to end of 1874-75 ...	27,65,788	1,66,684	29,32,472
Ditto for 1875-76 ...	6,12,993	1,11,725	7,24,718
Total Interest Charges to end of 1875-76..	33,78,781	2,78,409	36,57,190

11. The following is a statement of the Revenue Account of the Mahanuddy Canals. The Brahminee and Byturnee Series not having yet been brought into operation, a similar account for them has not yet been opened :—

	EXPENDITURE			RECEIPTS	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.
Works—Maintenance	1,36,856	7,09,769	Water-rates ...	20,330	1,16,639
Establishment ...	64,939	3,71,632	Navigation ...	16,377	99,715
Tools and Plant ...	5,823	29,576	Miscellaneous ...	8,783	66,252
Profit and Loss ...	...	640			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE...	2,07,618	11,11,617	TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	45,490	2,82,660
			Deficit ...	1,62,128	8,28,957

12. The total debt for interest and unpaid working expenses on account of the Mahanuddy Canals amounted to Rs. 42,07,733 to the end of 1875-76; of this Rs. 7,75,121 was for the year only.

13. These unsatisfactory results are attributable to two causes,—the small demand for the water, and the low price (Rc. 1 per acre for rice which constitutes the greater portion of the irrigated crops) at which it is sold—

	Acres.
The area which could have been irrigated in 1875-76 was ...	1,31,981
That actually irrigated only	18,409

It is believed that the proportion of irrigated to irrigable area was really larger than these figures indicate, inasmuch as the latter includes a considerable extent of undrained land for which, in its present state, artificial irrigation would be useless. The drainage of the country commanded by the canals has in fact not kept pace with the extension of the distributaries, and the results are now felt in a diminished available irrigable area.

The attention of the local officers has been drawn to the point.

14. The areas irrigated are shown in the following table :—

Particulars.	1872-73.	1873 74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Khurreef	3,799	9,104	19,740	13,991
Rubbee	941	3,291	2,452	4,104
12-month crops	13	176	267	314
TOTAL ...	4,753	12,571	22,459	18,409
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Rainfall	73·00*	40·31	64·00*	70·00*

* These are the mean of observations at Cuttack and Matsagunl.

The income from water-rates has, with the exception of that from rubbee crops, not materially advanced since the period when systematic irrigation was first introdued. The demand for rice, which is the principal crop, still fluctuates with the state of the seasons, or, as regards leases at the lowest rates which must be taken before 1st May and which constitute the bulk of the irrigation, with the prognostications of the weather-wise as to what each coming season is likely to be.

There is a steady increase in the area under rubbee which has risen from 941 acres in 1872-73 to 4,104 acres in 1875-76.

15. The income from tolls on the navigable canals was steadily rising up to the year under report when it suddenly declined, owing apparently to the cessation of the export of rice to Behar.

16. The following table presents at one view the income from each source during the period above mentioned :—

Year.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	19,071	10,044	7,508	36,623
1873-74	17,412	18,577	7,846	43,835
1874-75	20,382	21,412	6,691	48,485
1875-76	20,330	16,377	8,783	45,490
Total ...	77,195	66,410	30,828	1,74,433

17. The working expenses for the same period are shown below :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
1. *Maintenance*, viz.,—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,63,884	74,505	1,17,547	1,36,856
Establishment, including Direction and Accounts	26,552	9,568	20,100	33,501
Tools and Plant	...	683	18,070	5,823
Profit and Loss	30	...	...	...
Total Maintenance ...	1,90,466	84,756	1,55,717	1,76,180
2. *Revenue Management*, viz.,—				
Irrigation Establishment ...	41,382	38,607	35,016	25,785
Navigation ditto ...	6,154	5,828	5,694	5,653
Total Revenue Management ...	47,536	44,435	40,710	31,438
Total Working Expenses ...	2,38,002	1,29,191	1,96,427	2,07,618

18. Although there are no authentic figures on record showing the actual extent of the irrigable area at the commencement of the period comprised in this table, it is probable that it was then not above two-thirds of what it is now. On this view the cost per irrigable acre of working expenses has gradually declined. For the year 1875-76 these expenses were for—

	Rs.
Maintenance	1,76,180
Revenue Management	31,438
Total Working Expenses ...	2,07,618

which is at the rate of Rs. 1·57 per acre irrigable.

19. The circumstances in Orissa, where so small a portion of the available water-supply is used, are so different from those in other provinces that it would seem that no comparison can be made of the cost of working expenses; but taking the charge for maintenance alone, the result appears very unfavorable for Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces and Punjab the working expenses of the canals generally appear to be about Rs. 1·2 per acre irrigated, of which rather more than half is for maintenance. In Orissa during the year under review maintenance cost Rs. 1·57 per acre *irrigable*, or more than double that per acre *irrigated* in the North-West. This may possibly be satisfactorily accounted for, but the point requires explanation. When the receipts are so small, economy in working expenses becomes doubly necessary. It is to be noted, however, that in Orissa there are included under the head Maintenance, the repairs of extensive flood embankments and weirs commanding a vastly larger area of country than that supplied by existing canals. These are items which probably do not enter into the same accounts in the canal systems of the more northern provinces.

20. Compared with original cost of works, the expense of maintenance does not appear high, as the following statement shows :—

	1874-75.			1875-76.		
	Capital Outlay to end of 1874-75.	Outlay on repairs in 1874-75.	Percentage.	Capital Outlay to end of 1875-76.	Outlay on repairs in 1875-76	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Head Works ...	28,93,996	41,254	1·4	29,10,198	46,912	1·6
Toldunda Canal ...	9,48,984	19,013	2·0	9,70,491	23,625	2·4
Matchgong „ ...	4,99,580	11,444	2·3	5,38,444	11,709	2·2
High Level „ Section I ...	20,19,380	20,830	1·0	20,43,627	21,144	1·0
Kendrapara „ ...	20,38,873	25,006	1·2	22,28,577	33,466	1·5
TOTAL ...	84,00,813	1,17,547	1·4	86,91,337	1,36,856	1·6

Establishments are not included in this table, but that probably does not affect the percentage shown.

21. The following table shows the mileage cost of repairs of distributaries for the past three years, which appears moderate :—

DISTRIBUTARY REPAIRS.

	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Length open	Repairs per mile.	Length open.	Repairs per mile.	Length open.	Repairs per mile.
	Miles.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.
Kendrapara Canal	·252	35·8	308	25·5	308	29
High Level „	90	47·6	99	58	99	50
Toldunda „	64·5	47·2	65	52	65	54·5
Machgong „	74	0·74	77	54	77	70
TOTAL ...	480·5	16,333	549	21,166	549	22,806

22. The duty realized from the canal water, 1875-76, is not clearly stated by the Superintending Engineer. This is, however, a matter of no importance when the proportion of the whole supply utilized is so small.

NAVIGATION.

23. The length of canal open for navigation during the year remained, as before, 110 miles, *viz.*,—

	Miles.
High Level	37
Kendrapara	40
Toldunda	27
Machgong	6

The two last canals are as yet but portions of what they are eventually intended to be, and can have only a very insignificant traffic, The same remark will apply to the High Level until its 2nd and 3rd Sections are opened. These three lines at present act mainly as feeders to the Kendrapara Canal, which is the only line of importance, and is the channel for nearly all the export and import trade by sea of the Cuttack District.

24 The toll collections in 1875-76 were—

	Rs.
High Level	3,143
Kendrapara	12,452
Toldunda	782
Machgong	0
Total ...	16,377
In 1874-75	21,412
1873-74	18,577
1872-73	10,044

25. The decrease was on the Kendrapara line only, and was due to a falling off in Government rather in private traffic.

26. Of the total receipts, Rs. 2,782 or 16 per cent. were on account of materials carried for Government works in progress. It need hardly be said that this item of revenue is fictitious, the amount being debited to the works.

27. The cost of collecting establishments was Rs. 5,651, or 35 per cent. on the collections, a portion which must be pronounced excessive, the percentage on the Midnapore Canal being 4, and on the Tidal canal 3·8. Even if the amount includes the whole navigation establishment, (which is not stated) the cost is nearly three times that in Midnapore, where the cost is only 13 per cent. of collection.

28. Notwithstanding the decrease in collection the tonnage moving on the canals was larger than in the previous year, there being a large increase on the shorter lines, which more than counterbalanced the falling-off on the larger one.

29. Compared with the previous year the tonnage was as 60,574 tons to 57,312, and the value of cargoes Rs. 38,92,178 against 32,81,053. It should be explained that the tonnage here spoken of is that obtained by measurement according to the rules in force for that purpose, and is really about 30 per cent. more than the weight of cargoes carried.

30. Further details of the traffic are given in the following table :—

Canal	Number of boats passing through the canals, including empty boats.				Estimated value of traffic.				Tonnage exclusive of that of empty boats.			
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
High Level Canal ...	772	1,067	2,414	2,396	51,415	1,03,040	2,49,870	3,72,508	3,190	6,375	8,603	12,252
Kendrapara Canal ...	3,947	6,166	4,821	4,178	47,10,968	42,55,389	30,10,897	33,50,397	26,313	50,377	41,758	34,488
Toldunda Canal ...	382	884	507	1,053	21,270	30,844	20,286	1,69,273	2,452	9,108	6,951	13,834
Total ...	5,101	8,117	7,742	7,627	47,83,653	43,89,273	32,81,053	38,92,178	31,955	65,860	57,312	60,574

31. The only point worthy of record in connection with the canal administration during the year, is the final separation of the work of distributing the water-supply, from that of revenue management. The former has been

transferred, as in Midnapore, wholly to the Engineer Department, the latter is in the hands of the Revenue Officers. The system has worked well.

32. With regard to Engineering operations, there is nothing worthy of note. The works of the 2nd and 3rd Sections of the High Level Canal, together with the weirs on the Brahminee and Byturnee, were the only ones of much importance under execution. The extension of the Kendrapara Canal to False Point, was proceeded with, as well as the branch line called the Gobri Canal, but the progress in both was disappointingly slow, owing in part to frequent outbreaks of cholera among the work-people.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

33. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts of this canal are as follows :—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Outlay during 1875-76.	Outlay to end of 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	2,02,065	44,96,700
Establishment	69,697	15,20,433
Tools and Plant	14,602	3,03,483
Suspense Balance	35,511	1,38,480
TOTAL ...	3,21,875	64,59,096
Deduct receipts on Capital Account	5,968	12,786
BALANCE ...	3,15,907	64,46,310

Of the outlay of 2,02,065 in 1875-76, Rs. 63,470, were for land, and Rs. 1,33,642 for distributaries :—

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest to end of 1874-75	12,44,059
Ditto for 1875-76	2,82,532
Total to end of 1875-76 ...	15,26,591

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	In 1875-76.	To end of 1875-76.		In 1875-76.	To end of 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works. Extensions and Improvements ...	2,206	5,559	Water-rates ...	52,791	2,30,266
Works. Maintenance ...	1,11,019	4,12,022	Navigation ...	51,810	1,90,349
Establishment ...	50,010	2,14,914	Miscellaneous ...	6,508	29,590
Tools and Plant ...	4,164	5,178			
Total Expenditure ...	1,67,399	6,37,673	TOTAL ...	1,11,109	4,50,205
			DEFICIT ...	56,290	1,87,468

34. The following is a comparative statement of the gross revenue for the past four years :—

Year.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	23,556	35,448	7,304	66,308
1873-74	35,823	34,104	2,711	72,638
1874-75	67,015	44,886	4,316	1,16,217
1875-76	52,791	51,810	6,508	1,11,109
TOTAL ...	1,79,185	1,66,248	2,839	3,66,272

35. In the receipts under Navigation and Miscellaneous, it will be observed that there is a steady increase, but in those from water-rates, there is a falling off in 1875-76 as compared with the previous year. This was due to a decrease in the area leased owing to the discouragement caused by the losses inflicted by the cyclone of 1874, on one of the finest irrigated crops the ryots had yet raised.

36. It can hardly be said that irrigation independently of the seasons has advanced more in Midnapore, than in Orissa, though the Bengalee ryot is decidedly superior in intelligence to the Ooria. The great drought of 1873, caused an immense demand for water. Every drop that could be drawn from the river was utilized, and the profits of the irrigators in that year of high prices were so great, that the Collector states that it was then a common saying among them that "the profits from a beegah of irrigated land, would buy a beegah of lakhiraj." The consequence was that, in the following year the leased area went up to about 72,000 acres. The crop was a remarkably fine one, but just when the ear was forming, a cyclone swept over the district and so devastated the fields that what remained of the irrigated rice yielded little more of outturn than the unirrigated; the irrigated crop in fact suffered more than the other from the greater height and weight of the plants. This disheartened the ryots again, and the irrigated area fell in 1875-76 to 55,995 acres. Discouragement still followed the irrigators; the rainfall was 55·55 inches, not a large amount for that district, but the fall was so equable and well-timed that the unirrigated rice crop was a bumper, and though careful experiments have shown that in spite of this there was nevertheless an undoubted superiority in the irrigated over the unirrigated rice; yet this was not generally apparent to the eye, and those who had taken water and had to pay for it wished that like their neighbours, who had not done so, they had trusted to the chances of a good season instead. Hence at the close of the year under review the cause of irrigation was perhaps lower in popular estimation than ever before. Nor indeed is this to be wondered at if the circumstances of the case are considered. With a people so steeped in poverty as the Midnapore ryots appear to be, and so hopelessly indebted, the mere average profit, taking one year with another, from irrigation does not appear to hold out much of an inducement to irrigate even with water-rates so low as Rs. 1-8 per acre. This will be more fully apparent from the following extract from the Collector's report, to which I would ask special attention:—

"This decline has been discussed very fully in paragraphs 27 to 30 of the Deputy Revenue Superintendent's report, and I can only add that the explanation given is absolutely correct. Never in any preceding year were such efforts made to realize a large amount; the collecting staff was strengthened, and daily reports made to me by the treasury showing the amounts paid in. The tehsildars were spurred on by every possible inducement to exert themselves and yet their outturn was poor. The same result has been often before observed in years following famines or other disasters; the debts of the previous year have accumulated with interest. The crops being very luxuriant prices fell, while the creditors came to the conclusion that now, if ever, they must recover their debts.

"In the present instance the ryots were almost to a man in debt to the mahajans; they were in arrears to their zemindars, and in arrears to the Deputy Revenue Superintendent. Hence all these pressed the ryot simultaneously. The Deputy Revenue Superintendent says that the zemindars were not more successful than the Government, and certain it is that they very much resented the water-rate collections; and I hear that certain of their number, even those who try to stand well with Government, have issued peremptory but secret instructions, that they will bring their whole power to bear on any of their tenantry who lease in future.

"On the other hand, the mahajans have been very successful in collecting their dues. The ryots know that it is a matter of life and death not to deprive themselves of future loans, and when they saw that they could not keep the crop themselves they preferred their mahajans to the other creditors.

"It seems to me worthy of special attention that it is this state of indebtedness of the ryots which makes it impossible for them to appreciate the benefit of the canal water, except in years in which almost the entire crop is due to it. In the present year our statistics show that the water was worth to the ryots more or less 5 maunds of rice per acre and 12 maunds of straw, which even in this year of low prices would bring them in Rs. 3 to 3-8 an acre against Re. 1-8 payable as water-rate. On the other hand, it is quite certain that the ryots almost to a man think themselves losers by their leases last year. The explanation of this is not far to find. The mahajans take from the ryots interest at from 33 to 75 per cent., but they are

quite satisfied with actually netting 15 to 20. The balance represents remissions of interest and bad debts. The effect of the better crops is to diminish their amount of bad debts, and and enable them to collect a larger proportion of their outstandings; but they do not leave much more with the ryot than heretofore. Thus a mahajan to whom the ryot owed in 1875 Rs. 40 has recovered Rs. 30 instead of (say) Rs. 24, because the ryot's land produced 21 instead of 16 maunds per acre; but he has left the ryot enough only to pay his rent and carry on 3 or 4 months until the next crop is sown.

"To a ryot in this position, the Government demand of Rs. 1-8 per acre acre comes in the aspect of pure loss. That he has reduced his mahajan's debt to Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 16 is, to an improvident man, a matter of very little consequence; all he looks to is that he has recovered his credit with the mahajan and can rely on getting another advance in the approaching rains. On the other hand, the Government demand is obtrusive and urgent, and is a very definite and practical evil. No wonder therefore, if they seem to themselves to be no better off at the end of the year than their non-irrigating neighbours, while they have the Government due to meet in addition to the rent, which is common to both.

"This difficulty is so serious, that I suggested in the course of the year an experiment to see whether, if Government advanced the funds to pay off the debts of a selected number of the most regular lessees, they would repay the loan regularly with interest at 6¼ per cent; in which case, if the experiment proved successful, it might be gradually developed.

"I have no doubt that if Rs. 10,000 had been allowed to experiment upon, it would have given a great impetus to irrigation, and ultimately have freed many of the irrigators altogether from their present state of indebtedness, but it was thought by Government that the practical objections were so great that the proposal was negatived.

"Still it remains that as long as the bulk of the cultivators remain deeply indebted, only a succession of bad seasons can make irrigation really popular."

37. The extreme difficulty of collecting the Government dues still further illustrates the impoverished condition of the people. The following is a statement of the collections and arrears in each of the past five years. The collections are those for water-rates and miscellaneous only. Those from navigation are omitted, as these dues are of an altogether different description and from their very nature are realized without difficulty:—

	Collections of water-rates and miscellaneous receipts.	Arrears.
	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	27,616	20,705
1872-73	30,270	15,498
1873-74	38,534	55,911
1874-75	71,331	90,023
1875-76	59,299	96,526

38. These constant accumulations of arrears have not been lost sight of in this office. They have been noticed, though not so prominently, perhaps as now, in former annual reports, and the attention of the Collector has been repeatedly drawn to them. In reply, Mr. Harrison has always sent full explanations, which amounted simply to this, that it was impossible to screw the money out of the ryots any faster, and I believe this to be strictly true. The condition of the wretched people in a year like 1875-76, a year of bumper crops it must be remembered, may be gathered from the extract above given and from the following, taken from the report of the Deputy Superintendent, Baboo Jadunath Mookerjee. I hope that the length of the extracts will not prevent their being read. The subject is a painful one, and is deserving of the most careful study:—

"The collections this year were made by the Government officers of the Canal Revenue Department, and no outsider, whether a landholder or ryot, applied for the appointment of Collector under paragraph 9 of the rules. Since the year 1872 a large number of applications were made almost every year by the leading ryots for the appointment in question, but not one was made during the year under review. I attribute the absence of application to the knowledge of the applicants that the ryots as a body were deeply plunged in debt, and that their creditors, the money and paddy lenders, as also their zemindars, would leave no stone unturned for the realization of their dues. They also knew that the irrigated paddy crop was the only resource at command of the Government lessees for the repayment of their debts, and that the same would be attached and sold by their creditors, whether with or without the help of the legal proceedings. It was also anticipated from the latter end of the last irrigating season that the paddy would be sold this year at a very low price, and that this circumstance alone would greatly reduce the fund at the disposal of the lessees for the liquidation of their debts and all these considerations had conspired to deter the leading men of the villages from making their applications for the appointment in question.

"The collections of the current year's demand could not be regularly commenced till after the 20th January 1876. The collecting establishment were set to work from the third week of December 1875, but it could make no progress till after the lapse of a month. The 12th of the next month was one of the heaviest sunset days for the payment of the Government revenue, and it was from the beginning of December that the myrmidons of the zemindars were posted in the villages and these men to the best of their power were trying to screw out of the ryots every farthing that they could pay. Our irrigators, therefore, as a body everywhere resisted our attempts for realizing the water-rates before the sunset day aforesaid, and they sent our men back with the assurance that the Government dues would be paid up as soon as they could meet the zemindars' demand for the payment of their land-tax.

About one-third of the demand for the year is payable in this district on 12th January.

H. L. H.

"The collections of the water-rates, current demand and arrears, were undertaken with all earnestness from the middle of January 1876, but as before, our debtors were found quite unprepared for the payment of their debts. Paddy was now being sold at a very low price, so much so that it was far below the different prices obtaining in the district for the preceding ten or twelve years. It furnished our lessees with excuses for delaying the sale of their paddy, and they pretended to wait for the most favorable opportunity for selling it to advantage. But in the middle of February the majority of the cultivators were run out of it. And the officers of the Department had no other alternative but to proceed against them under the Certificate Act VII of 1868; and up to the 31st of March 1876 applications were made to the Collector of the district for filing certificates against 2,562 defaulters of the year under report; and even with the assistance of the law, not more than Rs. 25,556 of the current demand could be realized within the year. The drought of the year 1873 and the cyclone of the following year, 1874, had reduced the ryots of Midnapore to a very pitiable circumstance, and during these two years heavy loans of paddy and money were made by them without being able to repay any good portion of the same. Their creditors also knowing the bad crop harvested by them during the two years aforesaid had remained quiet until the crop of the past year was reaped by their debtors, and it is almost certain that more than half the out-turn of it has been made over to them by the latter; and it is these men only who have nearly recovered the debts due to them. Although the crop was a rich one no doubt, the zemindars, with few exceptions, have not been able to collect more than half of what was due to them, and the Government in the Irrigation Department not even $\frac{5}{6}$ths of the total amount which they had to collect during the year under review. The total demand under all heads, arrears and current revenue being Rs. 1,94,786 and the collections Rs. 59,269. This indeed is not satisfactory, but the slow progress is due solely to the impoverished condition of our customers, and it is to be added here that throughout the whole year the best time for the cultivators to pay their debts is the few months which follow the harvesting of the paddy crop, but it is to be remembered that during these three months they have to meet the heaviest demand of the zemindars for the payment of their land rent, whose heaviest kists, two out of the four fixed for paying in the Government revenue, fall within the said period, *viz.*, one on the 12th January and the other on the 28th March. As in January, so in March, there occurs a sad interruption to the collection of the Government irrigation revenue, for from the 15th of that month the zemindars' agents do not hesitate to commit all sorts of excesses for the recovery of the land-rent."

In all $\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{8}$ths of the land revenue is payable on 12th January and 28th March.

H. L. H.

39. Ground between the zemindars, the mahajans, and the Government, stripped of all the fruits of their toil, but just what suffices to keep body and soul together, who can wonder that the poor people should be tempted to gamble for their crop, and if the profits of irrigation in ordinary years are not more than the margin of interest due to the mahajan will alone swallow up, that they should make irrigation a mere matter of venture, refusing it if the forecast of the season by some local astrologer is favorable, and only resorting to it in the prospect of general failure of rain, high prices, and excessive profits.

40. It is probable that the present state of indebtedness and poverty of the people is exceptional in degree, and is traceable to the losses caused by the epidemic fever, the drought of 1873 and the cyclone of 1874. But I have a distinct impression that however intensified by these special visitations, the poverty of the cultivating classess of that part of the Midnapore District has always been extreme, and that this is mainly due to the peculiar conditions of land settlement and tenures. I believe this to be especially true of the Pergunnahs of Dhenkiah Bazar and Shahpoor lying north of the canal, where rents in kind, varied in some instances by payment in cash, at a commutation rate fixed annually and arbitrarily by the zemindars, prevail. Certain it is that the miserable poverty of the people has been a constant theme of remark and plea for forbearance in the enforcement of the Government demands ever since irrigation was introduced. The Deputy Superintendent has repeatedly referred

to it in his reports, and has expressed himself much more strongly to me in conversation on the subject.

41. The question as to what can be done to better the condition of the people is, no doubt, one of extreme difficulty, yet it is surely urgent and pressing. No stronger illustration could be desired of the desperate straits in which the ryot is now placed than the fact vouched for by the Collector of the district, that even when the yield of his crop is increased 25 per cent. by irrigation, almost the whole of the profit is swept into the pocket of the mahajan, and the ryot left little better off than before. No relief is apparently to be gained by deferring the Government collections to a later period when prices are usually higher. If this is attempted the only result is that some other creditor carries off the crop. There is nothing for it but just for the Government to go in for what it can get in the general scramble, and the returns above given seems to show that it has little more success than the other creditors. Such a state of things seems to me to amount to nothing less than a grave scandal upon our administration, and it is undoubtedly, as the Collector has pointed out, the chief hindrance to the spread of irrigation.

42. The following is a statement of the working expenses of the Midnapore Canal for the past four years:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. *Maintenance*, viz.,—				
Works	62,844	88,486	92,185	1,13,225
Establishment, including Direction and Accounts	9,705	15,474	19,425	26,398
Tools and Plant	...	...	714	4,164
TOTAL MAINTENANCE ...	72,549	1,03,960	1,12,324	1,43,787
2. *Revenue Management*, viz.,—				
Irrigation Establishment ...	9,316	10,701	11,006	16,493
Navigation ditto ...	5,133	5,896	7,097	7,119
TOTAL REVENUE MANAGEMENT ...	14,449	16,597	18,103	23,612
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES ...	86,998	1,20,557	1,30,427	1,67,399

The cost of maintenance as here shewn for the last two years includes special repairs rendered necessary by the cyclone of 1874. If these be deducted, the working expenses would be as follows:—

	Rs.
1872-73	86,998
1873-74	1,20,553
1874-75	83,123
1875-76	1,28,447

43. The irrigable and irrigated areas in the same years were—

	Irrigable Acres.	Irrigated Acres.
1874-75	89,150	72,318
1875-76	107,800	55,995

In the former year therefore the ordinary working expenses came to Rs. 1·15 per acre irrigated, which is as low as on any of the North-Western Provinces or Punjab Canals. In the year under report it rose again, owing to the decrease in irrigation, to more than Rs. 2 per acre. Pehaps these are as favorable results as we can expect under present circumstances.

44. The mileage cost of maintenance of the main canal was in—

	Rs.
1872-73	1,356
1873-74	1,592
1874-75	1,606*
1875-76	1,857*

* Inclusive of special cyclone repairs.

These amounts seem high. They are not nearly covered by the tolls, which amounted to the following sums per mile of canal—

	Rs.
1872-73	874
1873-74	710
1874-75	935
1875-76	1,079

It is well to record these figures, though I am not at all prepared to say that the expenditure is more than is necessary to keep the canal in proper order.

45. Maintenance of distributaries was as follows :—

	Length open.	Cost.	Cost per mile.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	102¾	11,310	110
1873-74 ...	146	10,114	69
1874-75	178	13,714	77
1875-76	182	21,879	120

The mileage rate appears very high. It is more than double that in Orissa and far higher than in the North-West where the rates in 1874-75 were—

	Rs.
Ganges Canal	42·5
East Jumna	53·8
Bijnour Canals	38·0
Rohilcund	54·2
Bari Doab Canal	63·0

The point calls for explanation, which the Superintending Engineer will be asked to furnish.

46. Under the head of Revenue Management there was a considerable increase in the cost of establishments, with a falling-off in receipts, so that the percentage on collections rose from 16·4 the previous year to 31·0 during that under report. It was found necessary to employ additional establishment to help in bringing up arrears both in the Deputy Superintendent's Office and in the collections, and an Assistant Superintendent was employed. There can be little doubt that the revenue establishment had previously been too low and could not keep pace with the work and this may have had something to do with the heavy arrears of collections already remarked upon. The following table shews the cost of the revenue establishments,—both Irrigation and Navigation,—for the past four years :—

Year.	Irrigation.			Navigation.		
	Cost of Establishments.	Collections.	Percentage on Collections.	Cost of Establishments.	Collections.	Percentage on Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	9,316	23,556	39·5	5,133	20,994	24·4
1873-74 ...	10,701	35,823	29·8	5,896	34,104	17·3
1874-75 ...	11,006	67,015	16·4	7,097	44,886	15·8
1875-76 ...	16,493	52,791	31·0	7,119	51,810	13·75

Note.—The amounts shown under "Collections" are exclusive of Miscellaneous Revenues.

The establishment here shown under the head of Navigation includes that for working the locks. That employed in collecting the tolls is but a small part of it, and cost only Rs. 2,103 in 1875-76 or about 4 per cent. of the collections.

47. The duty realized from the water supplied for irrigation is a question which is receiving more and more attention. It cannot apparently yet be stated with much confidence what the duty is for the Midnapore Canal, as the Superintending Engineer states that there are discrepancies as yet unexplained between the results obtained from the various methods of calculating the discharges of the distributaries. Taking, however, the mean of these, he shows that the duty in 1875-76 was in the case of—

1. The Midnapore Weir, 92 acres per cubic foot of supply.
2. The Panchkoora „ 96 „ „ „ of „

These results are for the khureef rice crop.

48. Some experiments of considerable importance were made during the year 1875-76 to ascertain the actual outturn of paddy, both irrigated and unirrigated, within the tract under the influence of the canals. The question has never been raised as to the value of the canal water in years of deficient rainfall, but it was a matter of considerable interest to ascertain whether any and what increase is due to it when the rains are plentiful. Now 1875 was an admirable year in this respect, the rainfall having been copious, exceedingly well-timed, and the unirrigated crop allowed on all hands to be a bumper. The Executive Engineer, Mr. Apjohn, whose able management of his division well deserves a passing note, made arrangements by which the services of nearly all his subordinates were utilized for the purpose of cutting and measuring the yield of selected portions of fields, the plan being to take a plot measuring 60 feet by 12 feet, and to cut, thrash, and weigh the paddy and straw on the spot, in the presence of the ryots. The Revenue Department made similar arrangements, and hence we have two sets of experiments by independent departments as a check upon each other.

49. The experiments numbered in all 784, and extended over the 10 pergunnahs watered from the two weirs. Nine of those pergunnahs lie under the Midnapore weir, and one under that at Panchkoora. Of the former, experiments were made by both departments in five pergunnahs only, but these numbered 603.

50. The results thus obtained were as follows:—

MIDNAPORE WEIR.

Outturn per acre of Paddy and Straw.

Average of 431 experiments by the Engineer Department—

	Irrigated. Maunds.	Unirrigated. Maunds.	Difference. Maunds.
Paddy	23·76	17·79	5·58
Straw	58·86	38·82	20·04

Average of 172 experiments by the Revenue Department—

	Irrigated. Maunds.	Unirrigated. Maunds.	Difference. Maunds.
Paddy	21·61	16·03	5·58
Srtaw	46·42	31·94	14·48

The exact accordance in the results as regards the difference of yield obtained by both departments is important. It would appear that as a rule the Revenue Department selected a lower average standard of crop than the Engineers, but the result, as between irrigation and non-irrigation is the same.

51. The area under the Panchkoorah Weir is much more limited; but the soil richer than in the other tract. The results obtained there were as follows:—

Average of 78 experiments by the Engineer Department—

	Irrigated. Maunds.	Unirrigated. Maunds.	Difference. Maunds.
Paddy	28·86	22·56	6·30
Straw	53·01	37·26	15·75

Average of 50 experiments by Revenue Department—

	Irrigated. Maunds.	Unirrigated. Maunds.	Difference. Maunds.
Paddy	28·60	25·30	3·30
Straw	61·73	52·27	9·46

The results in this case are discrepant. The outturn of irrigated rice found by both departments is the same, but the difference between this and the unirrigated is shown by the Revenue Department as only half as great as by the Engineer. This has not been explained.

52. The general result may be said to have been that irrigation increased the yield by 5½ maunds of paddy, and half a ton of straw per acre. The Collector thinks that the paddy is not worth more to the ryot than 10 annas per maund. It is difficult to assign a value to the straw. At present is is not exported from the Midnapore reach of the canal, though it is from the more easterly reaches in large quantities to Calcutta. Rs. 4, however, seems a fair estimate of the value of increased yield. The water-rate was Rs. 1-8.

53. Similar experiments were made to the number of 220 in the unirrigated rice district of Hidgellee, a flat plain, usually reported to be very rich, close to the Bay, and having a heavier rain-fall than Midnapore. The acreage yield there obtained was 22·97 maunds of paddy per acre. This is not much more than half the popular estimate of the outturn of that district, and shows how fallacious all estimates based on such data must be. The *average* outturn given by Lieutenant Ottley in 1874, taken from the best available sources of information, was 36 maunds, whereas here, in a *bumper* crop, it is found to have been 23 only.

54. The experiments will be repeated and extended to Orissa. A few only are reported from the latter province for the year under report.

NAVIGATION.

55. There is a steady increase in the traffic and tolls. The latter amounted for the year to Rs. 51,810 against Rs. 44,886 for 1874-75, and this notwithstanding the very unsatisfactory condition of one of the tidal reaches.

56. The following table compares the state of the traffic for the past four years :—

		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Number of miles open at the end of the year	No.	24	48	48	48
Toll collections	Rs.	20,994	34,104	44,886	51,810
Rate of tolls per mile ...	"	874	710	935	1,079
Number of boats, including empties ...		26,407	29,997	29,967	36,433
Measurement tonnage of boats, exclusive of empties	Tons	103,314	120,098	168,090	189,414
Estimated value of traffic ...	Rs.	76,25,108	91,65,525	1,18,23,308	1,22,07,919

The actual tonnage of goods carried was probably about 60 per cent. of the measurement tonnage here given.

57. The following is a simple classification of the traffic :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	39,574	50,541	61,407	69,425
Stimulants	2,971	4,382	4,327	8,228
Clothing	7,601	7,073	7,355	6,558
Staples of manufacture	11,269	14,610	14,760	20,172
Building materials	4,895	5,028	7,240	11,140
Fuel	18,173	15,009	5,606	4,707
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements ...	2,533	1,951	1,769	2,135
Miscellaneous	16,630	16,366	65,629	67,021

58. As previous reports have furnished no general description of the canal traffic and its effect upon the Midnapore and surrounding districts, the subjoined extracts from a recent article in the *Statistical Reporter* will be of interest.

"The actual amount of paddy conveyed by the High Level Canal during the year was 1,80,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 2,20,000, nearly the whole of which stopped at the Damuda and was consigned for Amtah and other places on that river. As a set-off against this, nearly 50,000 maunds of paddy travelled westwards, no doubt from the Hooghly for the Damuda or Roopnarayan.

"Besides the paddy, 60,000 maunds of husked rice were conveyed eastward by the canal during the year.

"The jungle mehals, and especially the banks of the Sooburnrekha, abound in land producing linseed, mustard, castor, and other oil-seeds; and although the demand in the district is by no means small, the supply from the west is sufficient for Calcutta to claim a large and constantly increasing share. During the year under review close upon 1,50,000 maunds oil-seeds of all descriptions, valued at Rs. 4¼ lakhs, were dispatched eastward, On the other hand there was a return traffic of 40,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 1,30,000.

"The extent to which the canal assists the forest trade of the jungle mehals and Mohurbhunge may be judged from the following figures. It conveyed eastward during the year:—

		Rs.
35,000	maunds of charcoal, valued at	22,000
3,600	ditto of firewood, ditto at	2,600
2,800	rafts of timber, valued at	35,000
8,000	beams, valued at	10,000
200	planks, ditto at	200
480	maunds of gum and resin, valued at	1,800
2,500	ditto of sâl leaves, valued at	2,200 (these are stitched together and used by the lower classes in Calcutta as plates.)
		Rs.
100	maunds stick-lac	200
24,000	sâl piles, valued at	22,000
21,000	maunds of dried fruits, valued at	55,000
915	bamboos, valued at	50

"The cargoes of a similar character going westward into the heart of the district are—

	Rs.
Coal, 22,000 maunds, valued at	8,000
Canes, 305 maunds, valued at	235
Fuel (chiefly on the two east end reaches), 3,000 maunds, at ...	1,400
Planks, 100, valued at	300
Beams, 717, valued at	5,400
Bamboos, 1,600, valued at	200

"The cargoes in metals (tamba, pital and kansa) are almost as large going east as going west. This is entirely due to the trade of Kharar, a large place close to Ghatal, which receives its metal in the unwrought state from Calcutta, and returns it manufactured into cups and vessels. The maundage going eastward (from Kharar to Calcutta) was 13,500, valued at Rs. 4,00,000, while wesward the bulk was 15,800 maunds, valued at Rs. 2,70,000. The difference in value, is no doubt due to the metal on its return to Calcutta being in the manufactured state. Stones, cups and plates are made from a soap-stone in the Western Hills, and are exported from Singbhoom. No less than 5,000 maunds of these, valued at Rs. 20,000, found their way to Calcutta during the year by canal. Owing to the excellent pasture-grounds found in the undulating country in the west of the district cattle are abondant, and the produce of horns and hides far exceeds the local demand. The surplus is exported to Calcutta, the canal being a very favourite route. During the year, over 25,000 maunds passed eastwards, valued at Rs. 2,30,000. This is, of course, a one-sided trade, and no appreciable amount is imported in return. Pottery is also a one-sided trade—nearly 11,000 maunds having been conveyed eastwards by the canal.

"The most valuable cargoes conveyed by the canal are silk and indigo, all going eastwards. During the greater part of the year, these cargoes are shown together, and it is not practicable to indicate separately the amounts of each which were exported. Taking the two products together, the total amount conveyed during the year was 5,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 8,70,000. Valuable cargoes like these go far to redress the balance of trade on the High Level Canal, and to make the cargoes going east approximate to the value of those imported into the district.

"Sugar is a two-sided trade, the balanee being in favour of Calcutta, which sent down 30,000 maunds, and only took 9,000 maunds. The last two reaches of the canal send a good deal of straw to Calcutta, the returns showing that 63,000 maunds were conveyed by canal during the year. Sand stands at 22,000 maunds.

"IMPORTS.—Turning now to the special imports, by far the most conspicuous is salt, which stands at 3,60,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 15,15,000. If it is remembered that this amount of salt is the natural supply for close opon 3,000,000 persons, some idea may be formed of the extent to which the canal has attracted the salt trade. The entire population of this district is only 2½ millions, and at least 1,000,000 of these do not draw their supply of salt by the High Level Canal. It is evident, therefore, that Midnapore has become the focus of the salt trade of Mohurbhunge, Singbhoom, and parts of Manbhoom and Bankoora,

and that the High Level Canal is the trade route by which it receives its supply in the first instance.

"Tobacco shows an import of 42 maunds, valued at Rs. 2,50,000. If the assumption is correct that people of this part of the country consume one maund of tobacco to six maunds of salt, and if allowance be made for the local production, which may perhaps amount to 20 per cent. of the demand, it will appear that the canal supplies tobacco over almost as wide an area as salt.

"The amount of thread, cotton and twist conveyed into the district by the High Level Canal during the year was 76,000 maunds, valued, at a rate of Rs. 78 per maund, at nearly Rs. 19,00,000. The amount of European cloth received amounted to 17,000 maunds, valued at 13¼ lakhs. On the other hand 4,000 maunds of cloth of native manufacture were despatched to Calcutta for sale, valued at a rate of Rs. 150 per maund, at six lakhs of rupees. There is no doubt about the fact that native cloth generally is a higher priced meterial than the imported European cloth; and it will be observed that the contrast in the valuation according to the canal returns is very marked. The district of Midnapore exports more native cloth to Calcutta than any other district.

"Fruit, vegetables and garden produce, show 29,000 maunds carried towards Calcutta, against 23,000 maunds from Calcutta; while gram, pulses, wheat, and other grains, show 1,30,300 maunds imported against a very insignificant amount exported. Even cocoanuts show an import of nearly 8,000 maunds. The passenger traffic is very large compared with that of the Low Level Canal. The returns show close upon 70,000 persons carried as passengers west, against about 60,000 carried east. The Juggernauth pilgrims contribute in no small degree to make up this total.

"The total traffic by the canal amounts to 7,50,000 maunds proceeding eastwards or towards Calcutta, valued at 52¼ lakhs; while the traffic westwards imported into the district amounted to 9,00,000 maunds, valued at nearly 70 lakhs. The totals slightly exceeded Rs. 50,000.

"The foregoing account indicates clearly how much Midnapore is indebted to the canals for the impulse given to the trade of the district. Only twenty-five years have elapsed since Mr. H. V. Bayley, who was for a long time Collector of Midnapore, expressed his regret that there was not even a good road to Calcutta by which the surplus produce of the district could find its way to a market. Now water carriage is brought to within a few miles of every field over two-thirds of the district, while, as regards the remaining one-third, the west and north-west of the district, the canal is destined to work still greater changes. Already all the country west of the canal obtains its salt by the canal; and as trade generates return trade, so it only needs that the roads to Keonjhur and Chyebassa be placed in first-rate order to quadruple the supplies of oil-seeds, hides, and jungle produce of all kinds which will be brought to the canal head."

HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL.

59. In 1875-76, Rs. 241, only was added to the Capital account of this canal which stood at Rs. 17,98,424 at the close of the year.

60. The interest for the year amounted to Rs. 80,917, bringing up the total amount on this account to Rs. 4,45,169.

61. The following is the Revenue account of the canal:—

	Expenditure			Receipts	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works; Maintenance..	26,756	1,23,707	Water-rates ...	...	2,611
Establishment ...	10,640	42,604	Navigation ...	22,540	1,48,509
Tools and Plant ...	1,642	3,510	Miscellaneous ...	395	2,816
Total ...	39,038*	1,69,821	Total ...	22,935	1,53,936
			Deficit ...	16,103	15,885

* 22 per cent. on Capital.

62. The receipts during 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 22,935 against Rs. 52,891 of the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 29,856 was mainly due to two causes, the cessation of the abnormal export of rice to Behar of previous years, and the great destruction of the rice crop wrought by the cyclone of October 1874. The traffic of the canal is mainly rice and paddy, and the district had little of either to spare in the year under report.

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63. The following is a comparative statement of the traffic for the past four years :

		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Miles of canal open ...	No.	26	29	29	29
Toll collections	Rs.	14,454	27,978	52,209	22,540
Rate of toll per mile of canal	Rs	556	965	1,800	777
Number of boats	No.	7,721	13,918	15,443	10,958
Measurement tonnage of boats exclusive of empties	Tons.	19,153	63,077	1,32,282	67,997
Estimated value of traffic ...	Rs.	10,35,238	14,33,724	28,96,109	13,38,440

The net tonnage of cargoes may be taken at about 60 per cent. of the measurement.

64. The principal articles carried were—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	15,430	53,669	87,525	37,852
Stimulants	1,257	1,852	3,005	896
Clothing	23	194	306	40
Staples of manufacture	67	786	971	1,341
Building materials	851	1,249	3,183	3,758
Fuel	509	575	1,144	1,678
Cooking utensils and domestic implements ...	32	318	336	434
Miscellaneous	927	14,042	35,100	22,004

65. An effectual remedy has, it is hoped, been found for the excessive deposits of silt which have hitherto been so fruitful a source of expense, in the exclusion of the muddy waters of the Huldee from the canal by means of porte valets fixed to the lock-gates of the Huldee termini this year.

SONE CANALS.

66. The Capital, Interest and Revenue Accounts of these important works are shown below :—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Expenditure	
	In 1875-76.	To close of 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Head Works	1,33,348	21,77,397
Main Canals and Branches	10,32,889	72,86,065
Distributaries	7,21,852	10,06,803
Drainage Works	57,576	1,04,150
Field Survey	1,56,391	2,00,170
Total Work ...	21,02,056	1,07,75,125
Establishment	5,01,698	27,44,302
Tools and Plant	74,180	11,45,216
Suspense Balance	—82,454	6,45,514
Grand Total ...	25,95,480	1,53,10,157
Deduct receipts on Capital Account	20,341	1,10,390
Balance ...	25,75,139	1,51,99,767
Add Capitalized Land Revenue	16,779	16,779
Total Capital Outlay ...	25,91,918	1,52,16,546

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Amount of interest due on 1st April 1875	14,11,017
Charge for 1875-76	6,26,411
TOTAL DUE ON 1ST APRIL 1876 ...	20,37,428

1875-76 being the first year in which the Sone Canals have yielded direct revenue, the Revenue Account was opened in that year, and is as follows:—

	Expenditure, 1875-76.		Receipts, 1875-76.
	Rs.		Rs.
Maintenance	89,832	Water-rates	50,865
Establishment	25,603	Miscellaneous	35
TOTAL ...	1,15,435	TOTAL ...	50,900
		DEFICIT ...	64,535

67. Water was first supplied from these canals during the great drought of 1873. It was then given in a very rude manner by simply cutting the canal banks, and no charge was made for it.

68. The rainfall in 1875-76 was nearly as low as in 1873-74, *viz.*, 39·80 inches, against 34·64.* The fall in September was quite as small, *viz.*, 2·88 against 2·72, and October was perfectly dry. The consequence was that by the end of September a large extent of the rice crop was in the utmost peril, and by the close of that month there was a general rush of applicants for canal water. This had to a considerable extent been anticipated, and though the distribution was necessarily rude, the Patna Canal having no distributaries, and the Arrah only a few, a rough and ready form of lease was devised, and the water was supplied with some regard to rule. In this manner 41,669 acres of khurreef crops and 33,896 acres of rubbee were watered, the total area irrigated being thus 75,565 acres. The khurreef was almost wholly rice, and the rubbee wheat and other spring cereals.

* These figures are the mean of the registered falls at Dehree and Arrah.

69. The assessments during the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,193, of which Rs. 50,865 were realized, and Rs. 15,154 remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 37,174 at the close of the year.

70. The results of the year's operations was, upon the whole, quite as good as could have been expected under the circumstances. The only Irrigation Acts in existence did not apply to Behar, and the new Act only received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th April 1876. Hence there were in reality no legal powers to frame rules or to assess. The simple method devised answered the purpose in a general way, objections to assessment were dealt with in a liberal spirit, and though considerable remissions of demand were unavoidable, the proportion realized was far from inconsiderable.

71. The water-rates, fixed for the year only, were Rs. 2-8 per acre for both khurreef and rubbee crops, with the exception of sugar and opium which were charged at Rs. 5.

72. None of the canals were open for navigation throughout during the year, but several miles of the Western Main and Arrah Canals were utilized for the carriage of materials for the works.

DAMUDA CANAL.

73. This scheme, in its original form as projected by Colonel Rundall, and actually commenced in 1869, *viz.*, a canal from Raneegunge to Calcutta, has been abandoned, but the Capital and Interest Accounts are still kept up. The capital invested was reduced by Rs. 525 by some trifing receipts, and stood at Rs. 1,57,634 at the close of the year. The accumulated interest to the same time amounted to Rs. 54,144.

74. It seems desirable that the account should be closed.

HOOGHLY IRRIGATION SCHEME.

75. This is a project for throwing the water of the Damuda into some of the old flood channels of the district by means of a canal taken off from the river at Burdwan.

76. Some expenditure was incurred during the famine year, but the project has since been in abeyance pending inquiries as to the price at which the land in the beds of the flood channels might be acquired. The inquiries have been of a very tedious character and were not complete at the close of the year.

77. The Capital and Interest Accounts are as follow:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Expenditure	
	In 1875-76.	To close of 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	62,291	1,21,992
Establishment	4,103	14,841
Tools and Plant	1,315	6,330
Total ...	67,709	1,43,163
Deduct Receipt on Capital Account	105	105
Net Outlay ...	67,604	1,43,058

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest to 1st April 1875	2,071
Ditto for 1875-76	4,604
Total to 1st April 1876 ...	6,711

TIRHOOT AND SARUN IRRIGATION SCHEME.

78. Surveys for several projects of irrigation from the Gunduk, the Bagmutty, Kumla, Kosi, and some smaller streams, were in progress during the year, and two or three projects were submitted to the Government of India, but for various reasons were not accepted. Modifications of them are now under investigation, and it is hoped that something may in the end be accomplished.

79. The total outlay on these surveys to the end of 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 3,92,676, of which Rs. 1,82,803 were expended during the year, *viz.*,—

	Rs.
Preliminary Expenses	14,762
Establishment	1,67,356
Tools and Plant	1,411
Suspense Accounts	—676
Total ...	1,82,853
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account	50
Net Outlay ...	1,82,803

DRAINAGE WORKS.

80. This class of works seems likely in time to figure largely in our Irrigation reports. The only scheme of the kind actually in operation during the year was the Dancuni scheme. The works are all that can be desired in an engineering point of view, but the process of distributing the outlay over the improved lands with a view to its realization from the proprietors still drags

its slow course along, and it is not possible as yet to speak confidently as to the financial result of the undertaking.

81. Meantime surveys for other and more important schemes were commenced during the year. In a minute dated 26th September 1875, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reviewed the whole question of drainage in Bengal, and directed that certain specific schemes should be investigated. Three of these are in the Hooghly District and two in the 24 Pergunnahs District. The surveys for these were commenced, as were also those for two larger projects in which drainage forms only a subsidiary part of the improvements contemplated. These are the protection of the Moorshedabad, Nuddea, and part of the Jessore Districts from inundation by a comprehensive system of river embankment, and navigable canals to connect the Pudda at Khoostea and at Madaripore, with the Hooghly at Calcutta. All these projects were in too embryo a condition at the end of the year to admit of detailed description. The expenditure on them amounted to Rs. 39,589.

ESTABLISHMENT.

82. Towards the close of the year under review the Department was deprived, temporarily, of the services of Mr. Levinge, C. E., the Superintending Engineer of the Sone Circle, who went home for a well-earned two years' furlough after a continuous service in India of over 20 years, 13 of which were spent upon in the great works in Orissa and Behar, either in the service of Government, or of the Irrigation Companies which eventually transferred their works to the State. Independently of the important services rendered by Mr. Levinge in Orissa, as Chief Engineer in the days of the Irrigation Company, his name will probably be chiefly remembered in connexion with the great canals from the Sone. The ability and signal success with which he designed and carried out, well nigh to completion, the colossal system of irrigation canals from that river have been cordially acknowledged by the Government of India, and his return to the scene of his labors will be heartily welcomed alike by the Government and the officers and subordinates who have served under his orders. He was succeeded by Major J. G. Forbes, R. E.

83. Without particularizing the services rendered by the other Superintending Engineers I may say that the Government is, as a rule, well served by its officers of all ranks in this Department, and that among the Executive Engineers the names of Major Heywood, R.E., Captain MacArthur, R. E., and Messrs. Fouracres, Stoney, Whitfield, Kimber, Apjohn, Dejoux and Vertannes are deserving of special mention.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Chief Engr., Bengal Irrign. Branch.

The 13th December 1876.

COMPARISON BETWEEN RAINFALL IN THE YEARS 1875-76 AND 1874-75.

		Khurreef.							Rubbee.							Total of year.	Remarks.
		June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.	December.	January.	February	March.	April.	May.	Total.		
Orissa	1875-76	19·92	27·19	8·34	19·26	10·25	0·00	84·96	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·05	2·54	3·62	6·21	91·17	
	1874-75	16·92	14·77	20·39	12·13	9·27	2·18	75·66	0·05	1·03	0·00	0·07	0·00	3·93	5·08	80·74	
Average rainfall for 20 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·26	
Midnapore Canal. Midnapore	1875-76	11·12	12·51	8·31	6·82	3·48	0·00	42·24	0·01	0·00	0·00	2·59	2·03	8·68	13·31	55·55	
	1874-75	8·58	5·90	8·83	7·62	16·70	2·28	49·91	0·00	0·78	0·11	0·00	0·71	1·46	3·06	52·97	
Average rainfall for 5 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·65	
Panchkoora	1875-76	7·01	9·52	18·48	16·08	4·57	0·00	55·66	0·00	0·00	0·12	0·53	0·68	7·02	8·35	64·01	
	1874-75	14·14	5·27	13·94	6·24	6·68	1·45	47·72	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·70	1·01	2·56	4·27	51·99	
Average rainfall for 5 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·09	
Sône Canal. Dehree	1875-76	18·60	15·09	16·48	2·87	05	0·00	48·09	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	48·09	
	1874-75	14·45	5·15	13·55	10·86	5·53	0·00	49·54	0·00	1·16	0·33	0·00	0·13	0·60	2·22	51·76	
Average rainfall for 2 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49·92	
Arrah	1875-76	5·78	6·89	18·32	2·89	0·00	0·00	33·88	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·12	0·12	34·00	
	1874-75	17·83	7·88	11·57	11·21	2·35	0·00	50·84	0·00	0·95	0·16	0·00	0·75	2·16	4·02	54·86	
Average rainfall for 2 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·43	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION IN 1875-76 AND 1874-75.

Name of Canal.	Area.			Area irrigated in 1875-76.			Area irrigated in 1874-75.			1875-76 compared with 1874-75.		Remarks.
	Culturable in the portion of the district under the canal.	Provided for at 133 acres per c. ft. of discharge.	For which distributaries have been constructed to end of 1874-75.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Total.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Orissa.												
Kendrapara Canal	249,000	94,139	56,200	7,924	3,653	11,577	8,977	2,128	11,105	472	...	
High Level Canal, Section I.	89,000	59,576	48,200	5,472	89	5,561	7,185	74	7,259	...	1,698	
Toldunda and Matchgong Canals	232,000	59,566	33,265	909	362	1,271	3,845	250	4,095	...	2,824	
Total Orissa	...	213,281	137,665	14,305	4,104	18,409	20,007	2,452	22,459	472	4,522	
Midnapore.												
Under Midnapore Weir	250,000	139,725	89,150	47,307	27	47,334	60,866	...	60,866	...	13,532	
" Panchkoora "	67,000	44,910	18,750	5,853	46	5,899	7,892	1,894	9,786	...	3,887	
Tidal Reaches	16,000	11,500	11,500	2,727	1	2,728	1,666	...	1,666	1,062	...	
Total Midnapore	333,000	196,135	119,400	55,887	74	55,961	70,424	1,894	72,318	1,062	17,419	
Behar.												
Western Main Canal	201,500	201,500	7,430	2,965	4,914	7,879	...	...	...	7,879	...	
Arrah Canal	497,000	497,000	88,570	30,111	27,654	57,765	...	...	...	57,765	...	
Eastern Main and Patna Canal	420,000	420,000	...	9,001	1,328	10,329*	...	...	...	10,329	...	* Water supplied by means of cuts in the canal.
Total Behar	1,118,500	1,118,500	96,000†	42,077	33,896	75,973	...	...	...	75,973	...	† To end of 1875-76.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL TRAFFIC DURING 1875-76 AS COMPARED WITH 1874-75 ON THE ORISSA AND MIDNAPORE CANALS.

Name of Canal.	Number of miles open, 1874-75.	Number of miles open, 1875-76.	Number of Boats including empties, 1874-75.	Number of Boats including empties, 1875-76.	Tonnage of Boats, 1874-75.*	Tonnage of Boats, 1875-76.*	Value of Cargo, 1874-75.	Value of Cargo, 1875-76.	Tolls, 1874-75.	Tolls, 1875-76.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kendraparah	40	40	4,821	4,178	41,758	34,488	30,10,897	33,50,397	18,252	12,452
High Level	37	37	2,414	2,396	8,603	12,252	2,49,870	3,72,508	2,450	3,143
Toldunda	27	27	507	1,053	6,951	13,834	20,286	1,69,273	707	782
Matchgong	6	6	..	...	...	...	.	...	3	...
Total Orissa ...	110	110	7,742	7,627	57,312	60,574	32,81,053	38,92,178	21,412	16,377
Midnapore	53	53	29,967	36,433	168,090	189,414	1,18,23,308	1,22,07,919	44,886	51,810
Tidal	29	29	15,443	10,958	132,282	68,003	28,96,109	13,38,440	52,209	22,540
Total Orissa and Midnapore ...	192	192	53,152	55,018	357,684	317,991	1,80,00,470	1,74,38,537	1,18,507	90,727
1875-76 ... More	...	...	...	1,866	...		...		...	...
1875-76 ... Less	...	...	..	...	...	39,693	.	5,61,933	...	27,780

N. B.—The amount of tolls in this statement is the amount actually collected during the year.
* The tonnage of cargo is only about half that of boats.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BOATS, CLASS OF GOODS, TONNAGE, AND VALUE OF CARGOES AND TOLLS LEVIED ON ALL CANALS IN ORISSA IN 1875-76 AS COMPARED WITH 1874-75.

	Number of Boats, 1874-75.	Number of Boats, 187576.	Tonnage of Cargo, 1874-75.*	Tonnage of Cargo, 1875-76.*	Value of Cargo, 1874-75.	Value of Cargo, 1875-76.	Tolls, 1874-75.	Tolls, 1875-76.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	2,269	2,223	22,358	24,341	20,70,841	25,72,792	8,114	6,544
Stimulants	6	3	33	24	66,025	1,50,500	12	9
Clothing	7	4	25	10	4,640	1,500	10	3
Staples of manufacture	214	294	2,891	2,619	4,03,975	2,93,877	1,089	880
Building materials	542	789	4,156	9,233	64,524	92,427	1,569	2,503
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel	47	35	450	314	6,034	3,141	118	63
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	1	...	4	...	120	...	1	...
Miscellaneous	86	115	579	1,164	5,35,560	7,24,946	226	352
Total ...	3,172	3,403	30,496	37,705	31,51,719	38,39,183	11,139	10,354
1875-76 ... ... More	...	231	...	7,209	...	6,87,464	...	...
1875-76 ... ... Less	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	785
1875-76 ... .. Passenger and empty Boats	...	2,974	...	12,224	...	...	...	2,974
1875-76 ... ... Total Private Traffic including Passenger and empty Boats ...	...	6,377	..	49,929	...	38,39,183	...	13,328

* The tonnage of cargo is only about half that of boats.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BOATS, CLASS OF GOODS, TONNAGE AND VALUE OF CARGOES AND TOLLS LEVIED ON THE MIDNAPORE CANALS IN 1875-76, AS COMPARED WITH 1874-75.

	No. of Boats, 1874-75	No. of Boats, 1875-76.	Tonnage of Cargo, 1874-75. *	Tonnage of Cargo 1875-76. *	Value of Cargo, 1874-75.	Value of Cargo, 1875-76.	Tolls, 1874-75.	Tolls, 1875-76.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	12,393	10,809	1,48,932	1,07,277	47,16,538	35,26,674	55,163	32,286
Stimulants	710	1,193	7,332	9,124	3,99,597	5,02,170	2,353	2,440
Clothing	959	822	7,661	6,598	32,87,711	30,26,399	1,271	1,310
Staples of manufacture ...	1,501	2,031	15,731	21,513	35,34,182	41,22,000	3,379	6,217
Building materials	1,102	1,410	10,423	14,898	80,050	1,29,473	2,654	3,546
Live stock	...	10	...	28	...	485	...	10
Fuel	433	445		6,385	32,522	43,423	1,116	1,407
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	336	404	6,750 2,102	2,569	9,680	29,634	352	570
Miscellaneous†	28,050	30,267	1,00,729	89,025	26,39,237	21,66,101	30,877	27,433
TOTAL ...	45,475	47,391	2,99,660	2,57,417	1,46,99,517	1,35,46,359	97,165	75,219
1875-76 ... More	..	1,916	...	..	...	...	...	...
1875-76 ... Less	...	...	...	42,243	...	11,53,158	...	21,946

* The tonnage of boats is only about half that of cargo.

† Includes passenger and empty boats.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XV OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways.	For week ending 15th April 1876.	For week ending 14th April 1877.	Total from 1st January to 15th April 1876.	Total from 1st January to 14th April 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12th May 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,46,999	7,42,585	98,77,264	1,19,82,921	21,05,657	...
12th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	55,749	90,442	7,47,194	14,74,491	7,27,297	...
5th ditto ..	Eastern Bengal ...	50,299	60,826	8,39,941	9,56,522	1,16,581	...
28th Apl. 1877	Oudh and Rohilkhand	71,925	72,866	10,52,862	12,34,344	1,81,482	..
12th May 1877	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,80,820	2,06,000	25,50,721	29,68,934	4,18,213	..
28th Apl. 1877	Madras ...	1,21,060	1,88,553	17,95,062	28,18,869	10,23,807	...
28th ditto ...	South Indian ..	33,026	58,810	5,03,094	7,69,044	2,65,950	..
5th May 1877	Great Indian Peninsula	5,98,025	8,25,442	81,98,029	1,09,91,247	27,93,218	...
12th ditto ..	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,15,867	2,25,044	23,48,760	25,86,736	2,37,976	...
	TOTAL ...	19,73,270	24,70,568	2,79,12,927	3,57,83,108	78,70,181	...
	State.						
12th May 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2071	1,919	32,347	32,114	...	233
12th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,305	1,226	25,787	24,961	...	826
12th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	46,183	54,163	7,63,378	8,45,861	82,483	...
12th ditto ...	Holkar ...	7,747	7,089	1,14,103	97,461	...	16,642
14th Apl. 1877	Khamgaon ...	1,591	2,409	20,765	25,355	4,590	...
14th ditto .	Amraoti ...	2,177	3,251	31,136	36,833	5,697	...
14th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	909	1,146	10,663	17,435	6,772	...
14th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	7,973	12,888	1,36,329	2,20,786	84,457	...
5th May 1877	Tirhut ...	1,882	5,086	33,761	67,377	33,616	...
21st Apl. 1877	Punjab Northern	8,996	15,251	1,03,302	1,70,402	67,100	...
12th May 1877	Neemuch ...	...	998	...	17,217	17,217	...
	TOTAL ...	80,834	1,05,426	12,71,571	15,55,802	2,84,231	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,54,104	25,75,994	2,91,84,498	3,73,38,910	81,54,412	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Natal.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	6	6	12	6	6	12	No emigration took place during this month to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Mauritius and to the French W. I. Colonies.
From 2 to 10 " ...	21	10	31	21	10	31	
" 10 to 20 " ...	86	27	113	86	27	113	
" 20 to 30 " ...	168	77	245	168	77	245	
" 30 to 40 " ...	14	7	21	14	7	21	
" 40 to 50 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Above 50 years ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Grand Total ...	296	127	423	296	127	423	

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	No emigration took place during this month to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Mauritius and to the French W. I. Colonies.
Western Bengal	4	2	6	4	2	6	
Central "	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Eastern "	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Behar	51	35	86	51	35	86	
N.-W. Provinces	115	42	157	115	42	157	
Oudh	91	31	122	91	31	122	
Central India	4	1	5	4	1	5	
Punjáb	6	—	6	6	...	6	
Nepaul	8	1	9	8	1	9	
Mix. Madras, Bombay, &c. ...	17	15	32	17	15	32	
Grand Total ...	296	127	423	296	127	423	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste ...	69	31	100	69	31	100	No emigration took place during this month to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Mauritius and to the French W. I. Colonies.
Agriculturist ...	86	22	108	86	22	108	
Artizans ...	17	9	26	17	9	26	
Low castes ...	95	47	142	95	47	142	
Mussulmans ...	29	17	46	29	17	46	
Christians ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	
Grand Total ...	296	127	423	296	127	423	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	267	109	376
2. Mussulmans ...	29	17	46
3. Christians ...	...	1	1
Total ...	296	127	423

Calcutta,
The 15th May 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **MAY** *1877, and the Total Exports from each Province for the eight months, 1st October 1876 to 31st May 1877, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1875-76, 1874-75, and 1873-74.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		Quantities and value of cotton exported to																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	1,376	30,203	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	16,031	4,31,402	...	...	..	..	17,407	4,61,605
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
	Total, May 1877 ...	1,376	30,203	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,031	4,31,402	...	...	...	..	17,407	4,61,605
	Total from 1st October 1876 to 31st May 1877	141,190	32,35,922	8,021	1,77,146	3,482	84,790	402	8,998	...	...	.	..	100,152	28,32,035	...	...	16	146	253,263	63,39,037
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	49,045	10,05,665	64	1,557	..	.	67	1,672	...	.	...	...	199,479	56,77,567	854	20,874	10	146	249,519	67,07,481
	1874-75 ...	114,376	24,89,990	19,240	3,38,072	21,763	4,77,441	16,104	3,36,237	...	...	4	25	83,781	23,18,669	...	...	151	3,843	255,419	59,64,187
	1873-74 ..	8,314	1,65,566	.	.	3,698	75,535	3,529	78,919		...	3	65	39,086	11,03,099	30	240	57	1,303	54,717	14,24,777
Bombay and Sind	Bombay	237,216	63,26,178	1,10,603	29,70,187	215,765	60,49,451	49,762	13,37,175	...	...	...	...	2,943	70,150	...	...	49,993	12,84,407	666,282	1,80,37,548
	Kurrachee	5,950	1,17,750	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,786	6,35,946	...	...	...	...	28,736	7,53,696
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, May 1877	243,166	64,43,928	110,603	29,70,187	215,765	60,49,451	49,762	13,37,175	...	...	...	...	25,729	7,06,096	...	...	49,993	12,84,407	695,018	1,87,91,244
	Total from 1st October 1876 to 31st May 1877	1,165,451	3,20,39,689	368,603	99,93,307	569,267	1,63,25,012	256,280	69,50,992	33,264	8,71,775	17,010	4,82,510	57,167	15,88,641	...	...	117,946	31,44,826	2,584,989	7,13,96,742
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	1,454,193	3,69,91,801	280,126	73,94,409	327,298	86,04,377	183,474	48,48,991	76,027	19,84,355	.	..	152,364	41,53,612	..	.	90,924	25,57,519	2,564,404	6,65,35,064
	1874-75 ...	2,269,557	6,50,26,120	307,565	83,98,416	621,409	1,76,60,292	125,112	34,78,404	110,050	32,05,230		...	29,462	7,81,690	...	...	133,138	37,55,536	3,596,293	10,23,05,688
	1873-74 ...	2,249,301	6,47,16,501	234,875	67,05,524	500,879	1,43,37,141	178,208	51,69,905	25,053	7,11,990		.	79,937	22,91,284	..	...	112,309	31,50,683	3,380,559	9,70,82,928

MADRAS.	Coconada	3,664	82,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,664	82,080
	Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,679	62,399	...	...	268	6,600	1,205	28,020	...	...	...	...	4,152	97,019
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	4,714	1,05,6 0	.	.	...	...	..		..	..	...	...	...	...	4,714	1,05,600
	Total, May 1877	3,664	82,080	...		4,714	1,05,600	2,679	62,399	...	...	268	6,600	2,027	46,440	...	...	...	...	13,352	3,03,119
	TOTAL FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1876 TO 31ST MAY 1877	58,032	13,02,596	1,208	27,600	14,440	3,06,496	3,429	80,939	...	..	8,558	2,08,869	7,442	1,72,345	...	..	...	...	93,107	20,98,835
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. 1875-76 ...	206,499	45,98,562	8,826	206,305	35,820	7,42,626	11,306	2,10,780	...		1,998	45,182	28,813	6,55,559	...	...	...	...	293,262	64,59,014
	1874-75 ...	233,770	53,79,817	2,545	62,640	31,986	6,94,642	35,930	8,14,475	...	..	18,051	4,05,110	2,292	51,736	...	...	66	1,381	324,640	74,09,901
	1873-74 ...	232,944	53,82,138	2,679	65,503	2,276	51,668	7,232	1,78,902	...	...	1,753	41,931	2,450	59,184	...	...	...	...	249,234	57,79,326
BRITISH BURMA.	Rangoon	2,317	43,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,113	70,635	...	...	6,430	1,13,680
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
	Total, May 1877	2,317	43,045	..	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	4,113	70,635	...	...	6,430	1,13,680
	TOTAL FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1876 TO 31ST MAY 1877	61,252	11,21,443	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	10,795	1,90,698	3,036	53,013	75,083	13,65,154
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. 1875-76 ...	3,739	64,721	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	55,254	11,56,268	...	...	58,993	12,20,989
	1874-75 ...	46,532	7,77,677	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	47,413	7,92,171
	1873-74 ...	7,320	1,24,659	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	2,272	37,232	...	...	9,592	1,61,891
GRAND TOTAL.	Total, May 1877	250,523	65,99,256	110,603	29,70,187	220,479	61,55,051	52,441	13,99,574	...	...	268	6,600	42,787	11,83,938	4,113	70,635	49,993	12,84,407	733,207	1,96,69,648
	TOTAL FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1876 TO 31ST MAY 1877	1,425,925	3,76,99,650	377,030	1,01,98,053	587,189	1,67,16,288	260,111	70,40,919	33,264	8,71,775	25,568	6,91,379	164,761	45,93,021	10,795	1,90,698	120,998	31,97,985	3,006,441	8,11,99,768
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. 1875-76 ...	1,713,476	4,26,60,749	289,016	76,02,271	363,116	93,47,003	194,847	50,61,448	76,027	19,84,355	1,998	45,182	380,656	1,04,86,738	56,108	11,77,142	90,934	25,57,665	3,166,178	8,09,22,548
	1874-75 ...	2,664,235	7,36,73,514	329,350	87,99,128	675,158	1,88,32,375	177,146	46,29,116	110,050	32,05,230	18,055	4,05,135	115,535	31,52,095	881	14,494	133,355	37,60,760	4,223,765	11,64,71,847
	1873-74 ...	2,497,779	7,03,88,864	237,554	67,71,027	506,853	1,44,64,394	188,967	54,27,626	25,053	7,11,990	1,756	41,996	121,473	34,53,567	2,302	37,472	112,365	31,51,986	3,694,102	10,44,48,922

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE;
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 15th June 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 13th JUNE 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice ...	...	...	71,767	3,90,881	2,481	11,028	...	...	74,248	4,01,909
" Paddy ...	...	...	1,505	5,922	4,100	15,149	...	...	5,605	21,071
" Other Grains ...	17	100	8,269	43,471	3,501	22,219	...	...	11,787	65,790
Bimlipatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice ...	293	2,000	46,090	3,14,760	...	...	...	...	46,383	3,16,760
" Paddy ...	...	...	7,958	27,175	374	1,278	...	...	8,332	28,453
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice ...	264	1,476	21,913	1,20,275	...	...	...	...	22,177	1,21,751
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	1,015	207	1,015

Calicut—Rice ...	...	...	35,235	2,04,378	...	...	3,049	17,730	38,284	2,22,108
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	1,352	7,389	251	1,191	...	...	2,604	13,960	4,207	22,540
Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	1,049	178	1,049
Mangalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice ...	557	3,476	175,005	10,30,294	2,481	11,028	3,049	17,730	181,092	10,62,528
" Paddy ...	...	...	9,463	33,097	4,474	16,427	...	...	13,937	49,524
" Other Grains ...	1,369	7,489	8,520	44,662	3,501	22,219	2,989	16,024	16,379	90,394
TOTAL ...	1,926	10,965	192,988	11,08,053	10,456	4[illegible]4	6,038	33,754	211,408	12,02,446
Imports in previous week ... Rice ...									258,546	14,15,749
Paddy ...									26,480	89,374
Other Grains ...									37,713	2,05,117
TOTAL ...									322,739	17,10,240

No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 13th JUNE 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	196,989	7,67,365	...	...	11,217	45,563	...	...	17,231	44,996	225,437	8,57,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	1,820	2,400	...	...	...	...	1,820	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	6,365	26,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,365	26,040	4,401	18,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,401	18,088
" Paddy ...	880	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	2,400	53,410	1,28,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,410	1,28,525
Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,242	22,480	8,242	22,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	5,280	19,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,280	19,840	290	1,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	1,242
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,206	31,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,206	31,087
Total ...	209,514	8,15,645	...	...	13,037	47,963	...	...	25,473	67,476	248,024	9,31,084	71,307	1,78,942	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,307	1,78,942
Exports in previous week ...											352,000	13,14,285											13,736	36,176

* No return received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

By the Madras Railways, during the week ending 2nd June 1877.

FORWARDED	To										
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Cocoor and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
By the Madras Railway—											
From Madras	1,004	3,080	633	157	...	153	1,288	386	516	279	7,496
„ Beypore	...	518	447	1,365	488	...	...	...	...	...	2,818
„ Raichore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	919	1,037	2,178
„ Other Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	761
By the South Indian Railway—											
From Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
„ Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,707
„ Tanjore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,636
„ Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	823
„ Other Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,550

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 19,731.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 9th June 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	289
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations	4,734
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore	1,008
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	2,373
TOTAL TONS ...	8,404
TOTAL FOR PREVIOUS WEEK, TONS ...	9,098

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first two months of the official year 1877-78 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL AND MAY.														
		1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.		
		Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL ...	Gross ...	11,12,665	2,75,002	13,87,667	12,14,970	2,39,199	14,54,169	14,46,602	3,00,964	17,47,566	12,70,350	1,79,329	14,49,679	15,24,017	2,39,709	17,63,726
	Nett ...	...	...	13,71,994	...	...	14,29,383	14,39,792	2,95,197	17,34,989	12,61,727	1,72,576	14,34,303	15,21,490	2,21,099	17,42,589
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...	7,45,842	80,419	8,26,261	6,88,758	90,790	7,79,548	8,41,260	2,22,594	10,63,854	8,71,008	29,193	9,00,201	10,68,427	36,699	11,05,126
	Nett ...	...	...	7,64,648	...	...	7,00,361	7,68,569	2,19,306	9,87,875	8,09,794	28,988	8,38,782	10,27,432	36,447	10,63,879
SIND ...	Gross ...	24,337	22,497	46,834	30,748	22,076	52,824	38,984	54,238	93,222	32,059	6,710	38,769	60,532	11,861	72,393
	Nett ...	...	...	46,545	...	...	52,384	38,028	53,359	91,387	31,860	6,710	38,570	60,408	11,850	72,258
MADRAS ...	Gross ...	2,82,470	2,47,190	5,29,660	2,88,437	1,89,977	4,78,414	2,87,383	2,28,241	5,15,624	2,97,406	1,18,005	4,15,411	2,34,099	29,713	2,63,812
	Nett ...	...	...	5,24,076	...	...	4,76,275	2,84,023	2,26,291	5,10,314	2.95,695	1,17,719	4,13,414	2,24,218	29,713	2,53,951
B. BURMA	Gross ...	1,46,660	9,18,992	10,65,652	1,87,767	7,50,408	9,38,175	1,51,406	12,22,375	13,73,781	1,91,297	8,62,669	10,53,966	2,06,222	7,24,121	9,30,343
	Nett ...	...	...	10,46,111	...	...	8,78,622	1,49,613	11,93,760	13,43,373	1,88,648	8,41.048	10,29,696	2,05,590	6,99,805	9,05,395
TOTAL ...	GROSS...	23,11,974	15,44,100	38,56,074	24,10,680	12,92,450	37,03,130	27,65,635	20,28,412	47,94,047	26,62,120	11,95,906	38,58,026	30,93,297	10,42,103	41,35,400
	NETT ...	...	...	37,53,374	...	...	35,37,025	26,80,025	19,87,913	46,67,938	25,87,724	11,67,041	37,54,765	30,39,138	9,98,914	40,38,052

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as, in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1877-78 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April only.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 14th June 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.													
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		SIND.		BRITISH BURMA.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity*.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1873	17,519	15,49,921	20,626	16,60,001	19.337	9,54,490	13,517	6,61,075	614	8,260	2,111	6,756	73,724	48,40,503
1874	16,415	14,52,133	17,871	14,23,211	18,573	9,16,897	12,641	6,17,408	402	5,668	5,478	18,316	71,380	44,33,633
1875	15,746	13,76,473	19.925	15,43,958	20,125	9,99,287	13,665	6,69,078	590	7,106	3,469	17,597	73,520	46,13,499
1876	16,078	14,04,270	19,523	14,71,523	15,510	7,72,368	13,479	6,61,697	607	8,092	5,042	35,370	70,239	43,53,320
1877	18,828	16,37,266	26,689	17,23,258	16,616	8,25,267	12,855	5,99,073	455	7,100	1,547	10,910	76,990	48,02,874
AVERAGE ...	16,917	14,84,013	20,927	15,64,390	18,032	8,93,662	13,231	6,41,666	534	7,245	3,529	17,790	73,170	46,08,766

* The quantity on which Excise Duty was collected is not included.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE
(STATISTICAL BRANCH),
Calcutta, 14th June 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

RUBBEE SEASON, 1876, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1876.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of March 1877.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of Water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. Area leased during the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased during the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand Total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 8, 11, 14 & 17).	Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Rainfall. Inches during rubbee season.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	453	...	2	2	1,412	396	1,808	90	20	110	26	19	45	1,965	3,336	0·60	3·16	2·11	
		Pattamoondee	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39	...	5	5	...	...	...	44	...				
		High Level, Sec. I	675	111·79	27	...	27	16	5	21	8	...	8	1	6	7	63	69				
		Toldunda	1,300	103·47	...	...	...	137	38	175	41	...	41	20	34	54	270	181				
		Matchgong	650	48·11	...	...	...	64	76	140	23	...	23	8	8	16	179	184				
	Total of the month		...	...	27	2	29	1,629	554	2,183	162	25	187	55	67	122	2,521a	3,770	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	122	63	185	3,166	126	3,292	136	16	152	120	21	141	3,770	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	0·93	7·00	8 years. 3·05	
	Howrah	Panchkoora	300	22	78	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	47	0·54	7·43	7 years. 2·11	
	Total of the month		...	...	78	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	73	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	47	73	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	
Sone	Shahabad	Main Western	4,342	391·62	...	...	...	311	...	311	...	...	...	45	226	271	582	4,914	0·78	5·39	1·5	
	Ditto	Arrah	1,660	391·62	...	...	...	8,151	44	8,195	58	...	58	224	2,041	2,265	10,518	27,654	0·28	5·03	1·7	
	Gya and Patna	Patna	1,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,328	0·01	1·78	1·12	
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	8,462	44	8,506	58	...	58	269	2,267	2,536	11,100b	33,896	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	31,741	25	31,766	251	...	251	1,843	36	1,879	33,896	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the month		...	...	105	2	107	10,091	598	10,689	220	25	245	324	2,334	658	13,699	37,739	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	122	63	185	34,907	151	35,058	413	63	476	1,963	57	2,020	37,739	...	...	...	...	

(a) The details are—

	Acres.
Dalwa	29
Cotton	2,128
Huldee	1
Onions	23
Potatoes	2
Chillies	2
Wheat	1
Garden Produce	19
Chinna	6
Mandia	1
Oil-seeds	98
Pulses	89
Sugarcane	80
Brinjals	37
Plantains	4
Saru	1
	2,521

(b) The details are—

	Acres.
Wheat and barley @ Rs. 2-8 per acre	8,567
Sugarcane @ Rs. 5 per acre	2,535
Opium @ „ 5 „	58
Total	11,100

G. A. SEARLE, *Colonel, S.C.,*
Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 29th May 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Prize offered for the best Essay on the vicissitudes of Aryan civilization in India.

No. 44P., dated India Office, London, 26th April 1877.

From—Secretary of State for India,

To—Government of India.

MY LORD,—I forward, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, copy of a letter* from the Foreign Office, with a translation of its enclosed communication†, setting forth the particulars of a prize to be awarded at the International Congress of Orientalists to be held in Florence in 1878 for the best Essay upon the vicissitudes of Aryan civilization in India.

* Dated 3rd April 1877.

† Dated at Rome, 12th January 1877.

2. Your Lordship in Council will doubtless give due publicity to this matter.

Dated Foreign Office, the 3rd April 1877.

From—T. V. LISTER, Esq., Under Secy. of State for Foreign Affairs,

To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

THE Italian Ambassador at this Court has announced to the Earl of Derby that at the meeting of the 4th International Congress of Orientalists to be held in Florence in 1878, a prize will be given of five thousand Italian Lire by the Minister of Public Instruction in Italy to the author of the best Essay upon the vicissitudes of Aryan civilization in India.

5,000.

The character of the Essay, the Regulations under which competitors for the prize are to submit their Essays to the judges and every necessary detail will be found in the accompanying programme.

I am directed by Lord Derby to request that you will lay this paper before the Marquis of Salisbury, and that you will move His Lordship to take such steps as may appear to him best suited to give general publicity to its contents.

TRANSLATION.

Particulars of a competition for a Prize Essay on Oriental history on the occasion of the 4th Oriental Congress about to be held in Florence.

THE first thought of His Excellency the Professor Michele Coppino, Minister of Public Instruction, when the intention of convening in Florence the 4th International Congress of Orientalists was intimated to him, was to promote on this auspicious occasion some important work connected with oriental matters, and after having consulted the General Committee of the Congress, His Excellency has resolved to award a prize of five thousand Italian Lire to the Essay which should be adjudged to be best in the following respects:

The subject will be: the changes of Aryan civilization in India. The Essay will be a historical and critical one on the characteristic and constituent elements of Aryan civilization from its first immigration into the Punjab, such as can be determined from the language, customs, religious creeds, manners, and will be a particularized history of that civilization in India, with an examination of the elements which have modified it in the different Indian countries.

Savants of any country are invited to compete.

Every one will be required to address his own manuscript post paid, either to "Professore Michele Amari, Senatire del Regno e Presidente del detto quarto Congresso e del Comitato ordinatore," or to the Italian Legation in any European or American State, not later than the 31st December 1877.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th May 1877.

Districts.	Taluks	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 19th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief		Men.	Women	Children	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No.
Kurnool	Ramalkota	..	..	18,955	10,67,724	10,67,724	...	...	9,786	16,876	5,619	32,281	..	...	...	...
	Nandikotkur	.		11,454	1,83,033	2,06,019	..	...	5,846	9,228	4,444	19,518	...	...	...	...
	Nandial	..	.	17,911	5,69,468	5,69,468	...	...	8,833	12,952	4,908	26,693	...	...	...	...
	Sirwell	..	..	9,156	2,94,078	2,94,078	...	...	5,358	8,587	3,484	17,433	...	...	...	...
	Koilkuntla	..	..	16,150	5,60,976	5,60,976	...	...	6,674	15,450	6,142	28,266	...	...	...	...
	Pattikonda	..	.	21,414	3,43,263	3,43,263	...	...	7,936	12,412	3,225	23,573	...	...	...	...
	Cumbum	..	..	23,093	6,60,110	6,60,110	...	...	15,367	19,660	11,420	46,447	...	...	...	...
	Markapur	..	.	4,565	1,80,246	1,80,246	...	..	3,495	4,122	1,914	9,531	...	...	...	...
	Total	37,21,000		1,22,698	38,58,898	38,81,914	...	...	63,295	99,287	41,160	203,742	...	...	...	...

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 31st May 1877.

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.

STATEMENT No. XXIX regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a summary of Government Orders issued during the period between 25th May and 7th June 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 29th May to 7th June 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the week last reported on.	Number of people employed. During the week ending 2nd June.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the week last reported on.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the week ending 2nd June.	Average rainfall, *i. e.*, the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
										Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	23 cents of rain in Sowda, and rain in western talukas. Cattle disease and ague prevalent.	Roads ... Tanks .. Miscellaneous*	2,771	2,690	·26	2,46,733	1,73,373	Jowari ... 56 Bajri ... 54	29¼ 26¾	27½ ·25	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	One inch and 59 cents of rain in Násik. Grain supply abundant. Field work commencing. 2 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	10,080	8,587	1·17	5,11,967	2,61,559	Jowari ... 54 Bajri ... 47	27 24	27 24	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	34 cents of rain at Ahmednagar. Grain imports enough. 93 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	29,739	28,896	3·73	15,61,034	4,76,936	Jowari ... 76 Bajri ... 66	23 21	23¼ 21¾	24·3	10·65
Poona ..	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	An inch of rain in Purandhar, 6 cents in Baramati, 28 cents in Sirur, 14 cents in Indapur, and 2 cents at Poona. Grain supply sufficient. A few cholera cases in the district.	Ditto ...	45,800	47,200	5·2	13,06,667	8,00,743	Jowari ... 65 Bajri ... 51	19½ 19½	19½ 19½	40·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	20 cents of rain at Madha and Malsiras. Large grain importations. 93 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	59,571	68,279	9·5	30,36,850	12,60,143	Jowari ... 66 Bajri ... 60	18 ...	16¼ ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	About an inch and a quarter of rain in 4 talukas. Weather warm and cloudy. Land being prepared for monsoon crops. Grain supply sufficient. 280 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	43,786	49,026	4·6	6,45,869	5,49,658	Jowari ... 39 Bajri ... 35	15¼ 16¼	15½ 16½	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	30 cents of rain in Bagalkot, and 15 cents in Kaládgi. Grain supply as before. 157 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	76,752	84,256	10·32	15,03,447	7,40,636	Jowari ... 56 Bajri ... 76	13½ 13½	13 12½	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	1 inch and 15 cents of rain in Belgaum, rain in all the talukas. Most of the rice lands sown, and the young crops springing up. More rain required for sowing early crops. Grain supply plentiful. 148 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	45,000	41,000	4·36	8,23,574	5,16,331	Jowari ... 43 Bajri ... 54	15 14	15 15	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	5½ inches of rain in the Nowalgund taluka. An average of 2 inches 31 cents in 8 talukas. Rice and early crops, where sown, thriving. Ploughing in progress. Imports low owing to high cartage rates Cattle disease in two talukas. 128 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	53,808	57,141	5·78	12,79,499	6,10,813	Jowari ... 43	14¼	13	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	34,188	79,63,927	50,18,992			3,67,307	3,87,075	4·86	1,09,15,640	53,90,192					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

There has been a considerable fall of rain in Násik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar, and there have been showers in the remaining affected districts. The sowing of rice and of quick-growing crops is making considerable progress in parts of the Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates, and the young plants are reported to look promising. The ordinary early crops have also been sown in a few places in those two districts, but there must be more rain before this can be generally done.

The weather is very sultry, and appears to indicate an early commencement of the monsoon.

2. Grain has again slightly risen in price, the average of jowari throughout the affected area being 19 lbs. per rupee, as compared with 19½ lbs. during the week last reported upon.

3. The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 387,075 against 367,307 in the week last reported upon, and there are also 5,128 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The net increase is not large, and there is a slight decrease in some districts, while the decrease in Ratnagiri and Kanara is very great.

4. There is a decrease in the number of deaths from cholera in the Southern Mahratta Country, and an increase in Satara.

5. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that, during the week ending 26th May, the number of people upon Civil works in the nine affected districts was 33,749, the number upon works under Public Works Department agency being 340,709. The proportion of people upon the former continues, therefore, less than 10 per cent. of the total. It is to be noted that the figures given in these tables are taken from the Progress Returns of the works, and are brought up to the week ending 26th May, while the figures in the table prefixed to this summary are taken from the Collector's telegrams, and refer to the week ending 2nd June.

6. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 19th May, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works; this latter allowance, which has been paid since December, is debited to the works upon which the parents are employed, it being regarded as an increment to their wages to enable them to support their young children. Comparing the results shown in the table below with those shown in the last summary, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 28,666 to 32,524, while the number of children under 7 years of age has increased from 106,167 to 111,213:—

Districts.	Collector's discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children, and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	29	11	1,295	714	82	1,429
Násik	102	45	296	4,646	658	11,662
Ahmednagar	3,488	907	13,640	11,589	1,220	11,968
Poona	7,326	3,061	28,809	18,122	2,236	31,248
Sholapur	5,686	2,598	31,852	19,597	1,692	20,329
Satara	1,987	871	9,040	14,768	1,853	17,173
Kaládgi	3,169	1,914	10,362	19,027	2,060	10,740
Belgaum	6,772	4,170	19,957	9,067	1,083	7,198
Dharwar	3,033	2,442	16,068	11,474	1,477	9,950
Kanara	916	633	2,612	1,974	241	1,032
Ratnagiri	16	6	315	235	31	125
Total ..	32,524	16,658	1,84,246	111,213	12,633	1,22,848

7. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works in the nine affected districts employing 1,000 labourers, or more. It will be seen

that 313,526, or about five-sixths, of the labourers are now concentrated upon the works enumerated:—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	REMARKS.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,105	1,105	
Nasik ...	Poona-Nasik Road ...	2,777	7,794	
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road... ...	2,402		
	Bawarbari-Sattana Road ...	1,612		
	Sinnar-Ghoti Road	1,003		
Ahmednagar..	Oojhar Canal	1,346	24,824	
	Dhond-Munmar Railway ...	19,956		
	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	3,522		
Poona ...	Nira Canal	12,825	40,852	
	Mutha Canal	12,294		
	Matoba Tank	6,304		
	Shirsophal Tank	5,742		
	Patas Tank	1,613		
	Paud-Pimpri Ghât Road ...	2,074		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank	15,140	43,554	
	Pangaon Tank	8,028		
	Motibagh Tank	2,588		
	Rosewari Tank	2,474		
	Bhend Tank	1,217		
	Yerrup Tank	1,112		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road	5,030		
	Aljapur Road	1,880		
	Sholapur-Akulkote Road ...	1,793		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road to British Frontier	1,470		
	Pandharpur-Wangi Road ...	1,426		
	Sholapur-Taki Road	1,396		
Satara ...	Mhaswad Tank	14,420	46,163	
	Nehr Tank	14,306		
	Pingli Tank	8,922		
	Islampur Tank	4,977		
	Karad-Nagaz Road	3,538		
Kaladgi ...	Begum Tank	4,783	69,097	
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	16,351		
	Kohlar-Bagewari Road... ...	8,120		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	7,801		
	Kaladgi-Badami Road ...	7,071		
	Almella-Adurkhed Road ...	6,418		
	Sholapur-Hubli Road	5,128		
	Indi-Bijapur Road	4,759		
	Bijapur-Hipergi Road ...	4,692		
	Indi-Almela Road	3,974		
Belgaum ...	Gokak Canal	6,124	39,078	
	Gaddikeri Tank	1,009		
	Belgaum-Punchgaum Road ...	16,418		
	Belanky-Kanmadi Road ...	5,013		
	Belgaum-Lingamutt Road ...	4,928		
	Athni-Gokak Road	2,096		
	Athni-Belanky Road ...	2,085		
	Metalling the Mail Road ..	1,405		
Dharwar ...	Haveri Tank	1,174	41,059	
	Karwar-Bellary Road (three sections from Hesroor to Sangticope)	13,305		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road... ...	12,835		
	Hubli-Kaladgi Road	5,496		
	Bankapur-Hangal Road ...	3,408		
	Ron-Nawalgund Road... ...	2,863		
	Hullial-Annigerry Road ...	1,978		
	Grand Total ...	...	313,526	

8. Maps are not sent with this Summary, as they would merely repeat the information already given.

9. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

10. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 7,919 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 31st May, and during the same week 4,253 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 12,172 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the end of May to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the end of May was 298,823 tons :—

Food-grains sent to	In October and November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January, 1877.	In February 1877.	In March 1877.	In April 1877.	In May 1877.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports.	26,903	17,312	13,459	16,075	16,798	21,399	28,657	140,603
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur.	41,697	25,498	15,471	12,477	13,760	12,856	12,594	134,353
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal.	9,223	3,606	1,615	2,622	3,234	2,346	1,221	23,867
TOTAL ...	77,823	46,416	30,545	31,174	33,792	36,601	42,472	298,823

11. On the whole, the slight improvement in the general situation noticed in the last Summary is maintained. The food-supply is sufficient, and the rise in prices is not great. The grain trade continues active, especially that down the Coast, the large amount of 7,919 tons having been despatched from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the past week. The condition of the cattle is fair, except in parts of Poona, Sholapur, and Kaladgi, where it is not so favourable. The heavy rainfall in Belgaum and Dharwar has assisted the crops already sown in those districts, and enabled others to be sown, and the rice and quick-growing crops are promising. The net increase of 15,283 in the number of labourers is not large, nor is the increase of 3,858 in the number of people upon charitable relief excessive. Emigrants continue to return to their homes, and the number of those people employed upon relief works in Kanara and Ratnagiri has decreased by nearly 50 per cent. The condition of the people continues to be fairly good, especially upon the works where the relief afforded seems to be sufficient in all cases, and the general prospects are very encourageing if the monsoon be favourable. Cholera is not on the increase.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R. E.,

Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXIX).

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.
										Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Cholera prevalent, and out of 896 cases 501 proved fatal during the week.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*..	25,717	29,911	2 17	5,75,786	4,38,903	Jowari ... 51 Bajri ... 44	14⅚ 15	14¾ 15
Akalkot	498	373	78,222	58,000	Cholera at Akalkot; 15 deaths ...	Ditto ...	3,221	3,345	4·27	56,862	45,762	Jowari ... 61	17⅕	17½
Jath	884	879	64,000	63,628	Grain supply fair, but prices rising. Cholera slightly prevalent. Public health generally good.	Ditto ..	2,841	3.224	5·03	79,702	31,419	Jowari ... 63	14¼	13 9/16
Phaltan	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change	Ditto ..	741	772	1·3	17,916	13,002	Jowari ... 54	21¾	21⅜
Pant Pratinidhi ...	213	138	68,335	44,594	Prices steady. Rain fell in the Alpadi Mahal.	Ditto ..	828	953	1·39	28,759	11,592	Jowari ... 58½	13	13
Sawant Wari	904	...	1,90,814	...	Rain fell in some villages. Prices rising. Grain worth Rs. 458 imported. Exportations none. Fever and cholera increasing.	Ditto ...	86	149	·07	1,794	1,064	Nachani ... 55	25	24¾
Savanur	70	18	15,757	2,020	2 inches and 20 cents of rain. Sufficient supply of grain, prices rising. Importations continue. Cholera entirely subsided.	Ditto ...	368	154	·97	10,000	1,844	Jowari ... 61½	16	15
TOTAL ...	8,374	4,804	18,50,190	8,47,848			33,802	38,508	2·08	7,70,819	5,43,586			

* such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

A

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relief

(Accompaniment to

Districts.	For the week ending 17th February 1877.		For the week ending 24th February 1877.		For the week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the week ending 10th March 1877.		For the week ending 17th March 1877.		For the week ending 24th March 1877.		For the week ending 31st March 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	322	3,932	222	4,262	70	2,233	90	3,128	33	3,331	26	3,289	14	2,930
Nasik ...	...	16,022	...	16,891	...	10,986	...	11,597	...	14,015	...	15,574	...	15,759
Ahmednagar	1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912	10,861	686	16,443	411	17,495	698	19,213	984	21,493
Poona ...	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,787	7,638	23,801	3,393	23,914	4,981	25,811	4,876	27,702
Sholapur ...	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451	12,115	36,304	8,973	40,262	3,589	38,864	4,020	42,532	4,293	42,926
Satara ...	125	23,424	316	24,396	377	20,272	297	27,086	79	27,047	474	28,727	514	29,566
Kaladgi ...	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361	6,242	22,582	5,280	21,615	6,754	22,994	7,672	24,513
Belgaum ...	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876	3,454	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	17,426	4,305	21,865	5,279	22,316
Dharwar ...	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143	2,328	26,215	2,064	29,516	2,860	30,921	2,737	35,768
Total ...	47,613	1,76,549	39,680	1,84,318	37,060	1,74,415	29,526	1,92,335	19,106	1,93,223	24,118	2,10,926	26,369	2,22,973
Grand Total	2,24,162		2,23,998		2,11,475		2,21,861		2,12,329		2,35,044		2,49,342	
Ratnagiri ...	363	1,323	668	1,416	150	503	465	1,260	457	1,164	888	1,407	828	[illegible]
Kanara ...	1,044	194	1,280	196	1,126	85	1,100	181	1,074	127	1,017	127	1,042	131
	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,276	588	1,565	1,441	1,531	1,291	1,905	1,534	1,870	1,013
Total ...	2,924		3,560		1,864		3,006		2,822		3,439		2,883	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	2,27,086		2,27,558		2,13,339		2,24,867		2,15,151		2,38,483		2,52,175	

works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

Statement No. XXIX.)

For the week ending 7th April 1877.		For the week ending 14th April 1877.		For the week ending 21st April 1877.		For the week ending 28th April 1877.		For the week ending 5th May 1877.		For the week ending 12th May 1877.		For the week ending 19th May 1877.		For the week ending 26th May 1877.	
Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
33	4,204	36	4,346	15	2,207	...	2,757	77	2,727	...	2,591	...	2,559	...	2,404
...	17,648	...	17,178	...	17,905	...	18,759	...	13,157	...	10,719	...	10,587	...	8,148
1,128	24,066	1,418	24,901	1,179	24,111	1,770	24,580	1,826	24,528	2,335	29,211	2,478	26,736	2,949	25,851
4,979	30,111	4,768	30,977	4,517	31,491	4,338	34,132	4,512	36,769	3,299	39,516	3,588	41,425	5,832	41,959
4,521	43,405	5,103	45,554	6,105	42,867	6,804	41,344	6,321	48,287	9,985	51,337	10,088	49,647	13,177	49,733
570	31,131	653	33,191	417	30,897	528	33,269	807	36,593	1,016	39,400	1,511	42,942	1,926	46,873
6,208	32,945	7,868	36,201	8,063	34,179	7,562	39,897	8,276	49,197	8,171	57,079	7,192	68,380	6,725	72,616
5,416	24,227	6,080	25,924	5,603	23,641	5,361	28,889	2,113	37,711	4,063	41,838	3,569	41,709	2,154	40,456
3,198	33,282	2,599	40,785	3,108	40,992	4,215	40,937	2,487	42,487	1,865	50,111	4,514	51,560	986	52,670
26,053	2,41,019	28,525	2,59,057	29,007	2,48,290	30,578	2,64,564	26,419	2,91,456	30,734	3,21,802	32,940	3,35,545	33,749	3,40,709
2,67,072		2,87,582		2,77,297		2,95,142		3,17,875		3,52,536		3,68,485		3,74,458	
189	1,202	227	1,495	257	2,169	256	2,405	256	2,910	256	2,879	251	2,724	245	1,892
1,554	103	2,094	128	1,974	72	1,239	2,250	1,636	1,783	1,512	4,147	1,549	5,084	1,264	1,727
1,743	1,305	2,321	1,623	2,231	2,241	1,495	4,655	1,892	5,632	1,768	7,321	1,800	7,808	1,509	3,619
3,048		3,944		4,472		6,150		7,524		9,089		9,608		5,128	
2,70,120		2,91,526		2,81,769		3,01,292		3,29,661		3,61,625		3,78,093		3,79,586	

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.
(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXIX.)

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
17th February	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162
24th February	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	1,84,318	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998
3rd March	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	1,74,415	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	2,11,475
10th March	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	21,51,479	76,987	85,094	30,254	1,92,335	33,09,939	89,058	98,402	34,401	2,21,861
17th March	11,77,975	6,456	5,317	2,053	19,106	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,369	1,93,223	34,41,482	85,226	90,401	31,422	2,12,329
24th March	11,95,669	10,299	10,373	3,446	24,118	23,93,652	83,667	94,393	32,866	2,10,926	35,89,321	93,966	1,04,766	36,312	2,35,044
31st March	12,23,844	10,776	11,769	3,824	26,369	25,47,352	88,086	1,00,604	34,283	2,22,973	37,71,196	98,862	1,12,373	38,107	2,49,342
7th April	12,45,953	10,242	11,985	3,826	26,053	27,13,353	94,019	1,09,892	37,078	2,41,019	39,59,306	1,04,291	1,21,877	40,904	2,67,072
14th April	12,63,483	10,445	13,170	4,910	28,525	28,57,147	1,01,859	1,18,447	38,751	2,59,057	41,20,630	1,12,304	1,31,617	43,661	2,87,582
21st April	12,66,232	11,065	13,332	4,610	29,007	30,08,633	97,938	1,12,782	37,570	2,48,290	42,74,865	1,09,003	1,26,114	42,180	2,77,297
28th April	12,84,391	11,068	13,773	5,197	30,578	31,66,330	1,03,803	1,20,333	40,428	2,64,564	44,50,721	1,15,411	1,34,106	45,625	2,95,142
5th May	12,99,789	9,658	12,613	4,148	26,419	33,56,720	1,12,413	1,32,792	46,251	2,91,456	46,56,509	1,22,071	1,45,405	50,399	3,17,875
12th May	13,20,783	10,573	14,529	5,632	30,734	35,63,739	1,23,743	1,46,829	51,230	3,21,802	48,84,522	1,34,316	1,61,358	56,862	3,52,536
19th May	13,41,025	11,301	15,399	6,240	32,940	37,90,096	1,28,580	1,53,215	53,750	3,35,545	51,31,121	1,39,881	1,68,614	59,990	3,68,485
26th May	13,63,587	11,330	15,862	6,557	33,749	40,26,605	1,30,188	1,55,457	55,064	3,40,709	53,90,192	1,41,518	1,71,319	61,621	3,74,458

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women, and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH JUNE 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras more or less rain is reported from every district; in Malabar the monsoon has set in, and 5½ inches fell during the week: elsewhere the fall has been fairly general, and in tolerable quantity in some parts of nearly every district; prospects are said to be promising, and the starting of agricultural operations and improvement of pasturage and water-supply are mentioned in most of the district reports. The number on relief works is 847,602, and of those on gratuitous relief, according to the Madras Government, 461,010; but the district totals for the latter give 431,349: the former are 58,369, and the latter 29,373 more than last week. In Bombay reports are wanting from Khandesh and all the districts of the South Mahratta Country except Kanara; but the monsoon appears to have set in in the latter, and to have already extended over the greater part of the Deccan; rain has also fallen in Guzerat; ploughing and sowing have begun in the Deccan districts and Násik, and the fields are being prepared for the *kharif* in Sind. In Mysore heavy showers have fallen throughout the province; ploughing and sowing are going on and prospects are encouraging; the number on works is 58,477 and on gratuitous relief 108,557: the former is 1,846 and the latter 743 more than last week. In the Central Provinces more or less rain has fallen in all districts except Narsingpur, but the monsoon has not regularly set in: sowing and ploughing are going on. From Berar a little rain is reported: the land is ready for sowing. In Central India and Rajputana showers have fallen in several places: prospects are good. From Bengal general rain is reported: it has been heavy in the Eastern, Northern and Delta districts, moderate in Chota Nagpore, and light in Behar and Orissa: and crops are doing well, and the cultivation of the winter rice is being pushed on. Copious rain is reported from Sylhet, and frequent showers from Upper Assam. In Burma the monsoon rains are general and copious. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh settled weather prevails, only a few showers having fallen at the beginning of the week. In the Punjab there has been slight rain in three districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (June 11th)	1·95 in Masulipatam; ·90 in Bapatla; ·85 in Palnad; ·40 in Repalli; slight rain in some other taluks.	*Sajja*, *jonna*, maize and *gingelly* being sown in Bapatla, Repalli, Nuzvid and Nandigama; maize and *jonna* in Bunder taluk doing well; prices slightly falling in Bapatla and Narsarowpett, elsewhere stationary; seers of Rs. 80 weight rice 8·58, *cholum* 11·22, *raggi* 13·04, *cumboo* 10·77; imports by land from Godavery at Guntur, rice 39·06 tons, *cholum* 31·25 tons; 1,511 on relief works; number fed gratuitously by Government 319, in camps 39, in villages by people 1,273; mild cholera and small-pox here and there; cattle disease reported in 5 taluks, and deaths in Bapatla, Narsarowpett and Vinukonda taluks for want of fodder; markets fairly supplied.
Nellore („ 12th)	·42 in Nellore; 1·0 in Atmakur; ·20 in Kavali; 1·55 in Darsi; ·70 in Raput; 1·10 in Udayagiri; ·07 in Kandukur.	Average prices second sort rice 7·81 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·68, *raggi* 11·80, *cumboo* 10·31; imports by sea on behalf of merchants, rice 126 tons, by land into the town of Nellore rice 117 tons, *cholum* 5 tons, *raggi* 7 tons; number on district relief works 25,725; number on canal 45,154, number fed gratuitously in camps 13,528, village relief 572; children of coolies employed on works 2,878; returns from Addanki and Naidupett not received, so that there is probably no diminution; 26 deaths from cholera; cholera, small-pox, fever; dysentery, guinea-worm and diarrhœa prevalent in some taluks; water supply assured for drinking and sufficient for agricultural purposes; standing crops doing well; prospects of cattle better.
Cuddapah („ „)	·77 (average of 10 taluks); fall heavy in 3 taluks, namely, 3·32 in Mudunapelly, 2·45 in Pulivendala, 2·07 in Cuddapah.	Average prices seers per rupee, second sort rice 7·38, *cholum* 8·65, *raggi* 9·18, *cumboo* 7·87; people on relief works 105,085, increase 16,075, due to cessation of recruiting for Nellore and to rates of wages being increased; gratuitously fed in camps 9,667, otherwise fed 26,647, increase on the whole 2,990, owing to pressure of distress; cholera deaths 444; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 480.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Bellary (June 12th)	1·7 in Bellary; 2·0 in Hospett; heavy rain in Kudlighi; partial rain in Hadgally and Harpanhally; 1·2 in Alur; 1·6 in Adoni; 1·3 in Gooty; 1·4 in Tadpatry; ·7 in Raidrug; heavy rain in Anantapur; slight rain in Dharmaveram.	Average price second sort rice 6·82, boiled rice at Bellary 8·1, *cholum* or great millet 7·35, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 7·73, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·06, *cumboo* 7·36 seers of 80 tolas; import 2,964 tons; accounts from 2 Railway stations only; 287,903 persons on relief works, increase on return for previous week 25,913*, due to increased pressure of famine in most taluks; 149,824 gratuitously fed, of which 30,429 fed in relief houses and 5,034 in relief camps, increase on return for previous week 12,746, chiefly due to increased number of children of coolies; 1,561 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; Suganamala and other tanks received two months' supply of water; ryots sowing early dry crops; cholera decreasing, but still in all taluks; small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle still perishing for want of fodder, which recent rain will soon make procurable; supply of drinking water much improved.
Kurnool („ „)	1·35 throughout the district, except in Cumbum taluk.	In Kurnool town water abundant; freshes continue in Toombudra and Hindey; agricultural operation progressing throughout; cholera, small-pox and fever continue; cholera seizures 111, deaths 70; the late rains have improved the prospect of cattle; second sort rice per rupee in imperial seers 6·97, *cholum* 8, *raggi* 9·51, *cumboo* 8·92; number on relief works 210,365; gratuitously relieved 60,5[illegible], of whom 1,634 people fed at Khaderbagh camp, the rest include 48,738 children under seven years, 5,610 fed by village heads and 4,600 in relief houses; Nandial camp finished, particulars next week; import of Government grain 53 tons in Sirwell taluk; private grain 124 tons in three taluks; the increase of 5,157 in the number of coolies is the net result of 7,548 increase in four taluks, and of 2,391 decrease in others; physique fair; Markapur figures estimated, returns not being received.
North Arcot („ „)	1·17 (average of 13 stations).	Average prices in Government seers, second sort rice per rupee, 7·6, *cholum* 8·7, *raggi* 9·5, *cumboo* 8·0; relief works coolies 55,105, decrease in Chendragherri taluk, cause not explained; persons gratuitously fed in camps 8,900; persons otherwise gratuitously fed 13,496; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some places; pasture insufficient; cattle still dying of starvation in some parts.
Chingleput („ „)	Rain fell more or less in all taluks except Ponnery.	Rice second sort 8·63, *raggi* 10·37, *cholum* 9·05, imports, rice 142 tons, *raggi* 29·33; cholera has disappeared from Conjeveram and Trivellore, but is present in some villages of the other four taluks, where also small-pox, fever and dysentery are more or less prevalent; condition of cattle unhealthy in Trivellore and Saidapet; pasture insufficient; water abundant; 4,889 head of cattle reported to have died in Trivellore alone of diarrhœa brought on by feeding on tender grass; on relief works 27,744; gratuitous relief in camps 9,638, in other places 8,942.
South Arcot† („ „)	·36; 1·0 in Kallaccorchy; from ·2 to ·5 in Tricalore, Tindevanum and Trinomalay.	Rice second sort 8·12, *cholum* 10 9/16, *raggi* 11 1/8, *cumboo* 11 5/8, little dearer than last week; grains imported by sea none, by rail 7 1/4 tons dry grains; number employed last day, men 111, women 75, children 12, total 198; gratuitously fed in relief house at Chengam, men 67, women 346, children 460, total 873, deaths 5; fed in 79 villages 1,214 men, 1,438 women, 2,673 children, total 5,325, death one; no relief camp; people healthy; cholera deaths reported 206 against 237 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture improving.
Tanjore („ „)	From ·15 to 2·0 in different localities of Tanjore, Combaconum, Sheally, Nunnilum and Negapatam taluks on the 5th & 6th instant.	Prices, rice 7 3/4 seers, *raggi* 10 5/8, *cumboo* 11 3/8, *cholum* 9 13/16; imports by sea, rice 4,739 tons; relief works none; rivers rising; deaths from cholera 291; small-pox throughout the district; fever in some parts; cattle disease in Combaconum and Tritrapundi taluks with some loss of life; fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ „)	·4 (average).	Third sort rice 7 1/2 seers, *cholum* 13 3/8, *raggi* 10 1/8, *cumboo* 9 9/16; imports of grains during the week 413 tons; no relief works; number fed in hospital camp on 9th June 392; by private subscription 2,415; cholera and small-pox continue; cattle disease in some parts; pasture and water-supply improving.

* The increase is 23,913 compared with the figures telegraphed by the Madras Government last week.

* At pages 1546 and 1609 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 2nd and 9th June 1877, opposite Bellary for "151,116 gratuitously fed" and "157,078 gratuitously fed" read respectively "131,116" and "137,078."

† At page 1610 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 9th June 1877, opposite South Arcot for "children paid three pies" read "children paid 3 pies."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*concluded.*		
Madura (June 12th)	Rain fell in several villages of Madura, Dindigul and Periacolum; slight rain fell in Polany.	Rice second sort $8\frac{3}{10}$, *cholum* $9\frac{2}{8}$, *raggi* $9\frac{7}{10}$, *cumboo* $9\frac{3}{4}$; import, rice 806 tons; number on relief works 13,501; gratuitously fed in camps 978, otherwise fed 4,563; cholera deaths 431.
Tinnevelly („ „)	Moderate showers on hills.	Fresh in Tambrapurni; standing crops healthy, except in Nangunari; cholera and small-pox still prevailing. 213 deaths from the former; water-supply and pasture sufficient on the whole; cattle disease in three taluks with slight mortality; prices rising slightly; average prices per rupee second sort rice 8 seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* $11\frac{1}{4}$, *cumboo* $10\frac{1}{2}$, *raggi* $10\frac{3}{4}$; import of grain, rice 3,203 tons; number on relief works *nil*; number gratuitously fed in camps 827, number otherwise fed 8.
Coimbatore („ „)	Pretty general in all taluks; 1·51 average of week ending the 9th instant.	Prices nearly stationary, rice second sort 7·44, *cholum* 8·41, *raggi* 8·82, *cumboo* 8·40; imports estimated rice 900 tons, other grains 246; severe cholera in all taluks, attacks 1,549, deaths 1,155; fever, small-pox, dysentery and diarrhœa to a small extent; slight freshes in Ambravatty in the Danapoorum taluk; cultivation to some extent in several taluks; standing crops benefited by rain; cattle poor, losses in parts of the district from disease and want of fodder; wells but slightly affected by rain; on relief works 23,699; appearance of coolies unaltered, but diminished power to work reported in four persons in Oodoomulpetta; gratuitously fed in relief centres 21,212, village relief 6,990, total 28,202.
Salem („ „)	1·75	Prices of grains (seers of 80 tolas) rice $7\frac{5}{10}$, *raggi* $8\frac{7}{8}$, *cumboo* $7\frac{7}{8}$, *cholum* $9\frac{1}{8}$; imports of all grains 1 350 tons; number on relief works 50,800; number gratuitously fed in camps 9,400, otherwise fed 69,700; fed by private charity 800; cholera in all taluks, village gratuitous relief number 11 per cent. increase due to large number admitted.
Malabar („ 11th)	5·51 average.	Rain sufficient in most taluks for first crops cultivation; in some places transplanting commenced; markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 2,293 tons, *raggi* 17, *cholum* 196; exports, rice 1,389 tons and *raggi* 683; prices of rice slightly fallen in Ponany; stationary in Kotteyam, Calicut and Palghaut, risen elsewhere; highest $6\frac{1}{2}$ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest $10\frac{1}{8}$ in Ponany, average $8\frac{3}{4}$ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 9 Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere $12\frac{1}{4}$; small-pox in 8 taluks, cholera in 9, deaths from latter 451; cattle healthy; pasture improving everywhere; 812 coolies on Kolathur roads. *General Remarks.*—General prospects promising; earthwork of Ambathur to Arconum Railway finished; number fed gratuitously 461,010; number on relief works 847,602; exports of grain from Madras by rail during the week ending the 9th June 8,952 tons.
Bombay— (June 14th)		
Sind— („ 13th)		
Kurrachee ...	Slight rain in Dadu taluka on 2nd.	Total fall at Mahjanda 2·61; freshes in Gaj on 30th; river at Kotri on 11th 12 feet 2 inches against 13 feet 7 inches on same date last year; small-pox in 3 talukas, one case remaining at Kurrachee; measles in 5 talukas; locusts in Dadu taluka on 31st, destroyed 150 acres of cotton and all leaves of trees.
Shikárpur ...	...	River 12 feet 2 inches, last year same date 10 feet 7 inches; *kharif* sowings commenced; cattle disease and measles in 4 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in 6 talukas on 6th and 7th.	*Kharif* preparations commenced; river rising; locusts here and there, no damage; small-pox in 7, fever in 4, cattle disease in 1 taluka.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Temperature minimum 87·3°, maximum 119·8°; *kharif* preparations continue.
Guzerat— (June 13th)		
Ahmedabad ...	1·21	Weather very warm.
Kaira ...	3·36	Weather still hot.
Surat ...	·23	Ten cholera cases in Pardi, 4 fatal.
Broach ...	1·02	Total fall 1·12; health good.
Khandesh and Násik. (June 13th)		
Khandesh ...	...	
Násik ...	From 1·0 to 3·0 in all talukas.	Thirty-eight cases of cholera in Niphád. 11 deaths, few cases in Málegaon and Báglán; sowing commenced in Násik; fields being ploughed elsewhere.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Konkan—(June 13th)		
Tanna ...	·08	Total fall 2·03; cholera in 6 and small-pox in 3 talukas.
Deccan—(June 13th)		
Poona ...	1·75, average throughout collectorate during week.	Preparation for *mug* sowing in progress; cattle disease in 2, and few cholera and small-pox cases most talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	1·55	Total fall 1·89; cholera in 6 talukas, cases 224, deaths 79.
Sholapur ...	About 3·0 in Mádha, Bársi, Karmála, and Pandharpur; 5 inches in Málsiras; 1 inch in Sángola and Sholapur.	Sixty-five deaths from cholera; cultivation not begun.
Satara ...	·74	Total fall 2·56; 162 deaths from cholera; sowing commenced in several talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...		
Dharwar ...		
Kanara ...	5·98 in Karwar.	Total fall 7·23; rice sowing continues; cholera continues, deaths 27; small-pox prevalent, deaths 8.
Kaládgi ...		
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—(June 13th)		
Rájkot ...	1·42	Weather hot but healthy; small-pox in town.
Wadhwan ...	·31	Weather hot and cloudy; slight measles in Limri.
Baroda ...	...	Total fall during week 2·18; small-pox and cattle disease continue decreasing.
		General Remarks.—Early showers general throughout Deccan, where ploughing has begun, and in Guzerat; no report received from Southern Mahratta Country except Kanara; cholera continues to some extent in Deccan; thunder-storm yesterday, but scarcely any rain in Bombay; *kharif* sowings begun in Sind.
Bengal— (June 14th.)		
Chittagong ...	6·71	Cholera abating; small-pox reported from the south.
Noakholly ...	2·63	Fever has somewhat abated; stray cases of cholera still reported from Dalálbazár.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1·22	Cholera still prevalent in the Upper Chengri Valley.
Hill Tipperah ...	1·51	
Backergunge ...	2·27	Cholera and fever in a sporadic form are still present; cattle are healthy.
Furreedpore ...	4·28	
Dacca ...	6·40	
Tipperah ...	5·46	
Mymensingh ...	5·49	
24-Pergunnahs ...	·88	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	4·42	
Nuddea ...	3·22	
Moorshedabad ...	2 74	Cholera has much abated.
Pubna ...	5·21	
Rajshahye ...	5·22	
Bogra ...	4·24	
Maldah ...	1·29	Cholera has almost disappeared; two deaths from small-pox reported.
Dinagepore ...	3·95	Cholera slackening, but a bad outbreak in the jail caused by a sick prisoner brought in from Patirám.
Rungpore ...	3·63	General health on the whole good.
Cooch Behar ...	·21	
Jalpáiguri ...	5·55	
Darjeeling ...	5·0	
Midnapore ...	·82	
Howrah ...	1·13	
Hooghly ...	1·0	Public health normal; cattle disease still exists in one village in thana Pundooah.
Burdwan ...	1·54	Fever prevalent; a few cases of cholera reported from Culna.
Bankoora ...	2·84	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Beerbhoom ...	2·44	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	4·14	
Bhágalpur ...	·01	Health fair.
Monghyr ...	·34	
Purneah ...	·87	
Durbhunga ...	2·07	
Mozufferpore ...	·18	Public health good.
Sarun ...	2·39	
Chumparun ...	·53	Cholera still continues in the frontiers of the district.
Patna ...	·44	Public health fair.
Gya ...	*Nil*; ·14 in Jehanabad.	General health good.
Shahabad ...	·97	Health good.
Hazáribágh ...	1·27	General health good.
Lohardugga ...	1·96	Public health good with the exception of several cases of small-pox in Palamow.
Manbhoom ...	2·55	
Singhbhoom ...	2·96	District healthy.
Balasore ...	·12	Public health generally good, but a few cases of cholera still occur.
Cuttack ...	1·45	
Pooree ...	·43	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall of the week has been general; it was heavy in most districts of Bengal Proper; autumn rice, indigo, and other crops on the ground are doing well, and the cultivation of the winter rice crop is being pushed on.
N.-W. P. and Oudh— (June 14th)		
Benares (June 13th)	1·0 on 7th; none since.	Weather hot again.
Allahabad („ „)	Slight rain.	Weather continues hot; there have been reported storms with slight rain.
Jhansi („ 14th)	*Nil*	Weather extremely hot.
Agra („ 13th)	·2 in one pargana.	
Meerut („ „)	Slight rain.	Often cloudy.
Bareilly („ „)	Showers in parts.	Rains not regularly set in.
Almora („ 11th)	Very heavy rain on Wednesday.	Weather appears to have become settled since.
Lucknow („ 13th)	...	No change.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil* at Head-Quarters.	
Fyzabad („ „)	...	Weather hot and dry.
		General Remarks.—The weather which was showery at the beginning of the week has again become settled; the rains have not set in.
Punjab— (June 13th)		
Lahore ...	Slight rain	Health and agricultural prospects throughout the province good.
Jullundur ...		
Peshawar ...		
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (June 9th)	·77	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Sambalpur ...	1·50	*Kharif* ploughing continues; some paddy sown; health good; prices rising.
Raipur ...	1·60	Ploughing continues; cholera abating; prices rising.
Bálaghát ...	·86	Rice sowing commenced in places; ploughing continues; health good; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	·94	Ploughing continues; health good; prices stationary.
Chánda (June 10th)	2·34	Ploughing continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 11th)	·84	Health good; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 12th)	1·20	Fever, small-pox and cholera continue; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 13th)	3·20	*Kharif* ploughing continues; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	1·3	Cloudy; slight small-pox.
Nimár ...	·44 at Head-Quarters; 3·50 at Mortaka.	Small-pox continues; prices slightly fallen.
Hoshangabad ...	·07	Very hot; small-pox continues.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy; hot; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	·22	Stormy; hot; measles continue; prices easier.
Saugor ...	·36	Cloudy; hot; health good.
Seoni ...	1·15	Health good; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	2·60	Ploughing progressing; fever continues; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	·45	More rain wanted for ploughing; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—There has been more or less rain in almost all the districts of the province, but the monsoons have not regularly set in; prices rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (June 14th)		
Arrakan Division ...	11·0	Public health good; a few cases of cholera in Akyab Jail.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	6·81	Public health and agricultural prospects normal.
Thonkwa ...	Rainfall copious.	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	Over 2·0	Health good.
Henzada ...	2·0	A few deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery in Henzada Jail; public health good.
Prome ...	4·77	One death from cholera in Prome; otherwise healthy.
Thayetmyo ...	5·64	Six deaths from cholera; 2 from small-pox.
Tenasserim Division.		
Amherst ..	4·52	Public health fair; monsoon commenced in Tounghoo.
Shwegyeen ...	9·7	*General Remarks.*—Cattle disease in 2 townships of Akyab district; ploughing commenced; slight cattle disease in Mengyee and Tahpoon townships of Henzada district.
Assam—		
Gauháti (June 14th)	1·78	Weather hot, with frequent heavy showers; *salee* cultivation and tea manufacture in progress; diarrhœa disappeared from station; cholera reported in the district.
Sylhet („ „)	18·29	Crop much benefited by the late rains; general health greatly improved; weather cooler.
Mysore and Coorg— (June 14th.)	·97 in Bangalore; 4·17 in Coorg.	Heavy showers have also fallen throughout the province; ploughing and sowing operations in progress; prospects encouraging; ordinary rice selling in Bangalore at 13½ pounds per rupee; deaths from cholera in Mysore Province 832, in Coorg 53; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved, as per statememt last tabulated, is in—

Bangalore district including town ...	5,029	and	52,544
Kolar	5,191	„	11,022
Túmkúr	5,494	„	18,152
Mysore	2,171	„	5,195
Hassan	1,681	„	5,665
Shimoga	1,493	„	1,118
Kadur	546	„	1,382
Chitaldroog	7,233	„	13,479
Total ...	28,848	„	108,557

excluding those employed by the professional department, daily average of which is 29,629.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (June 14th)	·22	Small-pox somewhat less; cholera decreasing; land ready for sowing.
Central India—(June 13th)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Gwaliór ...	·02	
Neemuch ...	...	
Sutna ...	*Nil*	
Rutlam ...	·40	
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 14th)	·75	Very hot and sultry.
Sirohi („ 10th)	·15	Health good; weather seasonable.
Marwar („ 9th)	...	Water still abundant; heat great; health good; ploughing commenced where heavy rain has fallen.
Meywar („ 8th)	·1	Water-supply and health good; strong winds and storms; appearance of early rains.
Bikanir („ 6th)	Light showers	Thunder-storms on 3rd; heaviest sand-storm known for last 20 years passed over Bikanir; much damage to roofs of houses; good rain is said to have fallen in some districts.
Harowtee („ 9th)	...	Health good; heat excessive.
Tonk („ „)	·1	
Jhallawar („ „)	..	Weather cloudy and very sultry; health good.
Ajmere („ 14th)	Partial showers.	Weather seasonable; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	·05	Prospects unchanged; high south-west winds; very hot; health good.
Ulwur („ 13th)	...	Weather seasonable; health good.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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№ 25.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877. [Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—*Nothing for Publication.*

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act Amendment Bill, 1877.

The Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act Amendment Bill, 1877.

The Transfer of Property Bill, 1877.

SUPPLEMENT No. 25.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CORRIGENDUM.—In the Indian Registration Act III of 1877 (published in the *Gazette of India*, Part IV, of 17th and 24th February and 3rd March 1877), section 51, line 17, *for* "87" *read* "89."

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 22nd June 1877.

No. 1224.—Home Department Notification No. 1136, dated 13th instant, extending the Indian Registration Act III of 1877 to the Chief Commissionership of Coorg, is cancelled.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 22nd June 1877.

No. 558.—The Hon'ble G. G. Morris, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough on medical certificate from the 12th instant up to the 17th September next.

No. 560.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, Section 7, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. B. Lawford, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th June 1877.

No. 181.—The Reverend A. N. Wilson, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 8th instant.

The 22nd June 1877.

No. 185.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend John Henry Taylor, B. A., to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 21st June 1877.

No. 8 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL, BRITISH BURMA, BASSEIN RIVER.

Rock off Hinghie Island.

The Master Attendant at Bassein reports that on the 14th March last, the German Barque *Smidt*, under pilotage charge, touched on a rock hitherto unknown having a depth of only 17 feet on it at low water springs, situated in mid-channel abreast of the north-east point of Hinghie Island.

The Government of British Burma have issued instructions to survey and buoy this danger, the exact position, therefore, of the rock will be notified hereafter.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT ;
CALCUTTA,
The 16th June 1877.

JOHN HENRY ELLIS, *Staff Comdr.*, R. N.,
Deputy Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

By Order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts:—Preparis North Channel, No. 152; Coronge Island to White Point, No. 823; Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet, No. 70 *b*; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 496.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Chart affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

No. 9 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL, BRITISH BURMA.

Rock off Pegu Coast.

Information has been received from Mr. John Robson, Master of the Ship *Inch Marnock*, of the existence of a rock on which that vessel struck on the 27th April last, whilst off the Coast of Pegu, on her passage from Bombay to Rangoon.

The rock has a depth of 9 feet on it at low water spring tides, and within a distance of 100 yards from it is a depth of 12 fathoms.

This danger is not laid down on any of the Admiralty Charts, and as the Coast is very imperfectly known, great caution is necessary whilst navigating in this neighbourhood.

Position as given :—Latitude 16° 43′ 50″ N., longitude 94° 12′ 25″ E.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT ;
CALCUTTA,
The 16th June 1877.

JOHN HENRY ELLIS, *Staff Comdr.*, R. N.,
Deputy Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

By Order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts:—Cheduba Strait to Coronge Island, No. 822; Coronge Island to White Point, No. 823; Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet, No. 70 *b*; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 495.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 16th June 1877.

No. 1420P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. A. A. Apcar as Consul for Siam at Calcutta.

No. 1422P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Albert Restalic as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Aden during the absence of Mr. J. Salmon.

The 18th June 1877.

No. 1426P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Albert Restalic as Acting Vice-Consular Agent for France at Aden during the absence of Mr. J. Salmon.

GENERAL.

The 19th June 1877.

No. 1642G.—The services of Captain C. M. A. Morant, Adjutant and Drill Instructor of the Mysore Silladar Horse, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from 18th June 1877.

The 21st June 1877.

No. 1656G.—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated Tuesday, the 15th of May 1877, is published for general information:—

Foreign Office, May 14, 1877.

The Earl of Derby, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received the following note from His Excellency Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, forwarding copies of three Notifications issued by the Sublime Porte relative to the passage of vessels through the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, and the navigation of the Danube:—

Ambassade Impériale Ottomane,

MY LORD, *Londres, le 12 Mai,* 1877.

J'ai l'honneur de transmettre ci-joint a V. Ex. un exemplaire:—

1. De la notification officielle concernant les mesures qui doivent être strictement observées à l'entrée des Détroits des Dardanelles et du Bosphore jusqu'au rétablissement de la paix.

2. De la décision de la Sublime Porte relativement aux navires Russes qui se trouvent dans les ports de l'Empire Ottoman et au commerce des neutres; et

3. Des instructions données à S. Ex. le Serdar Ekrem quant aux dispositions qu'il est autorisé à prendre sur le Danube en vue des opérations militaires.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.,

(Signé) MUSURUS.

Son Excellence

Le Comte de Derby.

(Translation.)

Imperial Ottoman Embassy,

MY LORD, *London, May* 12, 1877.

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, to Your Excellency copies—

1. Of the official notification relative to the measures which are to be strictly observed at the entrance of the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus until the re-establishment of peace.

2. Of the Sublime Porte's decision relative to Russian vessels actually in the ports of the Ottoman Empire, and to neutral commerce; and

3. Of the instructions given to His Excellency the Serdar Ekrem as to the measures which he is authorized to take on the Danube in view of military operations.

I have, &c,

(Signed) MUSURUS.

His Excellency

The Earl of Derby.

Sublime Porte.

NOTIFICATION OFFICIELLE.

Vu l'état de guerre, le Gouvernement Impérial a arrêté les mesures suivantes qui seront strictement observées à partir du 29 Avril 1877 jusqu'au rétablissement de la paix.

1° Le passage des détroits des Dardanelles et du Bosphore, soit à l'entrée, soit à la sortie, est interdit à tous navires à vapeur ou à voiles indistinctement et sans exception durant la nuit, c'est-à-dire avant le lever et après le coucher du soleil.

2° Les phares établis dans les détroits, à l'exception des deux grands phares situés à l'entrée du Bosphore du côté de la Mer Noire (Rouméli et Anatoli fénéri) et des deux phares de Sedal Bahr et de Koumkalé du détroit des Dardanelles demeureront éteints.

Ces quatre phares pourront eux mêmes être éteints sur l'ordre des commandants militaires.

3° L'usage de tirer des coups de canon dans les temps brumeux à titre de signal d'alarme est absolument supprimé.

(Translation.)

Sublime Porte.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

In consideration of the state of war, the Imperial Government has decreed the following measures which will be strictly observed from the 29th of April 1877, until the re-establishment of peace:—

1. The passage of the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus is forbidden during the night to all steam ships or sailing vessels either entering or leaving, without distinction or exception, that is to say, before sunrise and after sunset.

2. The lights in the Straits will be extinguished with the exception of those of the two great lighthouses placed at the entrance of the Bosphorus at the Black Sea and (Roumeli and Anatoli Fénéri), and of the two lighthouses of Sedal Bahr and of Koumkalé, in the Straits of the Dardanelles.

These four lights may also be extinguished by order of the Military Commanders.

3. The custom of firing cannon during foggy weather as an alarm signal is absolutely forbidden.

Sublime Porte.

Décision de la Sublime Porte concernant les navires Russes qui se trouvent dans l'Empire Ottoman et le commerce des neutres.

La Russie ayant déclaré la guerre, le Gouvernement Ottoman a pris les décisions suivantes:

ART. 1er. Un délai de cinq jours francs à dater de la notification sur les lieux de la présente décision est accordé aux navires Russes qui se trouvaient dans les ports de l'Empire le $\frac{12}{24}$ Avril, 1877, pour quitter les eaux Ottomanes. A cet effet il leur sera delivré sur leur demande, par les autorités douanières un sauf-conduit pour se rendre dans le port Russe ou neutre le plus rapproché sans pouvoir toutefois traverser les détroits pour passer de la Méditerranée dans la Mer Noire et réciproquement.

ART. 2. Le Gouvernement Ottoman déclare son intention d'observer les règles de droit maritime formulées dans la déclaration signée à Paris le 16 Avril, 1856, et d'après laquelle :

1° La course est et demeure abolie;

2° Le pavillon neutre couvre la marchandise ennemie à l'exception de la contrebande de guerre;

3° La marchandise neutre, à l'exception de la contrebande de guerre, n'est pas saisissable sous pavillon ennemi;

4° Les blocus, pour être obligatoires, doivent être effectifs, c'est-à-dire maintenus par une force suffisante pour interdire réellement l'accès du littoral à l'ennemi.

ART. 3. Afin d'empêcher la contrebande de guerre, le Gouvernement Ottoman usera du droit de visite tant en haute mer que dans les eaux Ottomanes, et lors du passage par les détroits des navires neutres en destination d'un port Russe ou d'un point de la côte occupé par l'ennemi, ou même, en cas de suspicion, en destination d'un port Ottoman ou neutre.

ART. 4. Les dispositions de la présente décision entreront immédiatement en vigueur. Elle sera portée à la connaissance de tous les intéressés par une communication officielle adressée aux représentants étrangers résidant à Constantinople, par la publication dans le journal officiel de l'Empire et par télégramme transmis aux chefs-lieux des vilayets.

Sublime Porte, le $\frac{19 \text{ Avril,}}{1\text{er Mai,}}$ 1877.

(Translation.)

Decision of the Sublime Porte respecting Russian ships in the Ottoman Empire and the commerce of Neutrals.

Russia having declared war, the Ottoman Government has come to the following decisions :—

ART. 1. A period of five clear days, to date from the notification, on the spot, of the present decision, is accorded to the Russian ships which happened to be in the ports of the Empire on the $\frac{12}{24}$ April 1877, in order to leave the Ottoman waters. With this view a safe conduct shall be given to them, on application, by the Customs authorities to enable them to proceed to the nearest Russian or neutral port, without however authorizing them to pass through the straits from the Mediterranean into the Black Sea, or *vice versâ*.

ART. 2. The Ottoman Government declares its intention of observing the rules of maritime law laid down in the Declaration signed in Paris on the 16th of April 1856, and according to which—

1. Privateering is and remains abolished.

2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.

4. Blockades in order to be binding must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

ART. 3. In order to stop contraband of war the Ottoman Government will exercise the right of visit on the high seas as well as in Ottoman waters, and during the passage through the straits of neutral ships bound for a Russian port or for a part of the coast occupied by the enemy, or even, in case of suspicion, for an Ottoman or neutral port.

ART. 4. The measures consequent on this decision shall immediately come into effect. It shall be notified to all persons interested by an official communication, addressed to the foreign representatives resident at Constantinople, by publication in the official journal of the Empire, and by telegram sent to the capitals of the vilayets.

Sublime Porte, $\frac{\text{April 19,}}{\text{May 1,}}$ 1877.

Sublime Porte.

Instructions données à S. E. Le Serdar Ekrem.

Le $\frac{17}{29}$ *Avril,* 1877.

Le Danube étant considéré comme ligne de défense, les règles concernant le commerce des neutres en mer ne peuvent y recevoir leur application. En conséquence, le commandant des forces est libre de prendre telles mesures qu'il croira convenables pour les opérations militaires. Il a notamment le droit d'interdire la navigation, de retenir et de réquisitionner les navires sauf indemnité, de les obliger à quitter les ports, de leur assigner des ports de refuge et cela sous les peines les plus graves, telles que confiscation du navire et de la cargaison, et, au besoin, en leur appliquant les règles relatives à l'espionnage. Il est, en somme, autorisé à faire à ce sujet telles proclamations qu'il croit nécessaires, pourvu que les mesures qu'il prendra soient réellement dictées par des nécessités de guerre, et aussi pourvu que, dans le cas de confiscation, il renvoie l'affaire devant un conseil spécial qu'il aura soin de désigner d'avance et que sera chargé de rendre une sentence autant qui possible en règle.

Pour les navires qui auront été retenus avant la proclamation régulière de ces mesures et qui par conséquent, ne peuvent être censés avoir contrevenu aux ordres du commandant Ottoman, leurs cargaisons ne peuvent être confisquées, car si elles appartiennent à des sujets Ottomans ou neutres, ceux-ci n'ont encouru aucune peine. Si elles appartiennent à des sujets Russes le gouvernement n'ayant pas admis l'embargo ni la confiscation des biens des sujets Russes en général, on ne saurait appliquer cette mesure exceptionnellement à ceux qui se trouvent sur le Danube.

Le Gouvernement n'est responsable en aucun cas, des pertes que peuvent éprouver les chargeurs, propriétaires des cargaisons ou autres ayants-droit du fait que le navire a é é empêché de poursuivre le cours de son voyage, l'empêchement résultant

d'une nécessité de guerre et des dangers auxquels le navire et l'équipage seraient exposés en y contrevenant.

En tous cas la contrebande de guerre est saisissable et entraine la confiscation du navire et de toute la cargaison. Le Tribunal chargé de statuer appréciera s'il y a ou non contrebande de guerre.

Les recours contre les jugements du tribunal en question ne seront pas suspensifs; ils seront portés directement et en dernier ressort devant la Cour de Cassation de Constantinople.

Le commandant aura soin de faire connaître les mesures qu'il aura prises à cet effet aux Consulats étrangers, de les publier et les notifier sur place et de les télégraphier immédiatement à Constantinople.

Sublime Porte.

Instructions given to His Excellency the Serdar Ekrem.

$\frac{11}{23}$ *April*, 1877.

The Danube being considered a line of defence, the rules relating to the commerce of neutrals at sea cannot be applied to it. Consequently, the commander of the forces is at liberty to take such measures as he may think expedient for military operations. He has especially the right of stopping navigation, of detaining and requisitioning ships, subject to an indemnity, of obliging them to leave the ports, of assigning to them ports of refuge, all under the severest penalties, such as the confiscation of the ship and cargo, and if necessary by the application to them of the regulations relating to spies. He is, in short, authorised to issue on this point such proclamations as he may deem necessary, provided that the measures which he may take are really dictated by the necessities of war, and also provided that, in case of confiscation, he shall refer the matter to a Special Council, which shall be appointed beforehand, and whose duty it will be to give sentence as far as possible in due form.

As regards ships which shall have been detained before the formal proclamation of these measures, and which consequently cannot be considered to have infringed the orders of the Ottoman commander, their cargoes cannot be confiscated, for if they belong to Ottoman or neutral subjects they have incurred no penalty. If they belong to Russian subjects, since the Government has not admitted the right of embargo or the confiscation of the goods of Russian subjects in general, this measure should not be exceptionally applied to those which happen to be on the Danube.

The Government is under no circumstances responsible for the losses which the shippers, the proprietors of cargoes or other interested parties may incur, from the fact that the ship has been prevented from continuing its voyage, this being the result of the necessities of war, and of the dangers to which the ship and crew would be exposed by an infringement of these rules.

In every case contraband of war is liable to seizure, and involves the confiscation of the ship and all the cargo.

The Tribunal charged to pronounce judgment will decide whether or not there is contraband of war.

Appeals against the judgments of the Tribunal in question will not have the effect of suspending proceedings; they should be brought immediately, and in the last resort, before the Court of Cassation at Constantinople.

The Commandant will be careful to inform the Foreign Consulates of the measures which he has taken with the above view, to publish them and notify them on the spot, and to telegraph them immediately to Constantinople.

No. 1660*G*.—Under Section 8 of Act XV of 1872 [the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872], the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend G. Macalister to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territory of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, and to grant him a license under Section 9 of the said Act, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 7th June 1877.

No. 1111.—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount, bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum: the form and conditions of these Notes will be those of the Notes of the Consolidated Transfer Loan of 1842-43, of which Loan they will form a part. No Note will be issued for less than one hundred rupees, or for any amount not being a multiple of one hundred rupees: the Notes will be payable to order, and interest thereon will be paid half-yearly, on the First day of February and the First day of August.

3. Tenders for the whole or part of the above-named sum of Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Monday, the Ninth day of July next.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Loan."

5. Tenders will be opened at the Office of the Comptroller General in Calcutta, at noon on Monday, the Ninth day of July next.

6. Accepted tenders must be paid, in five equal instalments, on the following dates:—

One-fifth on Monday, the 23rd day of July 1877:
One-fifth on Thursday, the 23rd day of August 1877:
One-fifth on Monday, the 24th day of September 1877:
One-fifth on Tuesday, the 23rd day of October 1877:
One-fifth on Friday, the 23rd day of November 1877:

but the whole or any part of any tender may be paid at any time after its acceptance is notified.

7. Interest upon each payment will be paid in advance, from the date when such payment is received, to the 31st January next.

8. Payment of any accepted tender may be made to the account of the Government in one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or in any Branch of any of the Presidency Banks, or into any Government treasury or treasuries in India that may be named in the tender.

9. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an Officer in charge of some Government treasury, or by a cheque on a banker in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or by Government Promissory Notes made payable to the Comptroller General, for not less than one-hundredth part of the tender: this deposit of one per cent. will be treated as in part payment of the last instalment, and will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully taken up: a cash deposit may, after the tender in support of which it is made is accepted, be replaced by a Government Promissory Note.

10. Scrip receipts for instalments paid will be given by the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government treasuries at which payment is made: these receipts will, as soon as possible, be exchanged for Promissory Notes.

11. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and placed upon the table, in a sealed envelope, when the tenders are opened, but will not be declared unless tenders for Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees are received but not accepted.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate: the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders.

14. The names of the persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, will be posted, for general information, at the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated the 7th June 1877, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of rupees annas* for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

* Fractions of an anna not allowed.

I enclose a *deposit receipt*† for rupees , and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Presidency Bank of‡ [or at the Branch of the Bank of ; or into the Government treasury at‡ as the case may be] the first instalment on or before Monday, the 23rd day of July next, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the Notification, as follows:—

† Or cheque or Government Promissory Note.

‡ Here enter the name of bank or treasury.

One-fifth on Monday, the 23rd day of July 1877:
One-fifth on Thursday, the 23rd day of August 1877:
One-fifth on Monday, the 24th day of September 1877:
One-fifth on Tuesday, the 23rd day of October 1877:
One-fifth on Friday, the 23rd day of November 1877.

NOTES.—(1).—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. In order to avoid mistakes, it is desirable that*

the tender, or, at least, the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.

(2).—*This Notification will be published, simultaneously, by the Secretary of State for India, in London.*

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 9th June 1877.

No. 1150.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable under the said Act on tenders for any portion of the loan advertised in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary of the 7th June 1877.

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c.

The 22nd June 1877.

No. 1480.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 85 *page* 47).

INSERT THE FOLLOWING NOTES UNDER THIS SECTION:—

Note. (1). This Rule applies to ordinary not to special cases. If, under special circumstances, a pension is granted long after an officer has retired, retrospective effect should not be given to it, without the special orders of the Government granting it, in the absence of which special orders, such a pension will take effect only from the date of sanction.

(2). With reference to Section 92 of this Code, a pension should, under no circumstances, be paid, for the first time, in arrears for more than six months, without the special orders of the Local Government.

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

Section 2 (*b*) (*page* 224).

INSERT THE FOLLOWING AS *Example* (2):—

Example (2). The acting allowance of an officer officiating in an appointment the pay of which has been reduced with effect from the next succession thereto, is calculated upon the reduced pay.

Section 37 (*page* 241).

ADD THE FOLLOWING TO THE LIST IN THIS SECTION:—

"Extra Assistant Superintendent in the Andamans and Nicobars—Rupees 200."

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd June 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 553.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Cavalry ...	Major (Brevet Colonel) Charles Batchelor.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	1st June 1877...	Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Galloway, placed on the Retired List.
Cadre of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry.	Captain (Major-General) *Sir* Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C. (*Supy.*)	Major ...		
	Captain E. B. Wake, 21st Hussars.	Major ...		
Infantry ...	Major E. C. Codrington, Staff Corps.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	9th June 1877	Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Lloyd, retired.
Cadre of the late 57th Native Infantry.	Captain Henry Campbell Garden	Major ...		
Infantry ...	Major John Henry Willoughby Osborne.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Ditto ...	Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) E. C. Codrington, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of the late 44th Native Infantry.	Captain William Stephen Alexander Lockhart.	Major ...		

No. 554.—BREVET—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, C. S. I., Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 18th June 1877, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, clauses 8 and 10, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 555.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Herbert Edward Ravenshaw, 63rd Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse,—23rd May 1876.

No. 556.—GARRISON INSTRUCTION STAFF IN INDIA—

Captain G. L. L. Taylor, 2nd Battalion, 16th Foot, Assistant Garrison Instructor, to be Garrison Instructor, *vice* Captain O. W. Braine, 56th Foot, whose tour of staff service has expired.—Dated the 7th June 1877.

Captain G. Poignand, 59th Foot, Assistant Garrison Instructor, to be Garrison Instructor, *vice* Captain H. H. Griffiths, 59th Foot, whose tour of staff service has expired.—Dated the 6th June 1877.

Captain G. T. Morris, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be Assistant Garrison Instructor provisionally, *vice* Lieutenant H. A. Sawyer, Bengal Staff Corps, resigned. —Dated the 29th March 1877.

Captain C. E. Brown, Royal Artillery, to be Assistant Garrison Instructor, *vice* Captain Taylor promoted.—Dated the 14th June 1877.

No. 557.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—*Temporary.*

Lieutenant A. G. Yaldwyn, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, from 17th May 1877, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rowland, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, on furlough.

Lieutenant E. C. C. Sandys, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, from 20th May 1877, *vice* Captain J. R. Burlton-Bennet, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, on leave.

No. 558.—ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

In accordance with the provisions of G. G. O. No. 370 of 1863, paragraph 10, Sub-Conductor James Utting, who was appointed on probation in the Ordnance Commissariat Department in G.G.O. No. 1259 of 1876, is confirmed in the present grade of Sub-Conductor,—5th October 1876.

No. 559.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant Samuel Clarke Kennedy to be Captain, *vice* Captain A. Strand, permitted to resign his appointment at his own request.

Lance Corporal Charles Frederick Lazarus* to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant S. C. Kennedy, promoted.

* Subject to his passing the prescribed examination in drill.

COMMISSARIAT.

No. 560.—SUPPLIES—

It is hereby notified that such condemned hospital clothing and bedding as can be spared after providing for rags for rifle cleaning, will be issued to the native sick followers of British corps, on the indents of medical officers in charge, subject to the condition that the articles are so distinctly marked as to render it impossible that they can be returned into store.

2. Condemned articles issued to civil dispensaries should also be similarly marked before issue.

EQUIPMENT TABLES.

No. 561.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 747 of 1875, the following alterations are to be made at page 11 of Equipment Tables for 9 pr. M. L. R. batteries of Royal Horse and Field Artillery:—

For "4' 6" square" as the size of flags for Army signalling, read 4' *square.*

For "Lamps, signalling, bull's eye," substitute *Lamps, hand, signalling.*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 562.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major Thomas Nicholls Walker, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain John Albert Little, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Public Works Department, temporary 3rd grade, Railway, British Burmah,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 563.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Benjamin Parrott, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôt, Hápur, is allowed leave of absence in India for six months, on private affairs, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 10th July 1877.

No. 564.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 76 of 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. G. Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is permitted to proceed out of India* in view to his spending the residue of his furlough.

* Australia, New Zealand and England.

No. 565.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 96 of 1877, Major S. A. T. Judge, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, is granted an extension of leave in India for six months from the 23rd June 1877 on medical certificate, under Rule XXVI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 566.—The furlough granted to Captain F. H. Hinde, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, in G. G. O. No. 806 of 1877, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 567.—The following extract from list No. 10, dated the 25th May 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return to duty.

Colonel J. Doran, C. B., Staff Corps.

Granted extensions of leave.

Major A. Seagrim, S. C.,	4 mos.,	private affairs.
Captain H. C. Marsh, S. C.,	2 „	urgent private affairs.
Surgeon W. N. Keefer,	3 „	medical certificate.
Colonel E. G. Langmore, S.C.,	3 „	„ „

Retirement.

Surgeon-Major W. E. Caird,—5th June 1877.

ORDNANCE.

No. 568.—STORES—

Erratum.—That portion of G. G. O. No. 285 of 1877, declaring clauses 2916 and 2917 in List of Changes in War Matériel, dated 1st December 1875, applicable to India, is cancelled.

PENSIONS.

No. 569.—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay :—

James Brady, late 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery, —one shilling per diem.

John Beale, late 1st Battalion, 6th Foot,—one shilling per diem.

George William E. Fowler, late 89th Foot,—one shilling per diem.

David Humphreys, late 44th Foot,—nine pence per diem.

William Chapman, late 1st Battalion, 21st Foot, —one shilling per diem.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 570.—Lieutenant Patrick Parkinson, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is, at his own request, permitted to resign from the 14th May 1877.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 571.—Major Henry H. Godwin-Austen, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, Topographical Survey of India, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a Captain. Dated the 12th June 1877.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 572.—The services of Surgeon R. T. Wright, M. D., Officiating Civil Surgeon, Jessore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 573.—The services of Lieutenant J. A. C. Wedderburn, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 16th June 1877.

No. 292.—Corporal W. Watson, R.E., Overseer 1st grade, on probation, British Burmah, is permanently appointed in that grade.

No. 293.—The following changes are ordered in the Establishment of Accountants :—

Mr. J. Moran, Accountant 4th grade, on probation, Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to British Burmah.

Baboo Kader Nath Chatterjee, Accountant 3rd grade, Punjab, is transferred to the Rajpootana State Railway.

Subhadi Lall is appointed an Accountant 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the Rajpootana State Railway.

The 19th June 1877.

No. 294.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Davidson, R.E., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, was, on return from furlough, granted subsidiary leave from 22nd February 1877 to 2nd March 1877.

No. 295.—In modification of Notification No. 143, dated the 27th March 1877, the changes therein ordered in the grading of the undermentioned officers will take effect from the 3rd March 1877 instead of the 5th idem :—

Mr. F. R. Boyce.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Melliss, S.C.

Captain R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E.

Major P. Lambert, R.E.

The 20th June 1877.

No. 296.—The following is re-published for information in the Public Works Department :—

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 1st June 1877.

No. 948.

The following Financial despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, Bombay, No. 45, dated 19th April 1877, is published for general information :—

"1. I have considered in Council paragraph 2 of your Marine letter dated the 10th February 1877, No. 7, inquiring with reference to my Financial despatch to the Government of India dated the 19th November 1874, No. 598, whether remittances made by mechanics and others in India for the benefit of their families should be payable only to families residing in the United Kingdom."

"2. There are not likely to be many cases in which family money will be required to be issued in a foreign country, and I see no reason why the privilege should not be allowed to persons entitled thereto when the money can be readily paid. I, will be necessary, however, that I should be furnished in all instances in which such payment is

desired, with the name and full address of the person who is to receive the money, and care should be taken that timely notice is given of the date when payment is to cease."

The 21st June 1877.

No. 297.—Lance Corporal J. C. Hare, Probationary Accountant 4th grade, British Burmah, is permitted to revert to military duty at his own request.

No. 298.—Mr. F. Volkers is appointed an Accountant 4th Grade on probation, and posted to British Burmah.

No. 299.—Mr. P. Heyward, Accountant 1st grade, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr. W. E. Durant, Accountant 3rd Grade, attached to the Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

The 22nd June 1877.

No. 300.—Mr. C. Howard is appointed an Accountant 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 301.—Referring to Military Department Notification No. 328 of 2nd April 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Bayly, S.C., Executive Engineer 1st grade, Military Works Branch, ceased to belong to the Public Works Department from 12th April 1877.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877. (Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th June 1877.

No. 5.—Mr. W. Rees Phillips, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st June 1877.

The 18th June 1877.

6.—Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for 52 days under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th May 1877.

7.—Mr. T. C. Hill, an Officiating Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st May 1877.

D. G. ROBINSON, *Col., R.E.,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th June 1877.

No. 21.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. Charles David, Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Grade, from the 15th instant to the 31st July 1877, both dates inclusive, under Supplement F, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 16th June 1877.

No. 758.—With reference to Notification No. 252, dated 9th March 1877, Surgeon-Major T. Beaumont, Residency Surgeon, Indore, reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

F. H. MAITLAND,
2nd Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl.
for Central India,
In charge of Residency.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 14th June 1877.

No. 8.—Mr. Shaik Hissam-ud-din, Assistant Magistrate, Secunderabad, held charge of the current duties of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, from 18th to 27th November 1876, and again from 20th February to 8th March 1877.

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, *Captain,*
In charge.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th June 1877.

No. 66.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 213, dated 11th May 1877, Sergeant F. O. A. Baker, R.E., is posted to the Presidency District of Superintendence, Military Works.

No. 67.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 261 of 31st May 1877, Lieutenant J. G. Day, R.E., and Lieutenant G. M. Porter, R.E., joined the Military Works Branch at Simla on the 5th June 1877.

The 15th June 1877.

No. 68.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 549—50M.W., dated 7th June 1877, Captain

W. H. Pierson, R.E., reported his arrival in Simla to the Inspector-General, Military Works, on the forenoon of 14th June 1877.

No. 69.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 549—50M.W., dated 7th June 1877, Major H. F. Blair, R.E., reported his arrival in Simla to the Inspector-General, Military Works, on the afternoon of 14th June 1877.

The 16th June 1877.

No. 70.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 124, dated 19th March 1877, Mr. E. Lumsden, Accountant, 4th Grade, is posted to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 12th April 1877.

No. 71.—With the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr. Ashhurst, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Peshawar, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Captain J. T. Wright, R.E., or until further orders.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 15th June 1877.

No. 35.—Sub-Overseer Bukhtawar Lall, Bareilly Division, Military Works, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 1st instant, of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 30 of the 17th May 1877.

No. 36.—Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Supdce., Mily. Works.

Oudh Division of Superintendence.

Lucknow, the 13th June 1877.

No. 40.—Privilege leave of absence for a period of seventy-three days is granted to Major D. C. Walker, R.E., Executive Engineer, Dinapore Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Divn., Mily. Works.

Sirhind Division of Superintendence.

Umballa, the 19th June 1877.

No. 12.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 34, dated Simla, 21st March 1877, Major A. C. Padday, R.E., is posted to the Dagshai Division, Military Works. He assumed charge of that Division on the afternoon of the 29th May 1877.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central System.

Simla, the 14th June 1877.

No. 4.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 235 of the 18th May 1877, Mr. W. Harvey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, joined his appointment of Assistant Director of State Railways, Central System, on the forenoon of the 6th June 1877.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Director of State Railways.

Western System.

Simla, the 14th June 1877.

No. 5.—Baboo Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley Railway, is granted five months' leave without allowances, with effect from the 1st June 1877, or such date as he may have availed himself of the same.

ALEX. GRANT,
Officiating Director.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 11th June 1877.

No. 128.—Sergeant W. M. Cargill, Supervisor, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Sehwan Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st July 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 129.—Mr. S. Clay, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Larkana Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st July 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 12th June 1877.

No. 130.—That portion of this Office Notification No. 85, dated 7th May 1877, transferring Babu Jadu Nath Singha, Accountant, 4th Grade, from the Sehwan Division to the Central Office of Accounts, is cancelled.

Babu Jadu Nath Singha, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Sehwan to the Kotri Division.

No. 131.—Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Bahawulpur Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st July 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 132.—Mr. G. Moyle, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted three months' leave to study Native languages from 15th July 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 14th June 1877.

No. 133.—Sergeant R. H. Lambert, Overseer, 1st Grade, Larkana Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from 20th May 1877, or such subsequent date as he may have been permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 134.—This Office Notification No. 103 of 21st May 1877, granting five months' leave without allowances to Baboo Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is cancelled.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 15th June 1877.

No. 3.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 262, dated 31st May 1877, the under-mentioned Royal Engineer Non-Commissioned Officers, appointed on probation in Class E of the State Railway Revenue Establishment and posted to the Western System of State Railways, reported their arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 14th June 1877 :—

Sergeant H. Shorey.
Corporal H. Palmer.
Corporal W. Albert.
Corporal J. Woods.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.*,
Manager.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 18th June 1877.

CORRIGENDUM.—In Manager's Notifications Nos. 23 and 24, published at page 322, Part II of *Gazette of India*, dated 2nd June 1877, for "Fred Firebrace, Officiating Manager," read "G. F. Mathew, for Manager."

G. F. MATHEW,
for *Manager.*

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK.

No. 1.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Abstract of Operations of the Government Savings' Bank from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance due to Depositors in 1875-76 ..	....	28,94,457 7 8
Deposits in 1876-77	11,21,552 13 4	
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1876-77	1,01,581 4 0	
		12,23,134 1 4
		41,17,591 9 0
DEDUCT—		
Withdrawals in 1876-77 ..	13,06,069 14 3	
Investment in Government Loans ...	49,170 2 11	
		13,55,240 1 2
Balance ..	.....	27,62,351 7 10
LIABILITIES.		
Balance due to Depositors in 1876-77 ..	...	27,62,351 7 10
ASSETS.		
Due by General Books ...	26,60,770 3 10	
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1876-77	1,01,581 4 0	
		27,62,351 7 10

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
GOVT. SAVINGS' BANK;
Calcutta, 16th June 1877.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 21st June 1877 ... Rs. 44,68,569-8-10

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
22nd June 1877.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES. On General Treasury.	On Currency Department	BALANCE OF BULLION Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June 11	...		...		54,23,838	4,25,875
" 12	17,66,295	...	...	17,66,295	53,31,207	4,25,875
" 13	..	4,53,671		17,66,295	56,59,528	..
" 14	...	...	...	17,66,295	55,69,906	...
" 15	...	...	..	17,66,295	54,08,963	...
" 16	..	...	...	17,66,295	54,08,933	..

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 18th June 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows :—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@ Rs.	2	10	0	per cubic foot.
22 "	@ "	2	12	0	"
23 "	@ "	2	14	0	"
24 "	@ "	3	0	0	"

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@ Rs.	2	8	0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 "	@ "	2	4	0	"
under 7 "	@ "	2	0	0	"

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th June 1877.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans of 1824-25	4 per cent. Loans of 1828-29.	4 per cent. Loans of 1832-33.	4 per cent. Loans of 1835-36.	4 per cent. Loans of 1842-43.	4 per cent. Loans of 1854-55.	4 per cent. Loans Transfer of 1865.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1870.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1871.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1872.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for 10 years. Repayable June 1877.	5 per cent. Debentures for 15 years. Repayable June 1882.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 31st May 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	30,55,000	1,55,98,900	1,10,63,900	1,66,42,300	40,13,600	2,97,000	3,01,60,300	82,800	4,35,24,200	21,70,000	32,94,000	13,14,37,625
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th June 1877	...	...	...	...	500	500	.	4,000	...	...	...	...	9,500	...	...	14,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th June 1877	...	...	...	...	...		..	3,500	..	...	...	...	11,500	...	...	15,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th June 1877	...	..	...	2,134	2,000	8,000	7,700	1,44,200	2,400	...	2,800	...	2,80,000	...	...	4,48,934
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,56,640	30,57,500	1,56,07,400	1,10,71,600	1,67,94,000	40,16,000	2,97,000	3,01,52,800	82,800	4,38,25,200	21,70,000	32,94,000	13,19,16,059
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	9,920	...	26,900	1,34,100	12,600	...	...	21,000	...	1,22,500	9,16,000	...	12,43,020
Balance on 15th June 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,720	30,57,500	1,55,80,500	1,09,37,500	1,67,81,400	40,16,000	2,97,000	3,01,31,800	82,800	4,37,02,700	12,54,000	32,94,000	13,06,72,039

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th April 1877, enfaced from India, 2,458 lacs; re-transferred from London, 2,482 lacs.
" 16th April 1877 to 30th " " " " 8 " " "
" 1st May " to 15th May " " " 3 " " " 7 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 1 lac; " " ..
" 1st June " to 15th June " " " 4 lacs; " " 12 "
2,474 lacs. 2,501 lacs
2,474 "
Balance against London ... 27 lacs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 19th June 1877.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

Published at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, for the quarter ending 31st March 1877.

Local Agents.

Calcutta,—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
Allahabad,—Curator of Government Books.
Nagpoor,— Ditto ditto.
Lahore,—Mr. W. Ball, Bookseller and Stationer.
Madras,—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
Bombay,—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

N. B.—Maps are *not sold* at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, but applications for maps, on payment, should be made to Agents. This Department only issues maps, *free of charge*, on the Public Service. It is particularly requested that the nearest local Agent, as above, be first applied to for any map required on the Public Service before indenting on this Department. The cost of postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves, as also such incidental charges as may be incurred at their request for mounting and binding maps. The best maps are invariably supplied in lieu of those asked for, which may not be available, and lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of Local Governments.

Description.	Size.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy. Uncolored. Rs.	A.	Colored. Rs.	A.
GENERAL MAPS.					
Scale 256 Miles = 1 Inch.					
India No. 1 (*Sixth Edition*)	Foolscap ...	0	8	0	10
Scale 128 Miles = 1 Inch.					
India No. 2 (*with Hills, Seventh Edition*)	Atlas ...	1	8	2	0
Scale 64 Miles = 1 Inch.					
India No. 3 (*Preliminary Edition, without Hills*)	2 Sheets D. Royal	3	0	4	0
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.					
Peshawur to Kabul, North-West Frontier	Double Elephant...	2	0	2	4
Indian Atlas Quarter Sheet, No. 34 S.W. (Mhairwara, Jodhpur, &c.)	½ Sheet Atlas ...	0	12	0	12
Do. Do. No. 52 N.W. (Kotah, Jhalawar, &c.) ...	Ditto ...	0	12	0	12
Do. Do. No. 45 S.E. (Part of Ladak) ...	Ditto ...	0	12	0	12
Do. Do. No. 126 N.W. (Mymensing, Dacca, &c.) ...	Ditto ...	0	12	0	12
Do. Do. No. 126 N.E. (Sylhet, Hill Tipperah, &c.)	Ditto ...	0	12	0	12
Do. Do. No. 126 S.W. (Dacca, Tipperah, &c.) ...	Ditto ...	0	12	0	12
Do. Do. No. 126 S.E. (Chittagong & Hill Tipperah)	Ditto ...	0	12	0	12
Do. Do. No. 127 N.W. (Backergunge, Noacolly, &c.)	Ditto ...	0	12	0	12
Do. Do. No. 127 N.E. (Chittagong) ...	Ditto ...	0	12	0	12
Do. Do. No. 127 S.W. (Backergunge) ...	Ditto ...	0	12	0	12
Do. Do. No. 127 S.E. (Chittagong) ...	Ditto ...	0	12	0	12
Scale 8 Miles = 1 Inch.					
Chittagong Division (Bengal)	Atlas ...	1	0	1	4
DISTRICT MAPS.					
Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.					
Ajmere	6 Sheets D. E. ...	6	0	7	0
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.					
Hooghly (Bengal)	Imperial ...	0	8	0	10
Monghyr (Bengal)	Atlas ...	1	0	1	4
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.					
Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.					
Sonthal Pergunnahs District, Sheets Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 & 16	Double Royal ...	1	8	1	12
Darrang (Assam) District, Sheets Nos. 7 & 11	Double Elephant...	1	8	1	12
Násik (Bombay) District, Sheets Nos. 5 & 11	Ditto ...	1	8	1	12
Bahâwulpoor State, Sheets Nos. 41 & 42	Ditto ...	1	8	1	12
Gurgaon (Punjab), Sheets Nos. 3, 6, 7, 9 & 10	Ditto ...	1	8	1	12
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS.					
Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.					
Rajputana, Sheets Nos. 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67 & 73 ...	Double Elephant ...	1	0	1	4
Khandesh and Bombay Native States, Sheets Nos. 25 & 27 ...	Ditto ...	1	0	1	4
Bhopal and Malwa, Sheet No. 19	Ditto ...	1	0	1	4
Nandair Circar, Nizam's Territory (*Lithographed in England*) ...	31 Sheets Imperial	20	0	22	0
Scale 1 Mile = 4 Inches.					
Bareila Forest Reserve (Mandla, Central Provinces)	Atlas ...	0	8	0	8
Scale 1 Mile = 24 Inches.					
Simla & Jutog (*Second Edition*), Sheets Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 & 20	Double Elephant...	1	4	1	8
CANTONMENT, CITY, CIVIL STATION PLANS.					
Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment	Double Elephant...	1	0	1	4
Scale 16 Inches = 1 Mile.					
Rajanpur Cantonment	Ditto ...	1	0	1	4
Scale 3 Inches = 1 Mile.					
Golaghat (Assam)	Imperial ...	...		...	
Calcutta, City	Super Royal ...	0	4	0	6
Scale 1 Mile = 8 Inches.					
Gonda, Civil Station	Imperial ...	0	8	0	10
Gonda, City	Double Elephant...	0	8	0	10

R. V. RIDDELL, *Captain, R.E.,*
Assistant Surveyor General,
In charge of Surveyor General's Office.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 15th May 1877.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th June 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,70,179	2	5
Public Deposits at Head Office ... 1,44,47,371 8 11 (Rs. A. P.)	2,78,62,465	3	7
Public Deposits at Branches ... 1,34,15,093 10 8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,82,63,174	15	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,46,346	15	4
Sundries	14,16,694	1	11
RUPEES ...	6,94,58,860	7	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	1,12,22,254	15	9
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	42,23,416	5	5
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	47,22,096	4	6
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	2,09,03,317	4	3
Balances with other Banks ...	9,44,304	3	9
Bullion	10,19,021	1	0
Dead Stock	10,20,468	8	2
Stamps	9,687	14	0
Sundries	1,93,754	4	0
	4,42,58,320	12	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office... 1,39,18,267 7 2 (Rs. A. P.)	2,52,00,539	10	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,12,82,272 3 0			
RUPEES ...	6,94,58,860	7	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 21st June 1877.*

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
48	B 28—95064		500	Nundial Nursiah, Kurnool.
49	B 52—36530		10	C. Pachappa Acharry, Madras.
50	B 40—67884		5	G. McWatters, Esq., C.S., Erode.
51	B 36—66678		5	Vobalapuram, Shottriem Seenapah, Pennagonda.
	B 40—56382		5	
19	B 40—04752	wrongly joined.	5	C. Ruthnum Chetty, Madras.
	„ —04753			
20	B 50—40056	ditto	100	Hajee Mahomed Kaleel Kirmany, Madras.
	„ —40165			
21	B 42—66330	ditto	20	E. Apparow Moodelliar, Madras.
	„ —80092			
22	B 39—93231	ditto	5	Jinulaldeen Alia Chunda Saib, Hassan.
	„ —93331			

FORT ST. GEORGE, Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 11th June 1877.*

G. W. CLINE, LL.D., *Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant
10	D 6—42533	10	Mata Deen, Mooradabad.
11	D 11—52472	10	The Post Master General, N. W. Provinces, Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Rs.	Name of Claimant
26	D 11—59946	10	The Political Agent, Bundelkhund.
27	D 5—89511	20	Abdul Lateef, Allahabad.
28	D 4—65361	50	Mr. F. Maxwell, Calcutta.
29	D 4—61362	50	Baboo Baban Chandra Singha, Naini Tal.
30	„ —53964	50	R. Chalmer, Esq., Dagshai.
	L 47—21428	20	

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 20th June 1877.*

T. H. S. BIDDULPH, *Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant
113	L 69—79271	100	Komaruddeen.
	L 82—49087	100	
	L 79—27460	20	
115	L 83—98268	100	Rujjoo Mull.
	„ —98269	100	
116	L 81—91342	50	Babu Peary Mohun Banerjee.
117	L 90—22376	20	Mr. W. W. Nelson.
119	O 27—11287	500	Banna Chand Ramlal.
	„ —02919	500	
120	N 7—01696	1,000	Moshuruf Hossein.
121	L 24—34288	5	The Post Master General, N.-W. Provinces.
122	O 2—54226	20	Babu Jodu Nath Dey.
123	O 2—77119 to —77128	20 each	Babu Tacoordas Sarcar.
	O 5—08868 to —08887	10 each	
124	O 2—67459	20	Babu Bhageeruth Das.
	„ —67461	20	
	L 91—45244	20	
	„ —45243	20	
	„ —16075	20	
	L 90—76257	20	
	L 65—72263	20	
	L 63—94106	20	
	L 65—72264	20	
	„ —72265	20	
	„ —72224	20	
	„ —72219	20	
	„ —72225	20	
	L 99—22537	10	
	„ —63147	10	
	„ —12581	10	
	„ —30876	10	
	„ —72731	10	
	L 96—86398	10	
	L 86—74141	10	
	L 43—26038	10	
	L 88—59765	10	
	L 87—77554	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
62	L 5—20536 „ —20534	10	Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee Guzdar.
70	L 73—13481 „ —21840	10	Babu Rajnarain Mukerjee.
71	L 14—11334 „ —11335	20	The Treasurer, Amraoti Treasury.
72	E 12—06823 L 77—35243	20	Mr. J. A. Windle.
73	L 91—69019 „ —69016	20	Babu Ram Chunder Ghose.
27	L 39—11255 „ —11252	10	Neesan Chinaman.
112	A 99—60031	20	Mr. P. Ross.
	L 22—99326	5	
113	L 83—89899	100	Golam Nubbee Khan.
114	L 74—26066	10	Mr. A. W. Scanlan.
	L 98—72701	10	
	L 99—62007	10	
115	L 97—02244	10	Babu Russick Lal Sircar.
116	L 52—70012	500	Mr. G. Toynbee.
117	L 82—54449	100	Babu Kristo Kishore Dhur.
118	L 86—09877	10	Major C. S. McLean.
119	L 98—77201	10	Mr. W. Bonnaud.
	„ —85046	10	
	L 99—32563	10	
120	A 6—57635	10	Babu Judunath Chatterjee.
121	L 72—69884	10	Mr. G. M. Harriott.
122	L 84—32896	100	Babu Hurishchunder Chakravarti.
123	L 25—61415	5	Babu Ramchunder Banerjee.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 22nd June 1877.*

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
M 5—61406 „ —61407 wrongly joined.	50	Mr. Raghoba Succaramjee, Clerk, Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 8th June 1877.*

W. A. INGLE,
Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
37	E 13—17338	100	The Station Master, Bhawulpore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

25	E 6—89628 „ —89629	10	Narain Das, Cloth Merchant, Gujrat.
59	E 15—02221	50	Mirza Allaud Deen, of Police, Abbotabad.
64	E 7—89315	5	Luchmun Das, Kurnal.
67	E 7—98621	5	Mrs. D. Fountain, Simla.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 16th June 1877.

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1	F 8—55517	20	Bunwarilal, Tehsildar, Seoni.
	„ —55518	20	

MISMATCHED NOTE.

	F 13—19870 „ —19814	5	C. Harvey, Esq., St. Albans, Simla.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 14th June 1877.

T. H. BIGGS,
Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1877.			
W38	M 23—63591	50	Balkrishna Gokaldass, Trader, Satara.
	„ —63592	50	
	„ —63593	50	
	„ —63594	50	
W39	M 21—50801	10	V. Thondavacoya Moodliar, Overseer, Mysore D. P. W.
W40	M 25—10956	100	The Cashier, G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay.
	M 29—23818	10	
	M 28—23588	10	
	„ —41140	10	
	„ —53621	10	
	„ —63363	10	
	„ —89575	10	
	M 21—25118	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1877.			Rs.	
H89	M 4—01716		5	Bhikajee Ramchandra, 2nd Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Khundwa.
H90	M 5—64838		50	Rajunnà Sayennà, Surgeon General's Office, Bombay.
M53	M 3—42711 K 7—11872	wrongly joined.	5	Kursondass Sanijee, Holichukla, Fort, Bombay.
M54	M 4—96657 „ —96658	ditto	5	Bhaskar Rughoonath, Funeswady, Bombay.
	M 3—04718 „ —04719	ditto	5	
M55	C 84—08693 „ —08698	ditto	20	Harilall Manecklall, Chief Clerk, B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.'s Audit Office, Bombay.
M56	M 6—07744 „ —07451	ditto	5	Mr. A. V. Jacobs, Head Clerk, Telegraph Department, Indore.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 19th June 1877.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th June 1877.

No. 505.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

Mr. J. Goss, Inspector of Post Offices, Meerut Division, has been appointed to be Post Master, Allahabad.

Mr. C. E. Miller, Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Rajputana, has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Moradabad Division.

Pandit Sundar Lal, Superintendent, Dead Letter Office, North-Western Provinces, has been appointed to be Supernumerary Inspector, North-Western Provinces.

Lala Jugal Behari Lal has been appointed to be Superintendent, Dead Letter Office, North-Western Provinces.

Lala Debi Prasad, Inspector of Post Offices, Sehore Division, has been appointed to officiate as Post Master, Benares.

Pandit Saligram has been appointed to officiate as Post Master, Gwalior.

Mr. G. E. Rose has been appointed to be Officiating Inspector of Post Offices, Aligarh Division.

No. 51*S*.—Appointment in the Post Office Department made by the Director General:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF BRITISH BURMAH.

Mr. Hutton Wooster has been appointed to be Post Master, Rangoon.

T. DILLON,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 22nd June 1877.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 24th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Ava*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 25th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Deccan*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 25th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 26th June 1877, by which Mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 25th June 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 29th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 29th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 30th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 22nd June 1877.

Anthony, Miss J. E.
Aperie and Sons, Messrs.
Arakiel, A. Z. T.
Bernard, W.
Blackburn, Mrs. M. E.
Boote, Jas.
Browne, W. K.
Callam, T.
Cornelius, J.
Dmorlie, F.
Durham, Mrs. P.
Eastman & Co.
Flarden, J.
Flynn, D.
Flyter, L.
Fraser, D. D.
Fritsch, Mrs.
Furgus, O. B.
Gifford, L. E. F.
Gordon, Jas.
Graham, J. H.
Hanthorn, Mr.
Hickey, Sergt.
Holt, W.
Jackson, Mrs. H. W.
Jackson, Miss N.
Johnson, J. H.
Kerr, N. A.
Kentish, A. P.
Kiernandar, Surgeon.
MacDonald, Ronald.
Mackenzie, N. W.
Mills, T. W.
Norman, M. J.
Percy, Hugh L. H.
Ramsay, Allan.
Richtsteig, Theo.
Rodrigues, E. M.
Shepperd, Mr.
Taylor, G. W.
Turner, Mrs.
Vaugulin, E.
Wauchope, Major.
White, J.
Wolfel Herun, E.
Wollaston, N.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Abbott, Capt.
Andrew, E. S.
Atkinson, H. M.
Baker, W.
Battye, Major H. D.
Beaton, Jas.
Blundell, C. E.
Blundell, H. S.
Boileau, Lieut. T. S.
Ball, L. M.
Burrows, H.
Buzleol Hossein.
Caddy, D. G.
Chennell, Thos.
Clarkson, Mr.
D'Cruz, J.
District Supdt. of Police.
Donnelly, Mrs. E.
Eaton, Mrs. G. W.
Elderton, Mrs.
Emilie, Melle.
Ewing, Geo.
Falmon, B.
Gibson, Jas. H.
Gladwell, T.
Gray, William.
Green, Geo.
Hartley, Charles.
Howard, Jas. R.
Hudson, Thos.
Hughes, J. W.
Illis, John.
Jenkinson, Mrs.
Johns, Phillip.
Korucondah, Venkataram.
Lomas, Geo.
Mackenzie, Hector.
MacWilliam, Miss.
Mery, Madame.
Meyer, H. G.
Nichols, W. J.
Philbin, J.
Pillot, Monsieur Eugene.
Rayner, Thomas.
Rein, G.
Rifle Ranger.
Smithers, H.
Steers, W.
Sutherland, H. C.
Taylor, G. W.
Thomas, S. B.
Warrington, J.
West, J. W.
White, H. H.
Williams, Mrs.
Wilson, Arthur J.
Wood, R. B.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Beaton, Jas.
Barlow, Mrs.
Caddy, D.
Gray, W.
Smithers, H.

Registered Letters.

Backman, A.
Bruce Hustard.
Colnise, Mrs.
Cosiug, H.
Dyer, Mrs. W.
Head, Mrs. C.
Hogg, A.
Fagan, L. S.
Francis, Marples.
Toone, Mrs. A.
Vallente, Mrs. C.
Waite, Capt. A.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta: Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

A Catalogue of General and Provincial Maps of India and Adjacent Countries.

PUBLISHED AND AVAILABLE AT THE SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

Index to the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, showing the principal triangulation, Col. Lambton's principal triangles in the Madras Presidency, the lines of the spirit-leveling operations, and the secondary triangulation to fix the peaks of the Himalaya and Soolimani ranges. By Colonel J. T. Walker, R. E., Superintendent, G. T. Survey. Scale, 96 miles = 1 inch; size, 24 by 26 inches; price, one rupee.

Index to the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, exhibiting in one view the districts of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies, the several series of triangulation, and the sections of the Indian Atlas to the year 1875. Scale, 96 miles = 1 inch; size, 24 by 26 inches; price, one rupee.

Index to the sheets of the Atlas of India, 1875 Scale, 128 miles = 1 inch; size, 30 by 24 inches; price, one rupee.

India (No. 1), 1875. Published under the direction of Colonel H. L. Thuillier, C. S. I., F. R. S., Surveyor General of India. Scale, 256 miles to 1 inch; size, 12 by 13 inches; price, uncolored eight annas, colored ten annas.

India (No. 2A.), 1876. Published under the direction of Colonel H. L. Thuillier, C. S. I., F. R. S., Surveyor General of India. Scale, 128 miles to 1 inch; size, 22 by 24 inches; price, uncolored one rupee, colored one rupee and four annas. (*Sixth Edition, without Hills.*)

India (No. 2), 1877. Published under the direction of Colonel H. L. Thuillier, C. S. I., F. R. S., Surveyor General of India. Scale, 128 miles = 1 inch; size, 22 by 24 inches; price, uncolored one rupee and eight annas, colored two rupees. (*Seventh Edition, with Hills.*)

India (No. 3), 1877. Compiled under the direction of Colonel H. L. Thuillier, C. S. I., F. R. S., Surveyor General of India, from the most recent Topographical and Revenue Surveys, based on the Great Triangulation. Scale, 64 miles = 1 inch, in 2 sheets, size of each sheet 40 by 25 inches; price, uncolored three rupees, colored four rupees. (*Preliminary Edition, without Hills.*)

India, Military Map (Skeleton). Scale, 128 miles = 1 inch; size 22 by 30 inches; price, one rupee.

India, Skeleton Map to illustrate the Lines of Telegraph in 1873. Prepared from information furnished by the Officiating Director-General of Telegraphs of India. Scale, 64 miles to 1 inch; size, 34 by 36 inches; folded in a cover; price, one rupee and eight annas.

Afghanistan, 1871. Compiled from all available sources in the Quarter Master General's Office, Simla. Scale, 16 miles = 1 inch, in two sheets; size of each sheet, 44 by 30 inches; price, uncolored four rupees, colored five rupees.

Assam Province, under the jurisdiction of the Chief Commissioner. Scale, 24 miles = 1 inch; size, 22 by 30 inches; price, twelve annas (*Preliminary Edition, without Hills.*)

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Assam, constituting the Chief Commission-ership with the adjoining Districts and Native States, 1874. Scale, 8 miles = 1 inch, in seven sheets; size of each sheet, 22 by 30 inches; price per sheet, uncolored one rupee, colored one rupee and four annas.

Baluchistan, or the Territories of His Highness the Khan of Khelat, with the adjacent portions of Sind, the Punjab, Afghanistan and Persia, 1876. Scale, 16 miles = 1 inch, in 2 sheets; size of each sheet, 40 by 25 inches; price, uncolored three rupees, colored three rupees and four annas.

Bengal, Behar and Orissa, under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the Province of Assam under the Chief Commissioner. Scale, 64 miles = 1 inch; size, 22 by 15 inches; price, uncolored four annas, colored six annas. (*Without Hills.*)

Bengal, Behar and Orissa, under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with the Province of Assam under the Chief Commissioner. Scale, 32 miles = 1 inch; size, 27 by 40 inches; price, uncolored one rupee, colored one rupee and four annas. (*Corrected to September 1875.*)

Bengal, Behar and Orissa, under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with the Province of Assam under the Chief Commissioner Scale, 16 miles = 1 inch, in four sheets; size of each sheet, 40 by 27 inches; price per sheet, uncolored one rupee, colored one rupee and eight annas. (*Preliminary, Edition, without Hills.*)

Bengal Province *(Eastern and Western).* Scale, 8 miles = 1 inch, in 20 sheets; size of each sheet 22 by 30 inches; price per sheet, uncolored one rupee, colored one rupee and four annas.

Bengal *(Eastern)*, **Burmah, and parts of** China and Siam, 1870. Scale, 32 miles = 1 inch, in 4 sheets; size of each sheet, 48 by 40 inches; price, uncolored six rupees, colored seven rupees and eight annas.

Berar (Hyderabad Assigned Districts.) Compiled in the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, 1870. Scale, 16 miles = 1 inch; size, 14 by 18 inches; price, uncolored eight annas, colored ten annas.

Berar (Hyderabad Assigned Districts.) Compiled in the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, 1871. Scale, 10 miles = 1 inch; size, 30 by 24 inches; price, uncolored eight annas, colored ten annas.

Berar (Hyderabad Assigned Districts.) Compiled in the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, 1871. Scale, 8 miles = 1 inch; size, 40 by 27 inches; price, uncolored one rupee, colored one rupee and four annas.

Bhootan (*Preliminary Map*), 1874. Compiled in the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta. Scale 8 miles = 1 inch; size, 40 by 27 inches; price, uncolored one rupee and eight annas, colored one rupee and twelve annas.

Bombay Presidency. Scale, 32 miles = 1 inch; size, 40 by 26 inches; price, uncolored two rupees, colored two rupees and eight annas.

Bombay Presidency (old route map.) Surveyed and collected by the Quarter Master General's Department, Bombay Army, 1846 Scale, 20 miles = 1 inch. With a polymetrical table shewing the distances between the Civil and Military Stations and large Towns of the Bombay Presidency, in three sheets; size of each sheet, 20 by 36 inches; price, uncolored four rupees, colored four rupees and eight annas.

British Burmah, portion of (Pegu Division). Surveyed by Captains E. C. S. Williams, R.E., F. Fitzroy, R.A., and W. H. Edgecome, R.E. Scale, 4 miles = 1 inch, in four sheets; size of each sheet, 40 by 27 inches; price per sheet, uncolored one rupee, colored one rupee and four annas.

Burmah Province, and regions adjacent, by Captain H. Yule, R.E., London, 1857. Scale, 32 miles = 1 inch; size, 36 by 26 inches; price, uncolored two rupees, colored two rupees and four annas.

Central India (Indore) Agency, 1868. Compiled from various materials. Scale, 16 miles = 1 inch; size, 32 by 42 inches; price, uncolored one rupee and eight annas, colored one rupee and twelve annas.

Central Provinces with the adjoining British and Native States, under the jurisdiction of the Chief Commissioner, 1865, in four sheets; size of each sheet, 34 by 26 inches; price per sheet, uncolored twelve annas, colored fourteen annas. (*With additions and revisions to September 1875.*)

Central Provinces, to illustrate the Administration Report of the Province, 1862. Scale, 32 miles = 1 inch; size, 40 by 25 inches; price four annas.

Hindoostan and the Caspian Sea. Countries between; Scale, 64 miles = 1 inch; size, 34 by 25 inches; price, one rupee and eight annas. (*Without Hills, corrected up to* 1877.)

Jamoo Territories or the Dominions of H. H. Runbir Singh, K.C.S.I., &c., 1857-60. Surveyed under the superintendence of Lieut.-Colonel Sir A. S. Waugh, B.E., Surveyor General of India. Scale, 2 miles = 1 inch, in 3 sheets; size of each sheet, 39 by 34 inches; price, uncolored nine rupees, colored nine rupees and eight annas.

Jamoo, Kashmir and adjacent Districts, 1855-60. Surveyed under the superintendence of Lieut.-Colonel Sir A. S. Waugh, B. E., Surveyor General of India. Scale, 4 miles = 1 inch, in four sheets; size of each sheet, 33 by 26 inches; price, uncolored eight rupees, colored nine rupees.

Kashmir with part of adjacent Mountains, 1855-57. Surveyed under the instructions of Lieut.-Col. Sir A. S. Waugh, B.E., Surveyor General of India. Scale, 2 miles = 1 inch, in four sheets; size of each sheet, 29 by 26 inches; price, uncolored six rupees, colored seven rupees.

Madras Presidency, and portions of the adjacent Territories of Bengal and Bombay, by Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Scott, Quarter Master General of the Madras Army, 1863. Scale, 24 miles = 1 inch, in 2 sheets; size of each sheet, 39 by 27 inches; price, uncolored four rupees, colored six rupees.

Nipal (*Preliminary Sketch Map*), 1855. Scale, 16 miles = 1 inch, in two sheets; size of each sheet, 40 by 27 inches; price, uncolored three rupees, colored three rupees and eight annas.

North-West Provinces, with the adjoining Province of Oudh, under the jurisdiction of the Lieut-Governor, 1873. Published for the Administration Report of the Province. Scale, 32 miles = 1 inch; size, 30 by 24 inches; price, uncolored four annas, colored six annas.

North-West Provinces, with the adjoining Province of Oudh, under the jurisdiction of the Lieut.-Governor, 1871. Scale, 16 miles = 1 inch; in four sheets; size of each sheet, 30 by 24 inches; price per sheet, uncolored one rupee, colored one rupee and four annas.

Oudh, 1872. (Skeleton or Index Map to Districts.) Compiled from the latest Revenue Surveys and based on the Great Triangulation. Scale, 4 miles = 1 inch, in six sheets; size of each sheet, 34 by 26 inches; price, uncolored two rupees, colored two rupees and eight annas.

Oudh, 1872. (Preliminary Map shewing Revenue Divisions.) Compiled from the latest Revenue Surveys, based on the Great Triangulation. Scale, 4 miles = 1 inch, in six sheets; size of each sheet, 34 by 26 inches; price, uncolored four rupees, colored five rupees. (*Second Edition, revised to 1875, photolithographed.*)

Oudh Province, 1875. Compiled in the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, from the Revenue Surveys of 1860-71; based on the Great Triangulation. Scale, 16 miles = 1 inch; size, 33 by 26 inches; price, uncolored 12 annas, colored one rupee.

Persia. Compiled, by order of H. M. Secretary of State for India, principally from Original Authorities, by Major O. B. C. St. John, R.E. Scale, 16 miles = 1 inch, in six sheets; size of each sheet, 40 by 27 inches; price, five rupees and four annas.

Punjab and its dependencies, with portions of the North-West Provinces and Afghanistan, 1869. Scale, 16 miles = 1 inch, in four sheets; size of each sheet, 34 by 26 inches; price per sheet, uncolored one rupee, colored one rupee and four annas.

Punjab and Surrounding Countries, 1875. Compiled in the Office of the Surveyor General of India, from the latest Surveys, size, 34 by 22 inches; price, uncolored twelve annas, colored one rupee. (*Without Hills.*)

Punjab. Compiled from the Topographical and Revenue Surveys, based on the Great Triangulation, under the direction of Col. H. L. Thuillier, C.S.I., F.R.S., 1866-68. Scale, 8 miles = 1 inch, in eight sections; size of each sheet, 27 by 40 inches; price per sheet, uncolored one rupee and eight annas, colored one rupee and twelve annas. (*With additions to March 1875.*)

Rajputana and adjacent Countries. Compiled from various existing materials in the Office of the Surveyor General of India, 1846. Scale, 8 miles = 1 inch, in eight sheets; size of each sheet, 27 by 40 inches; price per sheet, uncolored one rupee and eight annas, colored one rupee and twelve annas.

Rajputana, shewing portions of Territories of Meywar, Jeypoor, Jodhpoor, &c., surveyed by the Bombay Quarter Master General's Department, 1860-65. Scale, 4 miles = 1 inch, in four sheets, size of each sheet 40 by 30 inches; price, uncolored five rupees, colored six rupees.

Rajputana and Central India, portions of. Surveyed by Guides of the Bombay Quarter Master General's Department, 1860-65. Scale, 4 miles = 1 inch, in nine sheets; size of each sheet, 34 by 26 inches; price, six rupees.

Sind Province, 1855-70. Compiled in the Office of the Surveyor General of India, from the latest Revenue Surveys, based on the Great Triangulation. Scale, 16 miles = 1 inch; size, 40 by 27 inches; price, uncolored one rupee and eight annas, colored one rupee and twelve annas. (*Preliminary Edition, without Hills.*)

Sind Province, 1855-70. Scale, 4 miles = 1 inch, in 13 sheets; size of each, sheet, 22 by 30 inches; price per sheet, uncolored one rupee, colored one rupee and four annas.

Tenasserim, August 1868. Compiled by Lieut. A. H. Bagge, R.E. Scale, 4 miles = 1 inch, in six sheets; size of each sheet, 46 by 30 inches; price, uncolored six rupees, colored seven rupees and four annas.

Tenasserim, April 1868. Compiled by Lieut A. H. Bagge, R.E. Scale, 8 miles = 1 inch, in four sheets; size of each sheet, 35 by 22 inches; price, uncolored four rupees, colored four rupees and eight annas.

Trans-Frontier States. Compiled by Major T. G. Montgomerie, R.E., F. R. S., Deputy Superintendent, G. T. Survey. Sheet No. 4, comprising Afghanistan, Kafiristan, Badakshan, Bokhara, Swat, &c. Scale, 16 miles = 1 inch; size, 42 by 28 inches; price, uncolored one rupee and twelve annas, colored two rupees.

Trans-Frontier States. Compiled by Major T. G. Montgomerie, R.E., F.R.S., Officiating Superintendent, G. T. Survey. Sheet No. 7, comprising Chilas, Gilghit, Yassin, Pamir Steppe, Kashgar, Yarkand, &c. Scale, 16 miles = 1 inch; size, 42 by 28 inches; price, uncolored one rupee and twelve annas, colored two rupees.

Trans-Frontier States. Compiled under the orders of Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., F.R.S., Superintendent, G. T. Survey, and of Major T. G. Montgomerie, R.E., F.R.S. Sheet No. 8, comprising Nari Khorsum, with part of Great Tibet. Scale, 16 miles = 1 inch; size, 42 by 28 inches; price, uncolored one rupee and twelve annas, colored two rupees.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Messrs. Cairns Deas and John Gillespie have been admitted as Partners into this Firm as from 1st November 1876.

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H. G. BATTEN,
Treasury Officer.

ALMORAH TREASURY, *The 16th June 1877.*

The Gazette of India.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th June 1877 :—

No. 11 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exempt from the operation of the fourth section of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, certain suits instituted in the Districts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Addition to section 5, Act X of 1876.

1. To section five of the said Act the following clause shall be added (namely)—

"and nothing in section four shall be held to prevent the Civil Courts in the Districts mentioned in the second Schedule hereto annexed from exercising such jurisdiction as, according to the terms of Acts No. XI of 1852, No. XXIII of 1871, and Bombay Acts No. II of 1863, No. VII of 1863 and No. III of 1874, or of any other law in force on the twenty-eighth day of March 1876, they could have exercised over claims against Government—

"(*a*) relating to any property appertaining to the office of any hereditary officer appointed or recognized under Bombay Act No. III of 1874, or any other law for the time being in force, or of any other village-officer or servant:

"(*b*) to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land-revenue:

"(*c*) to receive payments charged on, or payable out of, the land-revenue."

Schedule added to Act X of 1876.

2. The following Schedule shall be added to the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, (namely)—

"THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

The District of Ahmedabad.

The District of Kaira, exclusive of the Panch Maháls.

The District of Broach.

The District of Surat, exclusive of the lapsed State of Mándvi, as described in the schedule annexed to Act X of 1848.

The District of Tanna.

The District of Colába, exclusive of the lapsed State of Colába mentioned in Act VIII of 1853.

The District of Ratnágiri.

The District of Kanara."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act (X of 1876), section 4, sub-section (*a*), article 1, and sub-section (*f*), articles 1 and 2, withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in every part of the Bombay Presidency (1) claims against Government relating to property appertaining to the office of any hereditary officer appointed or recognized under Bombay Act III of 1874, or any other law for the time being in force, or of any other village-officer or servant, and (2) claims against Government to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land-revenue, or to receive payments charged on, or payable out of, the land-revenue.

2. The object of this Bill is to restore to the Civil Courts, so far as the Old Provinces are concerned, whatever jurisdiction has been taken away by the articles above referred to.

3. The reasons for the Bill are shortly as follows: In the Old Provinces the Courts had, to a certain extent, cognizance of the claims in question; obscure and disputed claims to exemption from land-revenue or from enhanced assessments are commoner there than in other parts of India; and for these and other causes the change effected by the articles above mentioned is distasteful to the population.

SIMLA, *The 19th April* 1877. } A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th June 1877:—

No. 12 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend the Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876.

Preamble.

FOR the purpose of amending the Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act No. VI of 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of Act VI of 1876, section 12, clause 2.

1. For the word "six" shall be substituted the word "twelve" in the second clause of the twelfth section of the said Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Government of Bengal being of opinion that the period of six months provided by section 12 of the Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, is too short for deciding whether an estate should be retained under management or relinquished under that section, the period of six months is, by the amending Bill, increased to twelve months, which period it is believed will be sufficient for the purpose.

SIMLA; *The 25th May* 1877. } A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th June 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 13 of 1877.

THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL, 1877.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTION.
1. Short title.
Extent.
Commencement.
2. Repeal of Acts.
Saving of certain rights, liabilities, etc.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF ASSURANCES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

4. Persons competent to make assurances.
5. Conveyance of easements.
6. Power to convey subject to obligation for benefit of public or neighbour.
7. Power to convey with reservation of certain rights.
8. Form of assurance.
9. Application of rules of construction.
10. Operation of assurance.
Things comprised in grant.
Covenants concerning its subject.

CHAPTER III.

OF SALES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

11. Rights and liabilities of seller and buyer.
12. Contract for sale not of itself to create interest in property.
13. Purchase of immoveable property which buyer causes to be transferred to another.

CHAPTER IV.

OF MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

14. Mortgage, mortgagor and mortgagee defined.
15. Respective rights of mortgagor and mortgagee.
16. Rights and duties of mortgagee in possession.
17. Receipts of mortgagee in possession.
18. Injunctions to restrain waste.
19. Preliminary decree in foreclosure-suit.
Procedure in case of payment of amount due and subsequent costs.
Final decree for foreclosure.
20. Power to order sale at instance of mortgagee.
21. Power to decree sale in foreclosure-suit.
22. Mortgagee not to bid at sale.
23. Recovery of balance due on mortgage.
24. Power of sale.
25. Preliminary decree in redemption-suit.
26. Loss occasioned by mortgagee's default.
27. Procedure where nothing due or amount paid.
Procedure when amount due is not paid.
28. Payment of interest.
Proviso.
29. Costs of mortgagee.
30. Costs of mortgagee subsequent to decree.
31. Effect of deposit of title-deeds.
32. Sale of property subject to mortgage.
33. Application of proceeds.
34. Mortgage to secure balance of account.
35. Right to pay off mortgagee in order to prevent sale.
36. Effect of such payment by person having whole interest in property charged.
37. Effect of payment by person only partially interested.

SECTION.

38. Tacking abolished.
39. Redemption of one or two properties separately mortgaged.
40. Rights and powers of transferee of mortgage debt or mortgaged property.
41. Charge made by assurance or will.

CHAPTER V.

OF LEASES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

42. Form of written lease.
43. Exclusion of day on which term commences.
Duration of term.
Option to determine lease.
44. Rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee.
45. Saving of right to distrain.
46. Duration of certain leases in absence of written agreement or local usage.
47. Effect of holding over.

CHAPTER VI.

OF EXCHANGES.

48. Exchange defined.
Rights and obligations of parties.
Exchange of money.

CHAPTER VII.

OF SETTLEMENTS.

49. "Settlement" defined.
50. Consideration not necessary to make settlement binding.
51. Voidability of settlement made in fraud of creditors.
52. Condition restraining alienation of interest.
53. Condition making interest determinable on insolvency or alienation.
54. Vesting of gift in general terms.
55. Vesting in interest of gift to unborn person not entitled to possession immediately on birth.
56. Application of sections of Act X of 1865 to gifts contained in settlements.
57. Right to income of property coming into possession under settlement.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF GIFTS FOR RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

58. Gift to charitable uses by person having certain relatives.
59. Assurance of property in perpetuity for use of any community or institution.

CHAPTER IX.

OF APPORTIONMENT.

60. Apportionment of rents and other periodical payments.

CHAPTER X.

OF CERTAIN RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF LIMITED OWNERS.

61. Rights and obligations of persons having limited interest in property.

SECTION.

62. Obligation of limited owner in possession of property mortgaged.
63. Right to increase of value to property in which there are successive interests.
64. Discovery of death of tenant for life.
65. Saving of lessees.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE DISCRETION OF THE COURTS TO DEAL WITH SETTLED LAND.

66. Powers exercisable by Court on application of person interested in possession in settled immoveable property.
67. Service of notice and advertisement of application.
68. Appearance to oppose or support application.
69. Costs of application.
70. Leases under section 66.
71. Payment into Court of money receivable under section 66.
72. Power to direct payment of income to person entitled.
Application of residue.

CHAPTER XII.

OF POWERS.

73. Power to appoint, defined.
Donor, donee, objects, appointee, defined.
General power.
Special power.
74. Exercise of power vested in several donees.
75. Modes in which powers may be executed.
Jurisdiction to aid defective executions abolished.
76. Validity of forms hereby prescribed.
77. Concurrence where power is to be exercised with consent of several persons.
78. Recital of power not necessary.
79. Power exercisable by several instruments executed at different times.
80. Disposition intended to take effect after interests appointed under void power.
81. Effect of general power.
82. Effect of general power without disposition of property in case of non-appointment.
83. Interest conferrible by donee of special power.
84. Effect of appointment to objects some authorized and others unauthorized.
85. Appointment in excess of power when voidable at election of appointee.
86. Invalidity of appointment creating authorized and unauthorized interests not separable.
87. Appointment with unauthorized condition.
88. Contract not to exercise power of leasing.
89. Invalidity of agreement not to exercise power.
90. Frauds on powers.
91. Right to property in default of appointment.
92. Appointment of whole property to some only of several objects in favour of which power is given.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF PROPERTY HELD BY SEVERAL PERSONS.

93. Right to property by survivorship created only by express words.

SECTION.

94. Partition of immoveable property. Power to direct sale and to distribute proceeds.
95. Power to allow person interested to bid for property sold for purpose of partition.
96. Payment into Court.
97. Saving of laws relating to partition of revenue-paying estates.
98. Waste by one joint-owner.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF ASSIGNMENT OF THINGS IN ACTION.

99. Sale, &c., of things in action.
100. Notice to be in writing signed.
101. Liability of assignee of thing in action.
102. Saving of negotiable instruments.

The First Schedule—Enactments repealed.
The Second Schedule—Forms.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to the transfer of property; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

This Act may be called "The Transfer of Property Act, 1877 :"

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India ;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the day of 1878.

Repeal of Acts.

2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

Saving of certain rights, liabilities, &c.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect—

(*a*) any right or liability acquired or incurred before this Act comes into force or any remedy in respect of any such right or liability :

(*b*) any right of pre-emption acquired after this Act comes into force :

(*c*) any option of a mortgagee to make further advances required by the mortgagor :

(*d*) any contract of bottomry or respondentia :

(*e*) any sale, mortgage or other transfer of a British ship :

(*f*) any sale in execution of a decree or order, or for arrears of rent or revenue :

(*g*) the construction of any instrument executed before this Act comes into force.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"assurance."

"assurance" means any instrument not testamentary, creating, transferring or otherwise disposing of any interest in immoveable property :

"grantor." "grantee." "grant."

the person so creating, transferring or otherwise disposing, is called a grantor : the person in whose favour such creation, transfer or disposition is made, is called a grantee ; and the operation effected by an assurance is called a grant :

"registered."

"registered" means registered in British India under the law for the time being regulating the registration of documents.

"affixed to the soil."

"affixed to the soil" means—

(*a*) imbedded in the soil, as in the case of walls ;

(*b*) permanently resting upon it, as in the case of buildings ; or

(*c*) permanently attached to what so rests, as by means of nails, bolts or screws.

Words defined in Act I of 1872.

and all words occurring in this Act and defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall have the meaning attributed to them respectively by that Act.

CHAPTER II.

OF ASSURANCES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Persons competent to make assurances.

4. Every person competent to contract may make an assurance of any immoveable property of which he is the owner, or which he is entitled to transfer, or on which he is entitled to create a charge.

Conveyance of easements.

5. Immoveable property may be granted with the right to an easement affecting any other immoveable property belonging to the grantor, or subject to an easement for the benefit of any other property.

Easements may be made the subject of separate grants.

Where any easement is actually enjoyed with any property the subject of any grant, the grant shall, unless a contrary intention appears by the assurance, be deemed to pass such easement.

Power to convey subject to obligation for benefit of public or neighbour.

6. Immoveable property may be granted subject to an obligation for the benefit of the public or of any neighbouring owner.

Such obligation shall bind the grantee and all persons claiming the granted property under him, and may be the subject of a separate grant.

Whenever such an obligation is created for the benefit of the public, it may be enforced by the grantor and his legal representatives or by the Government as a civil right.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A grants certain land to Z subject to the condition that Z shall not, without the consent of A, build any dwelling-house within a hundred yards of certain adjoining land of A. A and all persons claiming such land under him may enforce this obligation on Z, and all persons claiming the granted land under him.

(*b*) A grants certain land to Z, subject to the condition that Z shall for ever maintain thereon a fountain for the use of travellers.

Z, being the owner of certain land, covenants with A that he will for ever maintain thereon a fountain for the use of travellers.

In each case either A or the Government may enforce the obligation against Z, and all persons claiming the land under him.

Power to convey with reservation of certain rights.

7. Immoveable property may be granted with the reservation of any right of using the same or, of severing and removing any part thereof. Such rights may be the subject of separate grant.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A may grant to B his lands of Rámnagar, reserving to himself the right to dig for and remove the coal and other minerals thereon, and to do in person, or by his servants, whatever is necessary for obtaining and removing the coal and other minerals.

(*b*). A may grant to B, by a separate assurance, the right to plant fruit-trees on A's lands of Rámnagar, and to gather the fruit.

Form of assurance.

8. An assurance may be made in the form in the second schedule hereto annexed, or in any other form which expresses an intention thereby, and without any further act, to grant any interest in immoveable property.

Application of rules of construction.

9. The rules of construction which apply to testamentary instruments shall also be applicable to assurances, so far as the different nature of assurances will permit.

Operation of assurance.

10. Unless a contrary intention appears by the assurance, a grant shall be deemed to pass to the grantee all the interest which the grantor is capable of passing in the subject of the grant, and to comprise—

(*a*) trees and all other products of the soil;

(*b*) things affixed to the soil, and, in the case of machinery so affixed, the moveable parts thereof;

(*c*) in the case of a house, the locks, keys, bars, doors and windows,

Covenants concerning its subject.

and a covenant by the grantee concerning the subject of the assurance binds all persons claiming such subject under the grantee, and may be enforced by all persons claiming under the grantor, and a like covenant by the grantor binds all persons claiming the subject under the grantor, and may be enforced by all persons claiming under the grantee.

CHAPTER III.

OF SALES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Rights and liabilities of seller and buyer.

11. Unless a contrary intention appears from the assurance or, when no assurance has been made, from the contract, the seller and the buyer of immoveable property respectively possess the rights and are subject to the liabilities mentioned in the nine rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property sold:

(*a*). If the buyer, or any person claiming under him, suffers loss by reason of any invalidity of the seller's title not known to the buyer when the contract was entered into, the seller, or, where the seller is not the person for whose benefit the consideration was received, then such other person, is responsible for the loss so suffered.

(*b*). The seller has a charge upon the property for the amount of the purchase-money, or any part thereof, remaining unpaid; but as soon as the assurance (if any) is registered, such charge shall cease.

EXPLANATION.—Money for which a bill of exchange has been taken remains unpaid, within the meaning of this clause, until the bill is paid.

(*c*). After the contract has been made, the seller is entitled to the rents and profits of the property until the time fixed for the completion of the sale, and if he has received any such rents and profits which accrued after that time, he must on completion account for them to the buyer. The buyer must, on completion, pay to the seller interest on the purchase-money from the time fixed for the completion of the sale. But this is not to preclude either party from obtaining compensation where loss has been occasioned by the default or delay of the other party.

(*d*). The buyer is entitled to a charge on the property for the amount of any purchase-money properly paid by him in anticipation of the completion of the sale.

(*e*). In the absence of fraud or misrepresentation the seller is not answerable for any latent defect in the property sold.

(*f*). After the contract has been made, the buyer is liable to bear any loss arising from the destruction or decrease in value of the property, and not caused by the vendor's fault, and is entitled to the benefit of any improvement in, or increase in value of, the property.

(*g*). The seller is bound to execute a proper assurance of the property when the buyer tenders it to him for execution at a proper time and place.

(*h*). When the buyer has been let into beneficial possession of the property pending discussions as to the seller's title thereto, and the contract is not completed owing to defects in such title, the buyer is not liable to pay for his use of the property.

(*i*). When the completion of the contract is delayed by the buyer, and, after the day fixed for completing it, the seller expends money on the property, the seller is entitled to recover the amount so expended, provided that such expenditure was required for the preservation of the property, or by any law for the time being in force.

Contract for sale not of itself to create interest in property.

12. Save as provided by section 11, clause (*b*), a contract for the sale of, or relating to, immoveable property, whether registered or not, shall not have the effect of creating any interest in, or charge on, such property; but the only right of any person under the contract shall be to apply for specific performance, or for compensation, or for both, according to the rules laid down in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and the Specific Relief Act, 1877.

Purchase of immoveable property which buyer causes to be transferred to another.

13. A person paying the consideration for any immoveable property, but having the transfer of it made to another person, is not, by reason of such payment, entitled to such property or to any interest therein.

CHAPTER IV.

OF MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Mortgage, mortgagor and mortgagee defined.

14. When any interest in specific property is actually or contingently transferred by one person to another for the purpose of securing the payment of money, the transfer is called a mortgage, the transferor is called a mortgagor, the transferee a mortgagee, the money of which payment is secured is called the mortgage-money, and the instrument (if any) by which the transfer is effected is called a mortgage-deed.

For the purposes of this chapter, any person claiming as heir, legatee, assignee, lessee or otherwise the interest of the transferor in the property subject to the mortgage, or any part of such interest, is a mortgagor; and any person claiming as heir, legatee, assignee or otherwise the interest of the transferee under the mortgage, or any part thereof, is a mortgagee.

EXPLANATION.—A judgment-creditor who attaches any mortgaged property or mortgage-money claims under the transferor or transferee (as the case may be) within the meaning of the second paragraph of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A binding himself personally for the repayment of a loan, pledges certain land to B as collateral security for such repayment, but does not actually deliver possession.

(*b*). A not so binding himself, pledges certain land as in illustration (*a*), and covenants that in default of payment of the loan on a certain date the land pledged shall pass to B.

(*c*). A borrows money from B, and gives up certain land to B that he may retain possession thereof until he has from the rents and profits of the land repaid himself the sum so lent.

(*d*). A binding himself as in illustration (*a*), pledges certain land to B as a collateral security for the repayment, and permits B to receive the rents and profits of the land until he has repaid himself the loan, but does not actually deliver possession.

(*e*). A not so binding himself covenants that on default of payment of the loan on a certain date the land pledged shall pass to B. A meanwhile puts B into possession of the land, and allows him to receive the rents and profits in discharge of the loan.

(*f*). A charges certain land in favour of B with Rs. 1,000 and interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum.

(*g*). A charges a certain fund in favour of B with the amount which shall be due to him on the balance of A's account not exceeding Rs. 1,000, together with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum.

(*h*). A borrows Rs. 10,000 from B and conveys certain land to B in trust that the same shall stand charged with the payment to B of the Rs. 10,000 and interest and subject thereto in trust for C and others, and the deed confers express power on B in default of payment to sell the land.

Each of these transactions is a mortgage. A is the mortgagor, B the mortgagee.

(*i*). A, in consideration of a loan of money paid to him by B, makes over his land to B for a term of twenty years, but does not bind himself to pay to B principal or interest. This is not a mortgage.

Respective rights of mortgagor and mortgagee.

15. On the completion of a mortgage the mortgagor has the following rights:—

(*a*) he may, at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable, or has been paid, and before his right to redeem the mortgaged property is foreclosed or the property is sold, institute a suit (hereinafter called a suit for redemption) to have the mortgaged property retransferred to him;

(*b*) he may, at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable and before such suit is barred, tender to the mortgagee or deposit in the principal Civil Court within the local limits of whose ordinary original civil jurisdiction the mortgaged property or any part thereof is situate, to the account of the mortgagee, the whole amount for the time being due on the mortgage.

And the mortgagee has the following rights:—

(*c*) he may take possession of the mortgaged property at or after the time, if any, specified in the mortgage-deed for payment of the mortgage-money, or, if no time is so specified, at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable to him;

(*d*) he may, at any time after he is entitled to take possession of the mortgaged property, and before it is redeemed, institute a suit against the mortgagor (1) for a foreclosure of his right to redeem the property, with or without possession thereof, or (2) for a sale of the property, or (3) for either of such remedies;

(*e*) where the mortgagor deposits money in court under clause (*b*) of this section, the Court shall forthwith cause written notice of the deposit to be served on the mortgagee, and the mortgagee may, on depositing the mortgage-deed (if any) in the same Court and on filing a written statement (verified in manner prescribed by law for the verification of plaints) of the amount due to him under the mortgage, apply for and receive in payment of such amount the money so deposited;

(*f*) if at the date of the mortgage the mortgaged property is insured against fire, the mortgagee, in case of damage to the property by fire, may (in the absence of a contract to the contrary) require the insurance-money to be laid out in reinstating the property.

Rights and duties of mortgagee in possession.

16. When, during the continuance of the mortgage, the mortgagee takes possession of the mortgaged property, he has the following duties and rights:—

(*a*) he shall manage the property as a person of ordinary prudence would manage it if it were his own;

(*b*) he shall collect all rents and other profits arising out of the property;

(*c*) he shall, in the absence of an express contract to the contrary, pay out of the income of the property the Government revenue and all other charges of a public nature due in respect thereof and keep down the interest due on all mortgages of the property prior to his own, and on all mortgages of the property subsequent to his own, of which he has notice;

(*d*) he may spend such money as is necessary for the due management and preservation of the property and add it to the principal money secured, at the same rate of interest;

(*e*) where the property is by its nature insurable, he may insure and keep insured from loss or damage by fire the whole or any part of such property, and add the premiums paid for any such insurance to the principal money secured, at the same rate of interest;

(*f*) he shall keep accurate accounts of all sums received and spent by him as mortgagee;

(*g*) he shall, at any time during the continuance of the mortgage, give the mortgagor, at his request and cost, true copies of such accounts and of the vouchers by which they are supported.

Receipts of mortgagee in possession.

17. When the mortgagee is in possession of the mortgaged property, unless there is an express contract in writing between the mortgagee and the mortgagor that his net receipts therefrom shall, so long as the mortgagee is in possession thereof, be taken in lieu of interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage, such receipts shall be debited against him in reduction of the amount (if any) from time to time due to him on account of interest on the principal sum so secured, or, so far as such receipts exceed any interest due, in reduction of such principal sum.

Injunctions to restrain waste.

18. Where the mortgagor remains in possession of the mortgaged property or any part thereof, and commits or threatens to commit waste thereon, the mortgagee may obtain an injunction to stay the waste: provided that the security is insufficient or will be rendered insufficient by the waste complained of. Where the mortgagee takes possession of the mortgaged property or any part thereof and commits or threatens to commit waste thereon, the mortgagor may obtain an injunction to stay the waste.

EXPLANATION.—A security is insufficient within the meaning of this section unless the value of the mortgaged property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of houses, exceeds by one-half, the mortgage-money.

Foreclosure and Sale.

Preliminary decree in foreclosure-suit.

19. In a suit for foreclosure or sale, if the plaintiff succeed, the Court shall pass a preliminary decree, ordering—

(*a*) that an account be taken of what will be due to the mortgagee for principal and interest on the mortgage and for his costs of the suit, on the day next hereinafter referred to,

(*b*) that, upon the defendant paying to the plaintiff or into Court the amount so due, on a day within six months from the date of the decree, to be fixed by the Court, the mortgagor shall, if necessary, be put in possession of the mortgaged property by the mortgagee free from all incumbrances created by the mortgagee or any person claiming under him, or, where the mortgagee claims by derived title, by those under whom he claims; but

(*c*) that, if such payment is not made on or before such day, the mortgagor shall be absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

Procedure in case of payment of amount due and subsequent costs.

If payment is so made of such amount and of such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section 30, the mortgagor shall (if necessary) be put into possession of the mortgaged property.

Final decree for foreclosure.

If such payment is not so made, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to apply to the Court for a decree for the foreclosure of the said mortgage, and the Court may then pass a decree ordering the defendant to be foreclosed of all right to redeem the mortgaged property, and may, if necessary, deliver possession of the property to the mortgagee; and thereupon the mortgagor's right to redeem and the debt secured by the mortgage shall both be extinguished.

Power to order sale at instance of mortgagee.

20. In any suit by the mortgagee under this chapter, the Court may, at the instance of the plaintiff, decree that in default of the defendant paying to the plaintiff or into court the amount for the time being due on the mortgage and the plaintiff's costs of the suit, the mortgaged property or a sufficient part thereof be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale (after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale) be paid into court and applied in payment of what is due for the time being to the plaintiff on the mortgage, and that the balance, if any, be paid to the defendant or other persons entitled to receive the same.

Power to decree sale in foreclosure-suit.

21. When the mortgagee sues only for a foreclosure, the Court may, at the instance of the mortgagor, decree that in default of such payment, the mortgaged property or a sufficient part thereof be sold, if (*a*) the Court considers that the mortgagee will not be damnified thereby, and (*b*) the mortgagor furnishes such security, if any, as the Court thinks fit for the payment of the balance due for the time being by him on the mortgage.

Mortgagee not to bid at sale.

22. At any sale under section 20 or section 21, the mortgagee shall not bid for or acquire any interest in the property sold without the leave of the Court, or without submitting to such conditions as the Court may impose.

Recovery of balance due on mortgage.

23. If the nett proceeds of any such sale are insufficient to pay the amount due for the time being on the mortgage, the balance may be recovered in the same suit in the same manner as under a decree for money, or by any other legal process open to the mortgagee.

Power of sale.

24. Power may be expressly conferred by the mortgage-deed on the mortgagee to sell or concur in selling the mortgaged property, or any part thereof, on default made in payment of any principal money or interest, payment of which is secured by the mortgage-deed. But in exercising such a power, the mortgagee shall be subject to the following rules (namely)—

(*a*) he shall use all reasonable diligence to obtain a fair price for the property:

(*b*) no such sale shall be made (1) until after six months' notice in writing of the intended sale has been given to the mortgagor, or (2) after the amount for the time being due on the mortgage has been paid or tendered to the mortgagee by or on behalf of the mortgagor, or (3) pending a suit for redemption of the property, or (4) so as to give the mortgagee any interest in the property.

When a sale has been effected in professed exercise of any such power, the title of the purchaser shall not be liable to be impeached on the ground that no such default had been made or that the rules so prescribed had not been complied with.

Receipts for purchase-money given by the mortgagee exercising such power shall discharge the purchasers therefrom.

The proceeds of every such sale shall be applied as follows:—

first, in defraying the expenses incident to the sale, or properly incurred in any attempted sale under the power;

secondly, in or towards satisfaction of the amount for the time being due on the mortgage; and

thirdly, the surplus (if any) of the said proceeds shall be paid to the mortgagor.

Redemption.

Preliminary decree in redemption-suit.

25. In a suit for redemption, if the plaintiff succeed, the Court shall pass a preliminary decree for taking the accounts, as provided by section 19, between the mortgagor and mortgagee, and directing that upon the mortgagor paying within six months from the date of the decree to the mortgagee or into Court what (if anything) is found due to the mortgagee for principal, interest and costs, the mortgagee shall re-convey the mortgaged property to the mortgagor, free from the mortgage, and from all incumbrances created by the mortgagee or any persons claiming under him, and that if such amount is not so paid, the plaintiff's suit shall thenceforth stand dismissed, and that he shall be foreclosed of all right to redeem the mortgaged property.

Loss occasioned by mortgagee's default.

26. If the mortgagee fail to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by section 16, he may, when the said accounts are taken, be debited with the loss, if any, occasioned by such failure.

Procedure where nothing due or amount paid.

27. If on taking the accounts nothing is found due to the mortgagee, or if the amount found due together with such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section 30 is paid according to the decree, the mortgagor shall, if necessary, be put into possession of the property. But if such amount and costs are not so paid, the mortgagor shall be absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem the property, and the Court shall, if necessary, deliver possession thereof to the mortgagee.

Procedure when amount due is not paid.

Interest.

Payment of interest.

28. When the mortgagor and mortgagee have contracted as to the payment of interest on the principal money for the time being due to the mortgagee under the mortgage, interest shall be payable in accordance with such contract: Provided that where the mortgagor has tendered or deposited in Court the whole amount due to the mortgagee, such interest shall cease from the date of the tender or from the time when the mortgagee could take such amount out of Court, as the case may be.

Proviso.

Costs.

Costs of mortgagee.

29. The mortgagee is ordinarily entitled to add to his debt his costs properly incurred of any suit under this chapter. But such costs, or any part thereof, may be disallowed if the mortgagor has tendered to the mortgagee or has deposited in Court the whole amount due to him under the mortgage, and if the mortgagee has unreasonably refused to accept such tender or to take such money out of Court in discharge of his claim, or if he has prevented a mortgagor willing and able to make such tender or deposit from making it by refusing or neglecting to give him proper information as to the state of the accounts required to be kept under section 16.

Costs of mortgagee subsequent to decree.

30. In finally adjusting the amount to be paid to a mortgagee in case of a redemption or a sale by the Court under this chapter, the Court shall, unless the conduct of the mortgagee has been such as to disentitle him to costs, add to the principal debt such costs of suit as have been properly incurred by him since the decree for foreclosure, redemption or sale up to the time of actual payment.

Deposit of Title-deeds.

Effect of deposit of title-deeds.

31. The deposit of title-deeds with intent to create a mortgage on the property comprised therein, but without actual transfer of such property, shall be deemed to be only evidence of a contract for a mortgage of the property, and shall entitle the depositee merely to institute a suit for specific performance of such contract.

Sale of property subject to prior mortgage.

Sale of property subject to prior mortgage.

32. If any property the sale of which is directed under this chapter is subject to a prior mortgage, the Court may, with the consent of the prior mortgagee, order that the property be sold free from the same, giving to such prior mortgagee the same interest in the proceeds of the sale as he had in the property sold.

Application of proceeds.

33. Such proceeds shall be brought into Court and applied as follows:

first, in payment of all expenses incident to the sale or properly incurred in any attempted sale;

secondly, if the property has been sold free from any prior mortgage, in payment of whatever is due on account of such mortgage;

thirdly, in payment of all interest due on account of the mortgage in consequence whereof the sale was directed, and of the costs of the suit in which the decree directing the sale was made;

fourthly, in payment of all principal moneys due on account of that mortgage; and

fifthly, the residue (if any) shall be paid to the person proved to be interested in the property sold, or if there be more such persons than one, then to such persons according to their respective interests therein.

Mortgage to secure balance of account.

34. If a mortgage made to secure the balance of a running account expresses the maximum to be secured thereby, a subsequent mortgage on the same property shall, if made with notice of the prior mortgage, be postponed to the prior mortgage in respect of all advances or debits not exceeding the maximum, though made or allowed with notice of the subsequent mortgage.

Illustration.

A gives to his bankers, B & Co., a charge on Sultánpur to secure the balance of his account with them to the extent of Rs. 10,000. A then gives to C a charge on Sultánpur to secure Rs. 10,000; and C gives notice thereof to B & Co. At the date of the second charge, the balance due to B & Co. does not exceed Rs. 5,000. B & Co. subsequently advance to A sums making the balance of the account against him exceed the sum of Rs. 10,000. B & Co. are entitled, to the extent of Rs. 10,000, to priority over C.

Right to pay off mortgagee in order to prevent sale.

35. Any person having an interest in mortgaged immoveable property may, at any time before a sale of such property has taken place under this chapter, tender to the next prior mortgagee the amount due to him on account of his mortgage. Such mortgagee is bound to accept such tender and to give a receipt for the sum due, and on such receipt being registered, his interest in the property in respect of the mortgage shall absolutely cease.

Effect of such payment by person having whole interest in property charged.

36. In such case, where the person making the tender has, subject to the mortgage, the absolute ownership of the property, the mortgage shall cease to exist and the property shall vest in the person making such tender.

Effect of payment by person only partially interested.

37. If the tender be made by a person not having, subject to the mortgage, the absolute ownership of the property, he shall acquire in respect of the property all the rights and powers of the mortgagee to whom he has made such tender.

Tacking abolished.

38. No mortgagee paying off a prior mortgage, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his original security. And no mortgagee making a subsequent advance to the mortgagor, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his security for such subsequent advance.

Redemption of one of two properties separately mortgaged.

39. If the owner of two or more properties creates separate mortgages on them by separate assurances, each mortgage may be dealt with irrespectively of the other, though the mortgages are created in favour of the same mortgagee.

Illustration.

A, the owner of farms Z and Y, mortgages Z to B for Rs 1,000. A afterwards mortgages Y to B for Rs. 1,000, making no stipulation as to any additional charge on Z. A may institute a suit for the redemption of the mortgage on Z alone.

Rights and powers of transferee of mortgage-debt or mortgaged property.

40. If property subject to a mortgage, or the right to receive mortgage-money, be transferred to a third person, the transferee has all the rights and powers of his transferor, under the mortgage, and is subject to the liabilities existing between his transferor and the mortgagor or mortgagee, as the case may be.

Where such a transfer is made for the purpose of securing the payment of money, the original mortgage-debt, if recovered by either the transferor or the transferee, is applicable, *first*, in payment of the costs of such recovery, *secondly*, in or towards satisfaction of the amount for the time being secured by the transfer; and the residue, if any, belongs to the transferor.

Charge made by assurance or will.

41. If by any assurance other than a mortgage-deed, or by any will, or under the provisions of this or any other Act, or by operation of law, certain property of one person is made security for the payment of certain money to another, all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagor shall apply to the owner of such property, and all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagee shall apply to the owner of such money.

CHAPTER V.

OF LEASES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Form of written lease.

42. A lease may be made in the form in the second schedule hereto annexed, or in any other form which expresses an intention of the parties to give and take, for rent or a fine, possession of, or profits derived from, immoveable property, for a time shorter in duration than the lessor's interest therein.

Exclusion of day on which term commences.

43. Where the time limited by a lease is expressed as commencing from a particular day, in computing that time such day shall be excluded.

Duration of term.

Where the time so limited is a year or a number of years, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, the lease shall last during the whole anniversary of the day on which such time commences.

Option to determine lease.

Where the time so limited is expressed to be determinable before its expiration, and there is no express agreement as to the party having the option of determining it, the lessee shall have such option.

Rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee.

44. Unless a contrary intention appears from the lease, the lessor and the lessee, as against one another, respectively possess the rights and are subject to the liabilities mentioned in the twenty-two rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property leased :—

(*a*). During the continuance of the lease, the lessee is entitled to the enjoyment of all lights, waters, water-courses, drains, ways and other easements enjoyed as incident to the property leased at the time when the lease was made.

(*b*). The lessor is bound to put the lessee in possession of the property leased, and to deliver it to him in a condition reasonably fit for the purpose for which both parties contemplate that the lessee is to use it.

(*c*). If the lessee is, by reason of the invalidity of the lessor's title, or by any act or default of the lessor, or of any person claiming under him, or of any person claiming by a superior title to his, disturbed in the peaceable enjoyment of the property leased, the lessee is entitled to compensation from the lessor for any loss thereby caused, and may also obtain from any Court of competent jurisdiction a decree for the rescission of the lease.

(*d*). If the lessee is, by reason of the invalidity of the lessor's title, deprived of any substantial part of the property leased, or of anything essential to his enjoyment thereof, he is entitled to compensation from the lessor for any loss thereby caused, and may also obtain from any Court of competent jurisdiction a decree for the rescission of the lease.

(*e*). In the absence of fraud or misrepresentation, the lessor is not answerable for any latent defect in the thing leased.

(*f*). The lessor is bound to do all things necessary for maintaining the roof, walls, beams, floors, stairs and drains of any house or other building comprised in the lease, and may for that purpose enter such building at all reasonable times.

(*g*). In all other respects the lessee is bound to keep, and at the end of the lease to restore, the property leased in as good condition as it was in at the time when he was put in possession, subject only to reasonable wear and tear.

(*h*). Deteriorations arising from want of painting or plastering, or from breaking of glass, are not to be considered as wear and tear, but shall be made good by the lessee.

(*i*). If by fire, tempest or flood, or violence of an army or of a mob, or other superior force, any part of the property leased be wholly destroyed or rendered substantially unfit for the purposes for which it was let, the obligation of the lessor as to that part shall cease unless he consents to reinstate the part so destroyed or rendered unfit; but in case of refusal or neglect to reinstate the same, the lessee shall be entitled to be discharged from his lease.

If the injury be occasioned by the wrongful act of either party, such party shall not be entitled to avail himself of the benefit of this provision.

(*j*). In case any rent remains unpaid at the end of a month from the time when it was payable and demanded, or in case within a reasonable time after notice default is made by the lessee in the performance of any of his other obligations under the lease, the lessor may institute a suit for a decree for the rescission of the lease and for possession of the property leased, unless the lessee shall, within a time to be specified by the Court, pay such arrears and perform such obligations, and also pay all costs and expenses sustained by the lessor through the lessee's default.

(*k*). In case the lease is rescinded for the default of the lessee, he is bound to pay the rent up to the time of such rescission, and also to make compensation for any other loss resulting from his default.

(*l*). If the lessor neglects to make, within a reasonable time after notice, repairs which he ought to make, the lessee may make the same himself, and deduct the expense of such repairs from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor.

(*m*). If the lessor neglects to make any payment which he is bound to make, and which if not made is recoverable against the property leased, the lessee may make such payment himself, and deduct it from his rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor.

(*n*). Every lessee who receives notice of any proceeding to recover the property leased to him or any part thereof, is bound to give notice thereof to the lessor with reasonable diligence; and, in default of so doing, he is liable to make compensation to the lessor for any loss or expenses occasioned by such omission.

(*o*). The lessee is bound to give notice to the lessor, within a reasonable time, of any encroachment made upon, or any interference with the lessor's rights concerning, the property leased; and, in default of so doing, he is liable to make compensation to the lessor for any loss or expenses occasioned by such omission.

(*p*). The lessee may use the soil and its products for all purposes of enjoyment as a reasonable owner would use them: but he may not destroy them wastefully, nor remove them after the expiration of the lease.

(*q*). No lessee of immoveable property who erects thereon any building, engine or machinery for agricultural purposes shall remove the same without first giving to the lessor or his agent one month's previous notice in writing of his intention so to do, and thereupon the lessor or his agent may elect to purchase the thing so proposed to be removed, and the lessee's right to remove the same shall thereby cease, and the same shall belong to the lessor, and the value thereof shall in case of dispute be ascertained and determined by two referees, one to be chosen by each party, or by an umpire to be named by such referees, and shall be paid or allowed in account by the lessor.

(*r*). Subject to the provisions of clause (*g*) and clause (*q*), the lessee has a right to remove at any time during his possession of the property leased, or within a reasonable time afterwards, all things not being products of the soil which he has affixed to the soil.

(*s*). When a lease of land determines in consequence of an uncertain event over which the lessee has no control, the lessee is entitled to all the crops growing upon the land for the season current when the lease determines, and to free ingress, egress and regress to reap and carry them.

(*t*). Upon the death of the lessor or of the lessee, his legal representative shall have all the rights and be subject to all liabilities of the lessor or lessee whom he represents.

(*u*). If the lessor transfers the property leased, or any part thereof, or any part of his interest therein, the transferee shall possess all the rights and, if the lessee so elects, be subject to all the liabilities of the lessor as to the property or part transferred so long as he is the owner of it; but the lessor shall not by reason only of such transfer cease to be subject to any of the liabilities imposed upon him by the lease, unless the lessee elects to treat the transferee as the person liable to him: Provided that if the lessee pay rent to the lessor without having reason to believe that such transfer has been made, he shall not be liable to pay such rent over again to the transferee.

Where only a part of the property leased is transferred by the lessor, he may determine what proportion of the rent reserved by the lease is payable in respect of the part so transferred.

(*v*). The lessee has a right to transfer his lease. The transferee may again transfer it. The lessee shall not, by reason of such transfer, cease to be subject to any of the liabilities attaching to the lease, unless the lessor elects to treat the transferee as the person subject to such liabilities. Subject as

aforesaid, each successive transferee, so long as he is entitled to the property leased, possesses all the rights, and is subject to all the liabilities, of the lessee.

Saving of right to distrain.

45. Nothing in this Act shall affect any right to distrain which a lessor may exercise under any local law for the time being in force.

Duration of certain leases in absence of written agreement or local usage.

46. In the absence of any written agreement and of any local law or usage to the contrary, a lease of property for purposes of cultivation shall be a lease from year to year terminable by six months' notice ending with the end of a year of the tenancy; and a lease of property for any other purpose shall be a lease from month to month, terminable by fifteen days' notice ending with the end of a month of the tenancy.

Every notice under this section must be in writing signed by or on behalf of the party giving it and served on the party who is intended to be bound by it.

Effect of holding over.

47. If a lessee of property remains in possession thereof after the expiration of the lease, and the lessor accepts rent from him, or otherwise assents to his continuing in possession, the lease is, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, renewed from year to year or from month to month, according to the purpose for which the property is leased, as specified in the last preceding section.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A lets a house to B for five years. B sub-lets the house to C at a monthly rent of Rs. 100. The five years expire, but C continues in possession of the house and pays the rent to A. C's lease is renewed from month to month.

(*b*). A lets a farm to B for the life of C. C dies, but B continues in possession with A's assent. B's lease is renewed from year to year.

CHAPTER VI.

OF EXCHANGES.

"Exchange" defined.

48. Exchange is a contract by which the parties mutually give, or agree to give, one thing for another, neither thing or both things being money only.

Rights and obligations of parties.

Each party has the rights and obligations of a seller as to that which he gives and the rights and obligations of a buyer as to that which he takes.

Exchange of money.

On an exchange of money, each party thereby warrants the genuineness of the money given by him.

CHAPTER VII.

OF SETTLEMENTS.

"Settlement" defined.

49. "Settlement" means in this chapter any disposition of property—

(*a*) which is not testamentary, and is not founded on any valuable consideration, or

(*b*) which is made in consideration of marriage, or

(*c*) which is made for the purpose of dividing property of the settlor among his family or those for whom he desires to provide,

but does not include a gift made by a Hindú Muhammadan or Buddhist.

Consideration not necessary to make settlement binding.

50. In order that a settlement should be binding, it is not necessary that it should be made for a consideration.

Voidability of settlement made in fraud of creditors.

51. A settlement made for the purpose of depriving present or future creditors or other persons having demands against the settlor, of their demands on him, is voidable at the option of such creditors or other persons, and so far as regards the demands of such creditors or other persons, but not as against a person who, having no knowledge of the purpose for which the settlement was made, has contracted for or acquired an interest therein by marriage or for other valuable consideration, nor as against claimants under such persons. Such settlement is nevertheless binding on the settlor and on all persons claiming under him.

EXPLANATION.—Where there is no positive evidence of fraud, the intent to deprive creditors and other persons of their demands on the settlor may be inferred from

(*a*) the indebtedness of the settlor at the date of the settlement,

(*b*) want of consideration for the settlement, and

(*c*) any other circumstance indicative of fraud.

Condition restraining alienation of interest.

52. A condition or limitation in a settlement or will restraining any person from parting with or disposing of his interest, is void.

Condition making interest determinable on insolvency or alienation.

53. A condition or limitation contained in a settlement or will making an interest thereby reserved or given to or in trust for any person to cease on his becoming insolvent, or endeavouring to transfer or dispose of the same, is void.

Vesting of gift in general terms.

54. If by a settlement property be given to a person then living in general terms, without indicating the time when it is to be paid or delivered, such person has a vested interest therein from the day of the execution of the settlement, and if he dies without having received it, it shall (subject to any legal disposition thereof which he may have made) pass to his legal representatives.

Vesting in interest of gift to unborn person not entitled to possession immediately on birth.

55. Where by the terms of a settlement a thing is given to a person not in existence, but he is not entitled to possession of it immediately upon his birth, a right to receive it at the proper time shall, unless a contrary intention appears by the settlement, become vested in such person upon his birth, and shall (subject to any legal disposition thereof which he may have made) pass to his legal representative if he dies before that time, and without having received it. And in such cases it is from his birth said to be vested in interest.

Application of sections of Act X of 1865 to gifts contained in settlements.

56. The provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, sections 100 to 104, both inclusive, 107 and 108, 111 to 127, both inclusive, and 167, shall be applicable, so far as the nature of the case will admit, to gifts contained in settlements.

57. Whenever a person becomes entitled in possession by virtue of a settlement to money or any other property yielding income, he shall be entitled to receive the interest or income thereof from that time.

Right to income of property coming into possession under settlement.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF GIFTS FOR RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

58. No person having a nephew or niece, or any nearer relative, shall have power to give any property to religious or charitable uses, by any instrument which is required to be registered, unless such instrument be executed not less than twelve months before his death, and duly registered.

Gift to charitable uses by person having certain relatives.

59. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding section, property may be assured in perpetuity for the benefit of the public in the advancement of religion, knowledge, commerce, health, safety, or any other object beneficial to mankind. But no such assurance shall take effect until it has been sanctioned by some public authority to be designated by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette.

Assurance of property in perpetuity for use of any community or institution.

The grant or refusal of such sanction may be notified by an entry in the book in which the assurance is registered, and the registering officer shall make such entry on receiving from the public authority aforesaid a written order in this behalf.

If no such order is made within two years next after the time when the property becomes applicable for the benefit of the public, it shall be deemed that sanction has been granted.

If such sanction is refused, the property shall devolve as if no such assurance had been made.

CHAPTER IX.

OF APPORTIONMENT.

60. All rents, annuities, pensions, dividends and other periodical payments shall, upon the determination of such payments by the death of the recipient or otherwise, be apportionable as if they had been made to accrue due from day to day, but to be payable on the days appointed for the payment thereof.

Apportionment of rents and other periodical payments.

Nothing in this section shall affect any express provision in any instrument binding on the recipient.

CHAPTER X.

OF CERTAIN RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF LIMITED OWNERS.

61. A person having a limited interest in any immoveable property is not entitled to do or omit any act the doing or omitting of which is destructive or permanently injurious to such property.

Rights and obligations of persons having limited interest in property.

EXPLANATION.—No act done in the reasonable use and enjoyment of property is destructive or injurious within the meaning of this section, though it may exhaust the substance of the property.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A Hindú widow is in possession as such of land protected from floods and rendered cultivable by a dyke. She is not entitled to cut the dyke and turn the land into a lake.

(*b*). A is tenant for life of land on which a dwelling-house stands. He is not entitled to pull down the house. Nor must he suffer it to fall for want of necessary repairs.

(*c*). A is tenant for life of land in which coal lies. He is entitled to work and use the coal.

(*d*). A is tenant for life of land planted with trees. He is entitled to cut the trees at maturity, but is not entitled to cut them when immature except for the purpose of thinning out or otherwise benefiting the plantation.

Save as aforesaid, such person or his legal representative has the same right as a lessee to remove during the continuance of such interest, or within a reasonable time afterwards, all things which he has affixed to the soil in which he had such limited interest, and all crops growing upon the land for the season current when such limited interest determines.

62. A person having a limited interest in possession in any property, is bound to discharge all periodical payments due on account of any mortgage thereon taking effect during the continuance of his interest in priority to such interest, and all taxes and other public periodical charges to which such property is liable.

Obligation of limited owner in possession of property mortgaged.

63. Every advantage or increase of value accruing (accidentally or through the exertions of any one having a limited interest) to any property in which successive interests exist, belongs to all the persons having any interest in the property in the same shares and manner as they are entitled to the property.

Right to increase of value to property in which there are successive interests.

EXPLANATION.—A person having a mortgage on property has not thereby an interest within the meaning of this section.

64. Any person claiming any immoveable property after the death of any minor, married woman, or other person, and having reason to believe that such minor, married woman or other person is dead, and that his or her death is concealed by his or her guardian, husband or any other person, may once a year move the High Court to order the person concealing or suspected to conceal such person to produce him or her at such time and place, and before such persons (if any), as the Court may direct. And the High Court, if it think fit, shall make such order, and in case of disobedience thereto, the person so claiming the property may enter thereon and receive the profits thereof as if the person so concealed or suspected to be concealed were dead.

Discovery of death of tenant for life.

65. Nothing in this chapter applies to lessees.

Saving of lessees.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE DISCRETION OF THE COURTS TO DEAL WITH SETTLED LAND.

66. If any person having, under a settlement or will, a limited interest in possession in any immoveable property, apply under this section to the High Court or District Court within the local limits of whose ordinary original

Powers exercisable by Court on application of person interested in possession in settled immoveable property.

civil jurisdiction such property or any part thereof is situate, the Court may, if it deem it just and expedient to do so,—

(a) make such leases of the whole or any part of the property for such terms of years, for such rents, with such powers, and with such conditions, reservations and exceptions as the Court thinks fit;

(b) make such sales of the whole or any part of the property, for such sums, payable either at once or periodically, with such powers, and with such conditions, reservations and exceptions as the Court thinks fit;

(c) appropriate any part of the property for the formation of streets, roads, gardens or other open spaces, tanks, sewers, drains or water-courses, and authorize the erection of buildings and works thereon;

and generally deal with the property in any way the Court may think just and beneficial to the persons interested therein.

Service of notice and advertisement of application.

67. Every such application shall be in writing, and notice thereof shall be served through the Court on all trustees under the settlement or will and on any other persons who in the opinion of the Court ought to be so served, and shall be published in such newspapers as the Court may direct.

Appearance to oppose or support application.

68. The Court may permit any person, whether interested in the property or not, to appear and be heard in opposition to or in support of any such application on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

Costs of application.

69. The Court may order the costs of all or any parties to any application under this section to be paid out of any principal money receivable on account of any dealing with the property which is the subject of the application or to be a charge on such property or on any other property belonging to the same owners.

Leases under section 66.

70. Every lease made under section 66 shall take effect in possession; and on every such lease shall be reserved the best rent that can be reasonably obtained, to be made payable half-yearly or oftener without taking any fine or other benefit in the nature of a fine.

Payment into Court of money receivable under section 66.

71. All or any part of the proceeds of any lease, sale or disposition under section 66 may, if the Court think fit, be paid into Court.

Power to direct payment of income to person entitled.

72. The Court shall declare what parts of such proceeds so received shall be considered as income, and may direct the same to be paid to the person for the time being entitled in possession to the property dealt with; and the residue of such money shall be applied as the Court shall direct in one or more of the manners following:—

Application of residue.

(a) the payment of the amount due in respect of any charge on the property dealt with;

(b) the purchase of other property or the investment in securities for the benefit of the persons interested in the property dealt with;

(c) the payment to any person becoming absolutely entitled to the property dealt with;

EXPLANATION—In this section the term "securities" means—

(d) promissory notes, debentures, stock and other securities of the Government of India;

(e) bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

(f) stock or debentures of, or shares in, railway or other companies, the interest whereon has been guaranteed by the Government of India; and

(g) debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any municipal body under the authority of any Act of an Indian legislature.

CHAPTER XII.

OF POWERS.

Power to appoint, defined.

73. Where a person is authorized to determine the disposition of property otherwise than by virtue of his ownership, he is said to have power to appoint such property.

Donor, donee, objects, appointee, defined.

The person who gives the power is called the donor, the person to whom the power is given is called the donee, and the persons for whose benefit the power is to be exercised are called the objects of the power. A person to whom any property is appointed is called an appointee.

Illustration.

A grants land to B for life, with remainder to such of B's children as B shall appoint. B appoints to C and D, two of his children, in equal shares. A is the donor of the power, B the donee, B's children the objects, and C and D the appointees.

General power.

A power authorising the donee to appoint to whomsoever and for whatsoever interest he pleases, is called a general power.

Special power.

A power restricted in respect either of its objects or the interests that may be conferred under it, is called a special power.

Rules as to all powers.

Exercise of power vested in several donees.

74. Where a power is vested in several donees, all who are living must unite in its execution; but in case any one or more of them die during the continuance of the power, it may be exercised by the survivors or the survivor, unless a contrary intention appears by the instrument creating the power.

Modes in which powers may be executed.

75. The donor may direct that the power shall be exercised by will only or by non-testamentary instrument only.

If he directs that the power shall be exercised by will only, it must be exercised by will duly executed according to the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, or according to such other law as at the time of the execution of the power may be applicable to a will executed by the donee.

If he directs that the power shall be exercised by non-testamentary instrument only, it must be exercised by an instrument executed as an assurance and registered.

If he imposes no such restriction on the exercise of the power, it may be exercised either by such will or by such instrument as lastly hereinbefore mentioned.

Jurisdiction to aid defective executions abolished.

When the power is not properly exercised, no Court shall in any case compel the person in possession of the property to which the power relates to deliver the property as if the power had been properly exercised or shall otherwise aid the defective execution.

Validity of forms hereby prescribed.

76. All appointments made in the manner directed by section 75 shall be deemed to be executed and attested in proper form, notwithstanding that some other mode of execution or attestation has been prescribed by the donor.

Concurrence where power is to be exercised with consent of several persons.

77. Where a power is to be exercised with the consent of several persons, all who are living must concur in the consent, but in case any one or more of them die during the continuance of the power, the consent of the survivors or the survivor is sufficient, unless a contrary intention appears by the instrument creating the power.

Consent to the exercise of a power must be given by an instrument executed as an assurance and registered.

Consent to the exercise of a power need not be given by the instrument by which the power is exercised, but if it is given by a different instrument, such instrument must be executed at a time not later than the time at which the donee of the power executes the instrument by which he exercises the power.

Recital of power not necessary.

78. If a person disposes of property in such manner as is authorized by a power vested in him, such disposition shall take effect out of the power, notwithstanding that the power is not mentioned or referred to in the instrument of disposition.

Illustration.

Land is settled upon A for life with a special power to charge, by a non-testamentary instrument, portions in favour of his children. Subsequently a general power to dispose of the land by any instrument is vested in A. He executes an assurance, by which he directs that a sum of money shall be raised out of the land and settled on his son B for life, with remainder to B.'s wife and children. Such an appointment cannot take effect under the special power, but may be treated as a valid exercise of the general power.

Power exerciseable by several instruments executed at different times.

79. The donee of a power need not exercise it entirely and at once by a single instrument, but he may from time to time exercise any unexhausted part thereof at his discretion.

If the donee has purported to exercise his power in such a manner that his appointment is void, the power is, to that extent, unexhausted.

Disposition intended to take effect after interests appointed under void power.

80. Where a power given by any instrument is void in its creation, no disposition or gift made by the same instrument shall be deemed void merely because it is intended to take effect after the interests to be appointed under the power or in default of any such appointment.

Illustration.

A marriage-settlement provides that the settled property shall belong to the husband and wife successively for their lives; that after the death of the survivor of them, it shall go to such of the children of the marriage and in such shares as the husband and wife shall jointly appoint, the interest of each such child to become vested in him on his attaining the age of twenty-five years; and that in the event of there being no child of the marriage who shall attain that age, or in default of appointment, the property shall belong to the husband or his legal representative.

Here the power to appoint the property is, under section 56, void in its creation; but the ultimate interest given to the husband takes effect.

General Powers.

Effect of general power.

81. If the donor confers on the donee a general power, the donee shall, so far as regards his power of disposition, his creditors and all persons who contract with him for valuable consideration to obtain any interest in the property comprised in the power, be deemed to be the absolute owner of such property for such interest therein as the donor could dispose of.

This rule is to take effect notwithstanding that the donor has prescribed some particular method for executing the power.

Illustrations.

A, the absolute owner of land, settles it on B for life, with remainder to such purposes as B—

shall appoint, or
shall by deed appoint, or
shall by will appoint, or
shall by deed or will appoint,

and, in case B dies without making any such appointment, on C absolutely.

If B—

grants the land by assurance, or
bequeathes it, or
contracts to sell it, or
incurs debt,

the property is liable, in the hands of either B or C, as the case may be, to the claims of B.'s grantee, legatee, purchaser or creditors, as the case may be.

If B dies having made no disposition of the property, C is entitled to it, subject to any claims which B's creditors may establish against it.

Effect of general power without disposition of property in case of non-appointment.

82. If the donor confers on the donee a general power, and makes no disposition of the property in the event of non-appointment, the donee shall be considered as the absolute owner of the property for such interest therein as the donor could dispose of.

Illustration.

A, the absolute owner of property, settles it on B for life with remainder to such purposes as B shall appoint, and makes no gift over in default of appointment. B dies without making any disposition of the property. The property vests in the representatives of B, and does not revert to A or his representatives.

Special Powers.

Interest conferrible by donee of special power.

83. If the donee has only a special power, he cannot confer any interest in the property comprised therein which could not have been conferred by the donor at the time of the creation of the power.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A settles a fund upon B for life with remainder to such purposes as B shall appoint. After the settlement is made C is born. B then appoints the fund to C for life with remainder to C's children absolutely. The appointment is valid, though C has no children at the time.

(b). A settles a fund upon B for life with remainder to his children as he shall appoint. At the date of the settlement B has no child, but afterwards has a son C. B then appoints to C for his life, with remainder to his children. Such interest could not have been conferred by A, and B's appointment is void.

Effect of appointment to objects, some authorized and others unauthorized.

84. Where the donee of a special power purports, in exercise of the power, to appoint to objects authorized by the power and also to objects not so authorized, the appointment in favour of the authorized objects shall take effect if their interests can be separated from those of the unauthorized objects.

Illustration.

Property is settled on A for life, and after his death on such of his children as he shall appoint, and in default of appointment to all A's children equally. A appoints that the property shall go after his death to his widow for her life, and after her death to two of his sons, C and D, in equal shares. There are five children of A. The appointment in favour of A's widow is invalid, and the rents and profits of the property during her life will go to all the five children in equal shares, but after her death to C and D absolutely.

Appointment in excess of power when voidable at election of appointee.

85. Where the donee of a special power purports in exercise of the power to confer a larger interest than is authorized thereby, such appointment shall, if the appointee so elect, be void only for the excess, and good for the residue, if they can be separated.

Illustrations.

(a). A has a life-interest in Rámnagar, with power to grant leases thereof for 30 years. A makes a lease of Rámnagar for 50 years. Such lease is good for 30 years only.

(b). A having a life-interest in Rámnagar and Sultánpur, with power to grant leases of Rámnagar for 21 years, grants a lease comprising both Rámnagar and Sultánpur for 21 years. After A's death the lessee may, if he thinks fit, elect to retain the lease as a lease of Rámnagar only, till the end of the 21 years.

Invalidity of appointment creating authorized and unauthorized interests not separable.

86. Where, by an appointment under a special power, interests authorized and also interests unauthorized are created, and the interests authorized cannot be distinguished from those unauthorized, the whole is void.

Illustrations.

(a). A fund is settled on A during his life, and after his death on his children as he shall appoint. A appoints the annual income for the benefit of his son B and his wife and children, in such manner as trustees shall think fit. The appointment is wholly void.

(b). Under a similar settlement, A having legitimate children by B, his wife, and others by C and D, his concubines, appoints the property to be divided among his children by B, C and D, the shares of the sons to be double those of the daughters. Here the interests authorized and unauthorized cannot be distinguished, and the appointment is wholly void.

Appointment with unauthorized condition.

87. When a person exercising a special power annexes to the gift a condition or qualification which is not authorized by the power, the gift is good and the condition or qualification only is void.

Illustrations.

(a). A, having a power to appoint a fund among his children, gives a part of it to his son B on condition that B shall settle it on B's children. The condition is void, and the gift is absolute.

(b). A, having a power to appoint a fund to a limited class of objects of whom B is one, appoints it to B, adding a condition that B shall release a debt owing to him by A, and also pay Rs. 1,000 to C. The appointment is good; but the condition is void.

Contract not to exercise power of leasing.

88. If a beneficial interest in immoveable property and also a power to let it are given to the same person and he grants his interest in the property, he may enter into a contract not to exercise his power.

Invalidity of agreement not to exercise power.

89. Save as provided by section 88, an agreement or undertaking not to exercise a power which is given for the benefit of persons other than the donee is void.

Frauds on powers.

90. Where a power given for the benefit of persons other than the donee is exercised with a view to the benefit, direct or indirect, of the donee, in any mode not intended by the donor, the appointment is void.

Illustrations.

(a). A, having power to appoint a fund in favour of any of her children, appoints the whole fund absolutely to one child, who has previously entered into an agreement with her to give one-half of the fund to A's husband absolutely. The appointment is void.

(b). A, having power to appoint a fund in favour of any of his children, appoints a portion of the fund to his son C, a minor, whom he knows to be suffering from a mortal disease; A being the person entitled to C's property in the event of his death. The appointment is void.

(c). A, having power to grant leases of certain settled land, exercises the power in favour of B in consideration of Rs. 1,000 paid to A by B as a fine or premium. The lease is void, and A holds the Rs. 1,000 in trust for the persons interested under the settlement.

Right to property in default of appointment.

91. If the instrument by which a power of appointment in favour of specified objects is created does not provide for the event of no appointment being made, the property belongs (subject to any appointment that may have been made) in equal shares to the said objects.

Illustration.

A settles property on B for life with remainder to B's children as he shall appoint, and makes no disposition in default of appointment. B has two children, C and D, and appoints Rs. 1,000, part of the property, to C. Then C dies. Then B dies without making any further appointment. After paying Rs. 1,000 to C or his representative, the residue of the property is divisible in equal moieties between D and the representative of C.

Appointment of whole property to some only of several objects in favour of which power is given.

92. Under a power of appointment in favour of several objects, an appointment of the whole property to one or more of such objects exclusively of the others is valid:

Provided that, where the assurance creating the power declares the minimum amount or value of the share from which no object of the power is to be excluded, the appointment shall be invalid so far as it excludes any such object from any such share, and no farther.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF PROPERTY HELD BY SEVERAL PERSONS.

Right to property by survivorship created only by express words.

93. Where property is held by more persons than one, the share of any of them having at the time of his death a beneficial heritable interest therein shall

become vested in his legal representative, unless the property is held under an instrument which expressly provides that on the death of one his share shall accrue to the survivors.

Nothing in this section applies to property belonging to an undivided Hindú family.

Illustration.

A and B jointly advance money on mortgage. A dies intestate. The money advanced by A belongs to his legal representative.

Partition of immoveable property.

94. When immoveable property is held in possession by joint owners, any one of them may institute a suit in the proper Court, and such Court may direct a partition of the property to be made among the joint owners, and for the purposes of partition may, in order to equalise the value of the shares, direct any money to be paid by one to another or to be charged on one share in favour of another.

Power to direct sale and to distribute proceeds.

If it appear to the Court that a sale of the property and a distribution of the proceeds would be more beneficial for the persons interested than a division of the property between them, the Court may, on the application of any such person, direct a sale of the property.

Power to allow person interested to bid for property sold for purpose of partition.

95. On any sale under the last preceding section, the Court may, if it think fit, allow any of the persons interested in the property to bid at the sale, on such terms as to setting-off or accounting for the purchase-money or any part thereof, or as to any other matters, as to the Court seems reasonable.

Payment into Court.

96. All sums of money paid under the two last preceding sections may if the Court think fit, be paid into Court.

Saving of laws relating to partition of revenue-paying estates.

97. Nothing in this chapter shall affect any local law for the time being in force relating to the partition of estates paying revenue to Government.

Waste by one joint-owner.

98. When one joint-owner of immoveable property commits, or threatens to commit, waste to the same without the consent of the other joint owner, that other may institute a suit to recover compensation for the injury caused to him by the waste or to obtain an injunction to stay the waste, as the case may require.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF ASSIGNMENTS OF THINGS IN ACTION.

Sale, &c., of things in action.

99. No sale or disposition of, or charge on, any debt, and no sale or disposition of, or charge on, any beneficial interest in moveable property, shall have any operation against the debtor or against the person in whom the property is vested, until notice of the sale, disposition or charge is given to him, unless he is a party to such sale, disposition or charge; and every dealing by such debtor or person, not being a party to, and not having received notice of, a sale, disposition or charge, with the debt owing by him, or with the property vested in him, shall be valid as against such sale, disposition or charge.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A owes money to B, who assigns the debt to C. B then demands the debt from A, who having no notice of the assignment, pays B. The payment is valid, and C cannot sue A for the debt.

(*b*). A has jewels deposited with B, a jeweller. A mortgages them to C. A then executes an assignment of them to D, who takes his assignment to B and gets the jewels from him before he, B, has received any notice of C's mortgage. B is justified in handing the jewels to D, and C has no remedy against D.

Notice to be in writing signed.

100. Every such notice must be in writing signed by the person making such sale, disposition or charge, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf.

Liability of assignee of thing in action.

101. The person to whom a debt or charge is assigned shall take it subject to all the liabilities to which the assignor was subject in respect thereof at the date of the assignment.

Illustration.

(*a*). A debenture is issued in fraud of a public company to A. A sells and transfers the debenture to B, who has no notice of the fraud. The debenture is invalid in the hands of B.

Saving of negotiable instruments.

102. Nothing in this chapter applies to debts secured by negotiable instruments.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*a*). STATUTES.

Year and chapter.	Subject.	Extent of repeal
13 Ed. 1, c. 22	Waste ..	The whole.
31 Hen. VIII, c. 1	Partition	The whole.
32 Hen. VIII, c. 62 ..	Do.	The whole.
13 Eliz., c. 5 ..	Fraudulent Conveyances	The whole.
27 Eliz., c. 4..	Do.	The whole.
6 Anne, c. 72	Discovery of deaths of tenants for life.	The whole.

(*b*). ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXIV of 1841	Illusory appointments, &c.	So far as regards illusory appointments.
X of 1865 ...	Succession ...	Illustration (*g*) to sec. 107.
IV of 1872 ...	Panjáb Laws Act ...	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation I of 1798 and conditional sales made after this Act comes into force.
XX of 1875 ...	Central Provinces Laws Act.	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806

(*b*). ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,—*concluded.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		and mortgages and conditional sales made after this Act comes into force.
XVIII of 1876	Oudh Laws Act ...	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806 and mortgages and pledges made after this Act comes into force.

(*c*). REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation I of 1798.	Conditional sales .	The whole Regulation except as to conditional sales made before this Act comes into force.
Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806.	Redemption ...	The whole Regulation except as to mortgages and conditional sales made before this Act comes into force.
Bombay Regulation V of 1827.	Mortgagees in possession	Section 15 except as to mortgages and pledges made before this Act comes into force.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

TRANSFER ON SALE.

(*See section* 8).

This assurance is made the day of 18 , between *A B*, of , and *C D*, of . In consideration of rupees paid to me, *A B*, by *C D*, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, I, *A B*, do hereby grant all that (*description of property*) unto *C D*. In witness whereof, I have signed these presents.

(*A B*)

CHARGE.

(*a*). This assurance is made the day of 18 , between *A B*, of , and *C D*, of . I, *A B*, do hereby charge Sultánpur to *C D*, with five thousand rupees and interest at the rate of per cent. per , payable on the day of . In witness, &c.

(*b*). This assurance is made the day of 18 between *A B*, of , and *C D*, of . I, *A B*, do hereby charge Sultánpur to *C D*, with the sum which shall be due to him on the balance of my account, not exceeding rupees, together with interest thereupon at the rate of per cent. per . In witness, &c.

LEASE.

(*See section* 42).

This assurance is made the day of , between *A B*, of , and *C D*, of . I, *A B*, do hereby lease to *C D* all that (*description of property*), to hold the same from the day of for the term of at the rent of rupees, payable by equal payments on the day of and the day of in each year. In witness whereof we have, &c.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill embodies the bulk of the rules submitted in the sixth report of the late Indian Law Commission. One of its chief objects is to bring the rules which regulate the transmission of property between living persons into harmony with the rules affecting its devolution upon death, and thus to furnish the necessary complement of the work commenced in framing the law of succession, now Act X of 1865. Another is to render more simple and efficient the law relating to mortgages and conditional sales. The expediency of legislation on this subject was affirmed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Tambasvámi Mudali* v. *Muhammad Husain*, L. R. 2 Indian Appeals, 241. Rules are also laid down on the other subjects hereinafter mentioned.

The Bill is divided into fourteen chapters.

Preliminary.

Chapter I contains the usual preliminary matter. The repealing clause will get rid of several obsolete statutes relating to land which are still in force in the Presidency Towns and, in the case of Europeans, may possibly be in force elsewhere. The saving clause exempts from the operation of the proposed Act acquired rights and liabilities incurred before the Act comes into force, subsequently acquired rights of pre-emption, options of mortgagees to make further advances (such options exist in Malabar and possibly elsewhere), contracts of bottomry and respondentia, transfers of British ships, sales in execution of decrees or for arrears of rent or revenue.

Assurances of Immoveable Property.

Chapter II deals with assurances of immoveable property. It declares (section 4) that every person competent to contract may make an assurance of property of which he is the owner, or which he is entitled to transfer, or on which he is entitled to create a charge. It declares (sections 5, 6 and 7) that land may be conveyed (*a*) with the benefit of, or subject to, an easement: (*b*) subject to an obligation for the benefit of the public or of the neighbouring owner, or (*c*) with the reservation of any right of user, severance and removal. It lays down rules (section 8) as to the mode in which the transfer *inter vivos* of immoveable property can alone be effected, and applies (section 9) to assurances the rules of construction contained in the Succession Act. It declares (section 10) that, unless a contrary intention appears by the assurance, a grant shall be deemed to pass to the grantee all the interest which the grantor is capable of passing in the subject, and a grant of land shall be deemed to comprise trees and fixtures. Covenants running with the land are dealt with by the same section.

Sales of Immoveable Property.

The Bill then enumerates (section 11) the rights and liabilities which, in the absence of any provision to the contrary, arise in the case of a sale of land. The principal changes in the law here made are as follows: the seller will be responsible for loss caused to the buyer, or any person claiming under him, through any invalidity of the seller's title not known to the buyer when the contract was entered into and the seller's lien for unpaid purchase-money will cease as soon as the assurance is registered. Section 12 declares that, except so far as regards the vendor's lien, a contract for sale shall not of itself have the effect of creating any interest in the property sold: the Bill will thus get rid of much difficult law relating to the purchaser's equitable ownership, and the rights created by charging and assigning it. Lastly, section 13 declares that a person paying the purchase-money for any immoveable property, but having the transfer made to another, will not by reason of the payment be entitled to the property or to any interest therein. It will thus become the absolute property of the transferee, unless he is made a trustee in some way more definite than by the mere payment of the money by another person; and it is hoped that this rule will tend to prevent the litigation which arises from the doctrine of equitable presumption.

Mortgages and Charges.

Chapter IV deals with mortgages and charges. 'Mortgage' is so defined and explained as to include, besides simple mortgages, usufructuary mortgages, mortgages by conditional sale, and their combinations. The Bill declares (section 15) the respective rights of mortgagor and mortgagee on completion of a mortgage. It defines (sections 16, 17 and 18) the rights and duties of a mortgagee in possession. It shews when the mortgagor or the mortgagee may obtain an injunction to stay waste committed or threatened by the other. It provides rules (sections 19—24) as to suits for foreclosure or sale. Powers of sale given by the mortgage-deed to the mortgagee have been held void in the Mufassal: the Bill (section 24) declares them to be valid: but contains provisions for the protection of the mortgagor similar to those in 23 & 24 Vic., c. 145, ss. 11—14. It provides rules (sections 25, 26 and 27) as to suits for redemption. It contains provisions as to interest (section 28) and costs (sections 29, 30). It declares (section 31) that a deposit by a debtor of his title-deeds, shall be deemed to be only evidence of a contract for a mortgage and to entitle the creditor merely to sue for specific performance. Any person having an interest in the property charged may prevent a sale at the suit of a mortgagee (section 35) by paying off the mortgagee who requires it, and the registration of the mortgagee's receipt for the money will be sufficient without any further assurance. If the payment be made by a person having the whole interest in the property subject to the mortgage, the mortgage so paid off will (section 36) cease to exist: if the payment be made by a person not having the whole of such interest, he will acquire (section 37) the rights of the incumbrancer whom he has paid off.

The Bill abolishes the system of tacking, by declaring in sections 38 and 39 that no mortgagee paying off a prior mortgage shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his original mortgage; that no mortgagee making a subsequent advance to the mortgagor shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his security for such advance; and that, if the owner of two properties creates separate mortgages upon them by separate assurances, each property may be redeemed or dealt with irrespectively of the other, though the mortgages are created in favour of the same mortgagee.

It has been held that, where a mortgage extends to future advances, the mortgagee cannot safely make such advances, if he has notice of an intervening second mortgage. But the Bill (section 34) provides that, if a charge made to secure the balance of a running account expresses the maximum to be secured thereby, a second charge shall be postponed to the first charge in respect of advances not exceeding the maximum, though made subsequently to the second charge with notice thereof.

Leases.

Chapter V deals with leases of immoveable property. It lays down rules (section 43) as to the commencement and duration of leases. It states in some detail (section 44) the obligations which, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary, are to arise out of the relationship of landlord and tenant. Special notice may be called to the provision enabling a lessee, where the lessor omits to make repairs which he is bound to make, himself to make them and

deduct the expense from the rent, and the similar provision for the case of failure on the part of the lessor to make payments, which, if not made, are recoverable against the thing leased; to the provisions binding tenants to inform their landlords of proceedings to eject, and of encroachments, and to the power of obtaining a decree for the rescission of a lease, in a suit by either party, in case of misconduct by the other.

The rules as to fixtures in section 44, clauses (*q*) and (*r*), are, it is thought, likely to prove useful. No distinction is made between ornamental, trade and agricultural fixtures, save that the landlord is given a right (resembling that conferred by 15 Vic., cap. 25, section 23) to purchase agricultural fixtures.

The rest of this chapter saves (section 45) any right to distrain possessed under any local law: provides rules (section 46) as to the duration of leases in the absence of written agreement or of local law or usage; and treats (section 47) of the effect of holding over.

Exchanges.

Chapter VI deals with Exchange or Barter. It is taken from the New York Civil Code, and merely declares that each party has the rights and obligations of a seller as to that which he gives, and those of a buyer as to that which he takes; and that, on an exchange of money, each party warrants the genuineness of the money given by him.

Settlements.

Chapter VII deals with settlements, which are defined so as to include endowments and absolute gifts to children and others, excluding, however, gifts by Natives. The Bill declares (section 50) that a settlement may be binding, though not made for a consideration. Settlements made in fraud of creditors will be voidable (section 51) at their option; but not as against persons who, without notice and for valuable consideration, have acquired interests thereunder. The English law, by which a voluntary settlor of land can by subsequent sale defeat the settlement he has made, is not perpetuated here. Conditions restraining any person from parting with his or her interest will be void (section 52), and when property is settled on a married woman, it will therefore no longer be possible to deprive her of the power of anticipation. Such power is the logical consequence of a married woman's capacity, under Act IX of 1872, to enter into contracts. The Bill also contains provisions as to making interests under settlements or wills determinable on insolvency or attempted alienation (section 53), as to the vesting of gifts in general terms (section 54), as to the vesting of a gift to an unborn person not entitled to possession immediately on birth (section 55). Various sections of the Indian Succession Act (100—104, 107, 108, 111—127, 167) are applied (section 56), so far as the nature of the case will admit, to gifts contained in settlements.

Gifts for Religious and Charitable purposes.

In accordance with the Succession Act, the Bill prohibits (section 58) persons who have near relatives from giving property to religious or charitable uses unless by an instrument executed not less than twelve months before their death and duly registered. And while allowing property to be given in perpetuity for such uses, the Bill requires (section 59) that it shall be given with the sanction of some public authority to be designated by the Government. A mode of notifying the grant or refusal of such sanction is provided. Where the sanction is refused, the property will devolve as if the gift had not been made.

Apportionment.

Chapter IX consists of a single section (60) treating of the apportionment of rents and other periodical payments.

Rights and Liabilities of limited Owners.

In Chapter X, the Bill abolishes the distinction between limited owners with, and those without, impeachment of waste. Such persons (section 61) will not be entitled to do any act destructive or permanently injurious to the property; but it is explained that no act done in the reasonable enjoyment of property (such, for example, as working a mine) is 'destructive' or 'injurious,' though it may exhaust the substance of the property. The power of such persons and their representatives to remove fixtures will be the same as that given to tenants under a lease. Persons having limited interests in possession will be bound (section 62) to discharge periodical payments due under prior mortgages and also taxes and other public periodical charges. The right to increase in the value of property in which there are successive interests is declared (section 63); and a provision (resembling that made by 6 Anne, chapter 72, section 1) is made for the production of tenants for life, when the remainder-man has reason to suspect fraud.

Leases and Sales of settled Estates.

Chapter XI is suggested by the English Statute 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 20. It gives the Courts (here defined to mean only the High Courts and the District Courts) a power to deal with lands subject to a settlement or will, by lease or sale, or by appropriating any part of the property for the formation of streets, roads, gardens, tanks, &c. The various modes in which the proceeds of the sales or leases may be applied are specified.

Powers.

Chapter XII treats of powers, *i. e.*, rights to determine the disposition of property otherwise than by virtue of ownership. It reproduces the principal rules of the English law on the subject. But the Bill does not propose to give the Courts power to aid defective executions of powers. This jurisdiction does not rest on any sound principle, and is, indeed, hardly consistent with a strict system of registration. In the case of the exercise of a power given to several donees some of whom die before it has been fully exercised, the Bill declares (section 74) that the survivors may do all that might have been done by the whole number. An analogous declaration is made (section 77) as to a power exercisable with the consent of several persons.

Property held by several Persons.

Chapter XIII contains some rules as to the devolution of shares of several persons holding the same property. The Bill proposes to declare that a right by survivorship can be created only by express words. This chapter also contains some provisions (sections 94, 95, 96) as to partitions of immoveable property, which may be useful in cases to which no local law as to the partition of revenue-paying estates applies. In case of illegal waste by one of several persons holding the same property, power is given (section 98) to sue for compensation or to obtain an injunction.

Assignments of Things in Action.

Chapter XIV deals with the assignment of debts and other things which are not in the possession of the person entitled to them, but for the recovery of which he may be obliged to sue. The only change proposed to be made in what is now the law in all Indian Courts is, that the Bill requires (section 99) the assignee to complete his title by giving the debtor notice in writing of the assignment. Negotiable instruments are excluded from the operation of this chapter.

The subject of the Bill is one of great difficulty and complexity, and errors will doubtless be found in the present draft. Ample time will be given for the searching criticism which it is hoped the draft will receive at the hands of the Local Governments, the Judges and the legal profession.

SIMLA,
The 10th May 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 25. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877. Register No. 33.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XVI OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending 22nd Apl. 1876.	For Week ending 21st Apl. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 22nd Apl. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 21st Apl. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th May 1877	East Indian, Main ..	6,83,714	7,99,740	1,05,60,978	1,28,04,956	22,43,978	...
19th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubalpur ...	50,136	87,839	7,97,330	15,62,290	7,64,960	...
19th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ..	54,354	72,117	8,94,295	10,28,639	1,34,344	...
12th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	72,197	82,684	11,25,059	13,17,028	1,91,969	...
19th ditto .	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,80,994	2,12,357	27,31,715	31,81,291	4,49,576	...
12th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,06,184	1,91,170	19,01,246	30,10,039	11,08,793	...
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	32,259	62,104	5,35,353	8,31,148	2,95,795	...
19th ditto ..	Great Indian Peninsula	6,63,356	6,91,641	88,01,385	1,16,82,888	28,81,503	...
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	1,98,136	2,35,419	25,46,896	28,22,155	2,75,259	...
	TOTAL ...	19,81,330	24,35,071	2,98,94,257	3,82,40,434	83,46,177	...
	State.						
26th May 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,902	2,002	34,249	34,116	...	133
26th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,290	1,704	27,077	26,665	...	412
19th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	47,377	45,170	8,10,755	8,91,031	80,276	...
19th ditto ...	Holkar ...	8,386	6,711	1,22,489	1,04,172	...	18,317
5th ditto ...	Khumgaon ...	1,479	1,569	22,244	26,924	4,680	...
5th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,548	1,702	33,684	38,535	4,851	...
5th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	815	1,412	11,478	18,847	7,369	...
5th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,871	14,271	1,45,200	2,35,057	89,857	...
12th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	2,488	5,108	36,249	72,480	36,231	...
28th Apl. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	9,188	18,337	1,12,490	1,88,789	76,249	...
19th May 1877	Neemuch ...	...	973	...	18,190	18,190	...
	TOTAL ...	84,344	98,954	13,55,915	16,54,756	2,98,841	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,65,674	25,34,025	3,12,50,172	3,98,95,190	86,45,018	...

No. XVII of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		29th April 1876.	28th April 1877.	to 29th April 1876.	to 28th April 1877.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th May 1877 ...	East Indian, Main	6,92,407	7,52,446	1,12,53,385	1,35,57,402	23,04,017	...
19th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	46,220	84,880	8,43,550	16,47,170	8,03,620	...
19th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	45,254	75,733	9,39,549	11,04,372	1,64,823	...
12th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	70,361	94,343	11,95,420	14,11,371	2,15,951	...
19th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,51,714	1,72,700	28,83,429	33,53,991	4,70,562	...
12th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,04,319	1,87,792	20,05,565	31,97,831	11,92,266	...
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	32,964	66,212	5,68,317	8,97,360	3,29,043	...
19th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,24,858	6,52,112	93,26,243	1,23,35,000	30,08,757	.
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	1,98,771	2,31,751	27,45,667	30,53,906	3,08,239	...
	TOTAL ...	18,66,868	23,17,969	3,17,61,125	4,05,58,403	87,97,278	...
	State.						
26th May 1877 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,739	2,215	35,988	36,331	343	...
26th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,163	1,679	28,240	28,344	104	...
19th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	42,148	46,451	8,52,903	9,37,482	84,579	...
19th ditto ...	Holkar ...	11,199	8,469	1,33,688	1,12,641	...	21,047
5th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,251	1,549	23,495	28,473	4,978	...
5th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,866	1,791	35,550	40,326	4,776	...
5th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	797	2,073	12,275	20,920	8,645	...
5th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,762	13,619	1,54,962	2,48,676	93,714	...
12th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	2,572	6,969	38,821	92,139	53,318	...
28th Apl. 1877 ...	Punjab Northern ...	8,525	14,623	1,21,015	2,03,362	82,347	...
19th May 1877...	Neemuch ...	...	1,227	...	19,417	19,417	...
	TOTAL ...	81,022	1,00,665	14,36,937	17,68,111	3,31,174	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	19,47,890	24,18,634	3,31,98,062	4,23,26,514	91,28,452	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF MAY 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1560 AND 1561 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 9TH JUNE 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
ASSAM.																															
Sylhet ...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 10	16 10	12 4	24 8	24 8	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	
Cachar ...	8 14	11 6	9 11	16 0	22 12	[illegible] 12	19 0	17 12	12 4	21 5	22 12	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 5	11 6	80 0	80 0	64 0	7 9	8 2	8 0	
Goalpara ...	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
Garo Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
Kamrup ...	13 0	15 0	18 0	...	24 0	...	10 0	...	9 0	16 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	0	7 8	7 8	7 0	
Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
Khasi and Jaintea Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	11 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 10	9 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	5 5	5 5	4 0	
Naga Hills ...	3 0	...	3 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	3 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMEN

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam ...	11 8	11 8	17 7	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	17 8	14 7	14 7	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 2	10 2	10 2	13 6	16 2	16 2	23 8	16 8	15 8	23 [illegible]
	Godavery ...	12 6	12 6	14 4	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	20 8	10 0	10 0	21 0	12 8	12 7	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	6 4	6 4	16 2	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	18 6	9 2	9 0	19 6	12 5	11 4	21 8	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	5 6	6 3	14 4	...	...	...	7 7	7 2	14 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	9 8	10 1	26 9	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	8 1	7 3	11 8	...	...	...	7 3	6 6	11 2	8 7	7 9	11 2	9 9	8 7	22 1	9 2	8 3	26 1
	Bellary ...	7 4	7 7	14 9	...	...	...	6 7	6 9	11 2	7 8	7 8	13 5	8 2	8 2	21 6	7 7	7 5	19 8
	Kurnool ...	5 7	5 7	13 1	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 5	6 5	6 5	15 7	7 2	7 2	29 5	...	6 9	26 2
	Madras ...	8 1	7 7	11 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	11 2	8 8	8 9	11 7	10 8	11 2	18 5	10 2	10 2	17 9
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	8 7	8 7	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	18 [illegible]
	North Arcot ...	5 9	5 9	11 0	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	12 1	7 5	7 5	13 7	7 6	8 2	24 6	6 9	7 4	19 [illegible]
	South Arcot ...	...	4 7	9 4	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	13 0	9 6	9 6	14 4	...	...	20 2	10 0	9 6	20 [illegible]
	Tanjore ...	5 9	5 9	10 3	...	...	...	7 5	7 7	14 5	...	...	...	10 3	11 1	28 4	10 5	10 1	23 [illegible]
	Trichinopoly ...	6 6	6 6	9 9	...	...	...	7 2	6 8	14 4	7 6	7 2	14 9	9 1	...	18 2	9 2	8 9	22 [illegible]
	Madura ...	6 6	6 2	10 1	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	13 4	8 4	8 6	14 0	...	9 7	...	10 3	8 4	26 [illegible]
	Tinnevelly ...	8 0	8 0	6 5	...	...	...	7 1	7 5	10 5	7 5	7 9	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	17 [illegible]
	Coimbatore ...	6 6	8 2	11 8	...	...	...	7 2	7 6	11 4	8 1	8 6	12 2	9 6	9 6	18 8	9 5	9 5	20 [illegible]
	Nilgiris ...	5 7	5 7	8 5	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	8 8	7 2	7 6	10 0	7 7	7 7	13 9	7 7	7 7	14 [illegible]
	Salem ...	5 9	5 9	11 9	...	...	...	6 1	7 1	12 0	6 6	7 5	14 6	7 9	8 4	22 3	7 2	7 7	21 [illegible]
	South Canara ...	6 4	7 9	11 2	...	...	...	7 8	8 5	10 2	9 3	9 8	11 8		...	...	...	...	[illegible]
	Malabar ...	7 2	8 6	10 1	...	...	...	8 9	9 7	12 1	9 7	10 1	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay ...	8 12	8 15	12 4	14 14	15 9	18 0	6 15	6 15	8 7	9 12	9 12	11 13	11 6	11 11	20 0	11 3	11 13	17 [illegible]
	Ahmedabad ...	10 8	11 8	17 4	15 0	16 0	28 0	6 8	7 12	7 4	8 0	9 0	11 4	13 15	15 0	22 14	11 8	12 12	21 [illegible]
	Kaira ...	10 0	10 0	15 4	15 4	16 0	32 0	6 11	7 4	9 7	8 3	8 14	12 5	12 5	13 5	...	11 14	11 14	20 [illegible]
	Surat ...	9 14	10 9	13 6	8 0	8 3	14 1	6 11	7 0	8 3	7 9	8 0	11 6	11 6	12 12	16 6	11 9	13 6	14 [illegible]
	Broach ...	10 10½	11 6¾	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 7	12 4¾	13 5½	18 13	10 10½	11 13½	16 [illegible]
	Tanna ...	8 14	8 14	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	7 5	7 5	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 10	10 10	17 0	10 9	10 9	16 [illegible]
	Kolaba ...	8 0	9 5	11 6	...	...	...	6 2	7 0	7 10	9 2	10 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	15 [illegible]
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	12 7¾	12 12	18 8	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	14 9	15 0	27 12	13 5½	13 12	23 [illegible]
	Násik ...	11 14	11 12	18 10	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	9 10	10 3	11 14	12 9	14 0	26 5	11 4	11 13	18 [illegible]
	Ahmednagar ...	10 4	10 4	20 4½	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 3½	8 3	8 3	10 3	10 12	11 3	29 14	10 7	11 1	21 [illegible]
	Poona ...	9 3	9 3	13 13	...	...	9 4	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	9 13	9 13	21 12	9 12	9 12	16 [illegible]
	Sholapur ...	8 10	9 1	19 14	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	11 12	9 7	9 7	13 4	8 10	9 1	26 0	8 12	9 10	22 [illegible]
	Kaládgi ...	4 0	5 0	19 2	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	11 11	5 6	5 6	12 15	5 2	5 10	27 10	...	...	26 [illegible]
	Satara ...	8 0	8 0	14 11	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	9 9	7 14	7 14	11 7	8 10	8 0	18 10	8 6	8 6	15 [illegible]
	Belgaum ...	...	7 8	16 7	...	...	...	...	6 7	13 6	...	6 12	14 6	...	8 0	18 14	...	8 2	19 [illegible]
	Dharwar ...	6 0	6 2	20 0	...	...	...	5 2	5 10	13 6	6 2	6 2	17 3	7 14	8 4	24 9	8 8	9 0	26 [illegible]
	Ratnágiri ...	7 12	7 12	10 5	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 1	9 5	9 5	12 15	9 6	8 12	12 8	9 2	9 2	14 [illegible]
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 12	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	12 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	14 [illegible]
	Panch Máháls (Godhra)...	8 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	12 8	17 4	33 0	11 8	14 8	23 [illegible]
	Aden ...	...	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0		7 7	8 0	...	14 14	20 5	...	12 7	12 [illegible]
	Asirgarh ...	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	11 4	16 0	26 0	15 0	14 8	28 [illegible]
	Baroda ...	9 3	9 9	12 15	11 7	11 2	18 0	7 7	8 9	7 5	10 0	10 2	11 9	14 12	15 9	20 0	11 12	12 14	18 [illegible]
	Disa ...	12 14	12 14	17 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	22 8	22 8	30 0	22 0	22 0	33 [illegible]
	Nimach ...	...	15 8	16 8	...	21 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	...	20 0	25 0	...	16 0	16 [illegible]
	Nasirabad ...	...	22 13¾	21 0	...	31 14	29 10	...	8 0	7 0	...	10 0	8 0	...	31 14	32 15	...	24 0	22 [illegible]
	Rajkot ...	11 0	12 12	16 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	20 12	22 0	...	...	[illegible]
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	17 0	18 0	22 0	26 4	24 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	26 4	25 0	32 0	26 0	25 0	35 [illegible]
	Karachi ...	10 0	10 10	13 10	16 0	18 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	17 [illegible]
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur ...	15 4	15 4	18 12	21 4	21 4	22 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 8	22 14	22 0	24 8	24 12	27 [illegible]
	Thur and Parkur ...	13 0	13 5	17 13	...	...	...	9 0	...	8 14	9 8	9 8	9 12	...	...	40 0	22 0	21 14	23 [illegible]
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	17 8a	13 8	18 0	38 8	40 0	21 0	23 8	18 8	23 0	25 0	19 4	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	16 4b	16 4	23 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	25 0	27 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	20 0b1	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	16 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	17 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	14 8	15 0	19 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	13 0	12 8	18 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	13 8	16 0	20 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	12 12	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea ...	14 1	13 10	20 0	40 0	35 8	35 8	14 8	14 8	17 4	15 4	15 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	13 5d	13 5	18 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 5	17 0	18 0	19 12	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	17 8e	19 8	24 0	35 0	35 0	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 18 seers, barley 35 to 39 seers, best rice 15 to 21-12 seers, common rice 17 to 23-10 seers, and gram 20 to 23 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 30 seers, barley 22 to 44 seers, best rice 21 to 24 seers, common rice 25 to 29 seers, maize or Indian corn 23 to 35 seers and gram 16 to 22-8 seers.

b1 In the interior the prices range as follow.—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, best rice 18 to 22-8 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, and gram 23 to 32-8 seers.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of May 1877.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
17 6	23 4	41 0	16 6	18 3	26 6	388 8	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
17 2	17 2	28 3	17 5	18 7	25 7	136 1	136 1	143 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
14 6	13 8	33 7	16 8	16 8	25 5	243 0	243 0	291 6	17 7	17 7	17 7	Godavery ...		
13 7	13 7	32 3	12 0	12 6	27 4	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	18 4	17 5	Kistna ...		
10 2	10 7	28 2	9 7	9 7	23 1	129 6	129 6	79 9	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
9 6	9 0	27 0	10 8	9 5	27 5	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 8	17 1	18 0	Cuddapah ...		
9 2	9 2	21 8	9 0	8 1	20 3	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 7	16 1	16 7	Bellary ...		
7 7	7 7	23 2	7 5	8 2	24 7	215 8	215 8	243 0	14 0	12 9	14 8	Kurnool ...		
9 6	10 5	19 3	11 4	11 8	20 1	92 3	85 0	91 7	17 5	17 1	18 6	Madras ...		
3	10 6	21 2	11 7	11 7	19 5	145 8	145 8	93 3	18 6	19 4	19 4	Chingleput ...		
9	8 5	23 1	9 2	8 9	23 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	15 4	15 4	16 4	North Arcot ...		
10 3	9 9	22 3	11 9	11 9	23 6	233 3	233 3	235 7	19 8	19 8	18 4	South Arcot ...		
10 6	10 6	24 9	10 5	11 8	23 6	194 4	194 4	194 4	16 6	17 0	17 0	Tanjore ...		
9 5	9 2	23 6	10 8	11 2	24 6	157 9	157 9	157 9	15 4	16 2	15 4	Trichinopoly ...		
9 3	9 7	29 4	11 6	12 0	25 8	116 6	119 1	106 9	17 8	18 2	18 2	Madura ...		
...	...	20 5	10 9	12 5	18 7	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
9 8	9 8	20 7	9 5	9 5	22 3	145 8	145 8	121 5	11 8	11 8	11 4	Coimbatore ...		
8 6	8 6	15 1	7 5	7 5	15 8	121 5	121 5	121 5	9 2	9 2	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
8 2	8 2	22 5	8 6	8 6	24 1	151 6	151 6	151 6	15 2	14 6	16 5	Salem ...		
10 1	11 4	18 5	7 6	10 1	16 2	87 5	85 0	85 0	16 1* / 15 4†	16 1 / 15 4	15 0	South Canara ...		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
10 2	10 9	18 2	8 4	10 9	18 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar ...		
10 15	11 4	15 5	11 2	12 2	20 5	68 4	68 4	72 12	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	13 12	16 4	25 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	17 14	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	13 5	13 15	25 10	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	11 9	11 6	17 6	93 7	93 7	100 8	14 13	14 13	14 13	Surat ...		
...	...	...	11 6¾	12 12¾	17 12	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
11 5	11 5	18 0	10 15	10 15	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
...	...	...	...	11 0	15 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	13 7	13 14	22 7	112 0	112 0	150 0	14 12	14 12	14 4	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
12 10	12 10	26 12	12 6	12 12	24 10	160 0	160 0	147 11	14 2	15 9	14 3	Násik ...		
...	...	...	10 7	10 12	26 0	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	13 8	13 13	14 4	Ahmednagar ...		
...	...	...	11 8	12 1	20 11	76 0	76 0	101 0	14 7	14 7	13 14	Poona ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 2	23 14	106 11	106 11	107 0	14 4	14 8	14 4	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	5 14	6 2	19 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	7 11	10 4	12 0	Kaládgi ...		
...	...	18 11	9 2	9 2	18 3	167 3	167 3	166 7	13 2	13 2	16 0	Satara ...		
...	9 0	22 12	..	8 8	14 8	...	150 0	160 0	...	16 9	17 0	Belgaum ...		
9 0	9 6	32 0	7 12	8 6	18 0	100 0	100 0	92 12	15 8	17 0	18 0	Dharwar ...		
11 11	11 11	20 12	10 4	10 4	15 0	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 5	18 5	20 14	Ratnágiri ...		
11 0	12 0	21 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
25 0	30 0	36 0	16 0	19 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	Panch Máháls (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	65 5	60 4	...	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	12 14	13 6	20 13	91 0	91 0	90 0	16 0	16 0	16 5	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	23 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	...	160 0	160 0	...	25 0	25 0	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	...	38 8½	32 12	...	100 0	100 0	...	50 0	50 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	17 12	60 0	60 0	60 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Rajkot ...		
...	...	16 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	32 0	40 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
9 0	9 8	9 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	94 0	101 0	110 0	58 0	58 0	60 8	Karachi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad ...		
7 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	24 0	23 14	240 0	240 0	240 0	35 0	36 4	32 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	106 12	106 12	120 0	17 8	17 8	19 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
												Western Districts.		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	28 0	120 0	160 0	200 0	9 8	9 4	8 12	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	400 0	480 0	480 0	8 8	8 10	8 12	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	13 0	17 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	17 0	15 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	80 0	90 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	21 5	21 5	32 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 2¼	9 2¼	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	20 0	22 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	40 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 13-12 seers, barley 22-8 to 26-8 seers, best rice 7-4 to 9 seers, common rice 11-8 to 20 seers, and gram 15-12 to 16 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 13-8 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 22 seers, barley 35 to 41 seers, best rice 14 to 24 seers, common rice 17 to 33-8 seers, and gram 21 to 35 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	No	return	received		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye ...	15 0 *f* to 16 0	18 12	21 10 to 25 0	...	...	...	16 8	17 4	16 0 to 18 12	18 12	19 11 to 21 9	22 8 to 24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	19 0 *g*	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 5½	18 0	20 0	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	15 0	17 0	18 8	...	...	...	16 8	19 0	19 0	24 12	29 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	17 0 *h*	17 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 8	20 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0 *i*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	5 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 0 *j*	12 5	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 2	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	12 4 *k*	12 4	20 0	40 0	45 0	40 0	16 0	17 8	17 0	20 8	21 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	21 0 *l*	21 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	... *m*	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh ...	13 0 *n*	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	18 0	25 0	26 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	11 8 *o*	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	12 0	10 8	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	12 4	10 0	10 10½	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	10 5	10 5	9 5	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 5	24 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	20 0	21 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	37 0	13 8	14 0	13 8	18 8	20 8	21 0	31 0	25 8	22 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	24 8 *q*	24 8	24 0	36 4	35 0	33 0	12 0	13 0	11 8	20 8	21 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	23 0 *r*	21 0	20 0	33 0	31 0	28 0	16 0 to 18 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	18 8	20 0	27 0	26 0	37 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	19 8	20 4	20 12	30 12	33 0	34 0	13 8	14 4	12 0	15 12	17 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0 *s*	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	16 8	16 4	22 8	31 0	31 8	36 0	10 8	10 8	9 12	18 12	19 0	20 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	20 0 *t*	20 0	23 0	44 0	44 0	40 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	18 9	18 9	28 3	31 5	31 5	36 7	13 6	12 6	15 7	18 9	16 8	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	No	return	received		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	25 0 *u*	23 0 to 27 8	23 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0 to 24 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	19 0	20 0	24 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	21 0	23 0	21 8	22 8	25 8	22 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	16 0 *v*	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	15 12	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	15 12	14 7	18 6	18 6	19 11	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	No	return	received		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...																		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	19 0 *w*	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	24 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	26 0	26 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	18 0 *x*	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	29 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 10	16 10	12 4	24 8	24 8	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	8 14	8 14	8 14	16 0	16 0	26 10	20 0	19 0	13 5	21 5	21 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	11 0	20 0	21	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	16 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	3 0	3 0	3 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	2 0	9 0	9 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	20 0	19 0	20 8	30 0	28 0	36 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	22 0	26 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	24
	Saháranpur ...	22 10	22 10	22 3	32 12	32 12	31 6	11 14	8 9	9 11	15 10	15 10	16 3	28 0	28 0	21 13	17 4	17 2	21
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 3	23 2	26 6	44 0	44 0	44 0	6 9	6 9	6 10	18 10	18 10	17 10	28 10	28 10	30 13	22 0	22 0	26
	Meerut ...	26 0	25 0	28 8	38 0	39 0	40 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	18 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	29
	Bulandshahr ...	23 0	22 0	30 0	37 0	39 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	20 0	26
	Aligarh ...	23 0	22 8	31 0	33 0	33 0	40 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	20 8	...	...	33 0	...	...	...
	Kumaun ...	13 8	13 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

f In Natore the prices are as follow:—Wheat 22-8 seers, best rice 13-8 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 24 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 9 to 22-8 seers.
h In Serajgunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 22 seers, and gram 23 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 6 to 13 seers, common rice 10 to 20 seers, lesser millets 12 to 15 seers, maize or Indian corn 16 to 40 seers and gram 11 to 16 seers.
j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 32 seers, best rice 11-5 to 13-3 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, and gram 16 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 14-6 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, paddy 20 to 30 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 19 seers, best rice 12 to 25 seers, common rice 24 to 28 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 12 seers, and common rice 9 to 13 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 16-8 seers, and common rice 13 to 26 seers.

India for the 2nd half of May 1877—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts—contd.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Dinagepore ...	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	20 10	33 12	24 0 to 35 10	240 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	14 8	15 0	19 2	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	19 0	16 0	18 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	7 10	8 4	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	22 8	25 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna ...		
9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	170 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	64 0	97 0	160 0	7 2	7 5	7 4	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	22 10	26 10	25 0	106 0	106 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	14 0	13 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Mymensingh ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	13 0	10 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	12 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	8 0	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	11 5	12 5	11 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
...	...	...	28 8	28 0	28 8	160 0	180 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
30 0	27 8	30 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	Shahabad ...		
27 8	30 12	27 8	27 8	27 8	30 12	176 0	176 0	160 0	7 10	7 14	7 4	Durbhunga ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 8	7 12	Mozufferpore ...		
29 0	30 0	37 0	27 8	29 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Sarun ...		
...	...	...	28 0	31 0	35 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 12	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	31 5	29 4	38 8	147 0	168 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0 to 30 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	30 0	35 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	280 0	...	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
21 0	21 0	17 1	15 12	19 11	27 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Pooree ...		
												Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
33 0	30 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Hazáribágh ...		
40 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 0	7 4	7 0	Lohárdugga ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	80 0	80 0	64 0	7 13	7 9	8 0	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	17 0	160 0	150 0	150 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	9 0	11 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	6 10	7 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	36 8	32 12	29 10	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 14	8 12	8 10	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	23 2	35 3	29 11	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	31 0	34 8	35 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 4	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	34 0	37 0	39 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 37-8 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, and common rice 18-12 to 23 seers, and gram 26 to 32-8 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 to 23 seers, barley 28 to 37-8 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 19 to 21 seers, and gram 30 to 37 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 30 seers, barley 28 to 60 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, lesser millets 21 to 40 seers, maize or Indian corn 25 to 40 seers, and gram 24 to 40 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 29 seers, barley 30 to 42 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 19 seers, lesser millets 35 to 45 seers, maize or Indian corn 29 to 40 seers, and gram 20 to 38 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, best rice 19 to 22 seers, common rice 25 to 26 seers, and gram 28 to 30 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 37-8 to 43-12 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 22 to 24 seers, maize or Indian corn 22 to 37-8 seers, and gram 30 to 33-12 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 23-12 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 19 to 23-12 seers, lesser millets 40 to 42-8 seers, maize or Indian corn 26 to 40 seers, and gram 21 to 32-8 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 26 to 30 seers, common rice 32 to 34 seers, maize or Indian corn 40 seers, and gram 20 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	16 0	16 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	21 6	22 8	24 12	37 11	39 6	37 2	13 8	14 1	15 12	15 12	16 14	16 14	28 2	28 2	28 2	21 6	21 6	29 4
	Moradabad ...	22 3	23 2	27 3	37 8	40 10	44 6	11 4	11 9	10 10	15 0	16 14	20 10	23 12	31 4	32 8	18 12	21 14	31 4
	Budaun ...	21 9½	22 12½	28 8	32 6	32 6	40 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 9½	15 9½	19 8	19 3	21 0	36 0	18 0	18 0	32 6½
	Bareilly ...	20 0	20 5	27 8	28 12	30 0	37 8	6 14	6 14	8 12	15 0	15 15	20 0	25 0	27 8	36 4	17 8	17 8	27 8
	Sháhjahánpur ...	22 4	22 8	31 6	38 8	39 0	48 2	8 12	8 12	8 8	17 0	18 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	23 12	23 12	27 8	50 0	50 0	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	17 8	17 8	21 4	...	...	28 0	...	...	25 0
	Muttra ...	22 0	22 0	26 8	32 0	33 0	34 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 8	18 0	27 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	25 0	27 0
	Agra ...	19 15	19 13½	26 1½	28 8	29 2	32 10½	6 8	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	24 0	25 8½	30 0	19 11	19 11½	29 0
	Farukhabad ...	20 0	21 8	30 12	32 4	35 0	43 4	7 8	8 0	7 8	12 4	14 10	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mainpuri ...	22 4	22 4	31 0	30 0	33 0	39 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	15 8	15 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	26 0
	Etáwah ...	19 8	20 8	27 8	29 0	31 0	39 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	16 0	16 8	20 0	26 0	26 0	38 0	21 0	21 8	34 0
	Etah ...	23 0	23 8	30 0	30 8	33 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun ...	22 8	22 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	37 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	40 0	28 0	30 0	38 0
	Jhánsi ...	21 8	21 8	25 0	30 0	30 0	37 5	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 6	27 0	36 6	...	...	...
	Lalitpur ...	21 4	21 6	28 0	28 0	30 0	45 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	26 8	28 0	34 0	...	23 0	25 0
	Cawnpore ...	18 8	18 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	37 0
	Fatehpur ...	18 12	18 12	27 4	32 0	32 0	38 8	13 8	14 0	17 0	16 0	18 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda ...	22 4	21 7	28 3	32 8	30 4	39 15	9 8	9 8	8 12	20 0	19 7	21 14	30 0	29 8	41 12	29 0	26 8	41 0
	Allahabad ...	17 0	17 10	26 2	29 0	30 0	37 12	10 0	11 4	11 0	18 4	18 12	24 1	23 8	25 8	36 4	22 8	24 12	35 14
	Hamírpur ...	23 3	22 12	29 4	28 2	28 2	30 6	12 0	13 12	15 0	13 10	15 12	19 0	29 4	29 4	42 0	23 10	23 10	44 0
	Jaunpur ...	21 14	21 3	30 0	34 8	35 5	38 2	9 2	9 2	8 7	15 8	15 8	25 6	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 3
	Gorakhpur ...	21 0	21 14	32 6	33 4	35 0	45 8	13 2	14 0	21 0	15 12	16 10	26 4	31 8	31 8	...	...	29 12	...
	Basti ...	21 9	21 9	32 8	32 8	32 8	45 0	13 12	13 12	16 4	15 10	16 9	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	22 2	22 2	26 9	32 7	32 7	33 15	10 11	11 13	13 5	16 3	17 11	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	20 0	19 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	22 0	25 0	30 0
	Benares ...	17 0	17 8	23 13	26 0	27 0	35 5½	11 0	11 0	13 1	16 0	16 0	18 8	27 0	27 0	...	19 0	19 0	...
	Ghazipur ...	19 5	19 5	24 7	30 14½	32 3	30 14	9 11½	9 10½	9 0	16 1½	18 0	20 9½	20 9½	20 9½	20 9½	24 7½	27 1	28 5
Panjab.	Delhi ...	24 0	23 8	28 0	37 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	25 0	26 0	31 0
	Gurgáon ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karnál ...																		
	Hissár ...	24 0	25 0	24 0	44 0	46 0	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	47 0	37 0	38 0	37 0
	Rohtak ...	24 0	24 0	26 0	37 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	37 0	33 0	28 0	28 0	30 0
	Sirsa ...	28 8	29 0	26 0	56 0	58 0	48 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	50 0	60 0	55 0	40 0	42 0	42 0
	Umballa ...	24 8	24 8	25 0	42 0	42 0	35 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	25 0	25 0	27 0
	Ludhiána ...	28 0	28 8	26 0	60 0	59 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	42 0	40 0	34 0	34 0	33 0	28 0
	Simlá ...	19 0	17 0	18 8	27 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	...	24 0	24 0	18 0
	Jullundur ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hushiárpúr ...	27 8	26 8	25 0	48 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	35 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	24 0
	Kángra ...	18 0	17 0	19 0	26 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	29 0	29 0	35 8	50 0	55 0	36 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0	35 0	39 0	32 0	25 0	22 0	23 0
	Siálkot ...	25 8	26 0	21 0	43 0	43 0	42 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	33 0	33 0	30 0
	Gurdáspúr ...	27 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	20 0
	Lahore ...	29 0	26 0	26 0	60 0	55 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	36 0	45 0	38 0	30 0	32 0	30 0
	Ferozepore ...	31 0	31 0	30 0	61 0	62 0	45 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	42 0	...	...	40 0
	Gujránwála ...	26 0	26 8	25 0	50 0	50 0	53 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	28 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	36 0	36 0	33 0	46 0	45 0	39 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	45 0	46 0	50 0
	Jhelum ...	33 0	33 0	29 0	45 0	46 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	37 0	40 0	34 0
	Gujrát ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahpúr ...																		
	Mooltan ...	17 8	21 8	20 0	35 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	8 0	11 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	24 0
	Jhang ...	29 0	27 8	25 0	44 0	45 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	20 0
	Montgomery ...	33 0	35 0	30 0	45 0	45 0	37 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	26 0
	Muzaffargarh ...	23 0	23 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	23 0
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	31 4	30 0	33 12	47 8	45 0	41 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	37 8	47 8	50 0	41 4	41 4	47 8
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	21 4	22 8	21 4	32 8	33 12	26 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	52 0	40 0	23 12	38 12	37 8	28 12
	Bannú ...	44 6	44 6	41 4	62 8	68 12	56 4	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 0	63 8	52 8	50 0	40 0	40 0	50 0
	Peshawar ...	30 14	31 3	27 5	58 8	62 6	44 3	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	46 13	40 5	32 8	36 6	36 6	32 8
	Kohat ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hazará ...	32 0	27 0	31 0	70 0	50 0	64 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	32 0*	33 0*	32 0*	50 0	48 0	46 0
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	20 12	20 0	30 6	30 5	29 8	44 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	31 0	31 0	45 0	19 8	20 0	40 0
	Unao ...	20 0	19 8	27 8	29 8	20 3	36 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	17 0	20 4	22 8	31 0	34 8	45 0	21 0	27 8	32 0
	Bára Banki ...	20 0	21 0	29 0	32 0	34 0	48 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	...	16 0	16 0	36 0
	Sitápur ...	24 1	24 10	35 3	39 3	41 8	52 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	16 5	15 8	25 0	...	...	...	19 0	...	...
	Hardui ...	22 1	21 12	31 0	36 0	37 0	55 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	13 10	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri ...	27 0	28 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	50 0	52 0	40 0	40 0	...	...
	Fyzabad ...	18 12	18 12	28 4	29 0	30 8	42 8	11 2	12 8	15 8	15 0	15 12	23 0	...	...	40 0	...	...	28 0
	Bharaich ...	24 0	25 0	38 0	48 0	48 0	72 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	27 0	42 0	42 0	64 0	20 0	20 0	28 0
	Gonda ...	22 10	24 4	35 9	40 0	38 3	57 0	16 11	16 15	24 12	17 2	17 4	25 4	30 0	32 11	59 0	17 6	16 14	55 0
	Rái Barelí ...	20 4	19 4	36 0	25 14	25 8	50 0	14 0	15 0	27 0	15 0	15 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sultánpur ...	22 8	22 4	33 0	33 0	33 0	47 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pratábgarh ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

India for the 2nd half of May 1877 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugree), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	200 0	200 0	240 0	...	...	...	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	29 4	29 4	28 11	113 8	113 8	112 8	..	..	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	25 10	28 12	33 12	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 5	9 13½	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	26 6	26 6	37 8	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 10	33 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 1	8 12	9 6	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	29 8	30 8	36 2	155 0	155 0	155 0	8 12	8 12	9 2	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	30 0	28 12	31 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Turái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	32 0	33 0	37 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	Mutra ...		
...	...	...	28 14	28 13½	32 13½	105 0	105 0	80 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Agra ...		
...	...	...	23 6	26 13	35 0	165 0	165 0	165 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 4	9 4	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	28 8	30 8	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	27 8	28 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	Etah ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	28 11	28 3	33 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 12	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 4	36 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	7 6	7 6	7 8	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 8	9 12	9 0	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 8	38 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	9 0	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	36 0	36 4	42 12	165 0	165 0	163 0	...	...	11 4	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	26 10	27 12	40 12	140 0	160 0	130 0	8 0	9 2	9 1	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	32 5	30 6	42 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	34 9	33 14	41 10	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 6	8 6	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	30 10	31 8	47 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 2	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	31 4	30 10	40 8	160 0	160 0	175 0	7 3	7 8	7 8	Basti ...		
...	...	...	29 8	29 8	33 15	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	27 0	32 0	34 0	130 0	130 0	125 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	23 2½	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	7 3½	Benares ...		
...	...	...	30 5	32 3	34 10	180 0	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	36 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Delhi ...	Panjab.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gurgáon ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Karnál ...		
...	...	...	42 0	42 0	41 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár ...		
...	...	...	39 0	41 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Rohtak ...		
...	...	...	52 0	52 8	47 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	32 0	38 0	42 0	Sirsa [a] ...		
...	...	...	41 0	41 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Umballa ...		
...	...	...	48 8	50 0	39 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 10	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána ...		
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jullundur ...		
...	...	...	38 0	42 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr ...		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
...	...	...	47 0	47 0	38 8	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 6	10 6	10 4	Amritsar [b] ...		
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	38 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Siálkot ...		
...	...	...	38 0	34 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Gurdáspúr ...		
...	...	...	50 0	48 0	41 0	95 0	90 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Lahore [c] ...		
...	...	...	52 0	48 0	41 0	95 0	100 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ferozepore ...		
...	...	...	38 0	37 0	43 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Gujránwála ...		
...	...	...	27 0	26 8	33 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 12	Rawalpindi ...		
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gujrát ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Shahpúr ...		
...	...	...	30 0	35 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Mooltan [d] ...		
...	...	...	42 0	42 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	Jhang ...		
...	...	...	50 0	65 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery [d] ...		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	35 10	40 0	45 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	Dera Ismail Khán [e] ...		
...	...	...	30 10	31 14	24 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	31 4	Dera Ghazi Khán [f] ...		
...	...	...	33 8	45 8	48 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [g] ...		
...	...	...	23 6	24 1	29 14	110 0	110 0	104 0	50 11	50 11	39 0	Peshawar [h] ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kohát ...		
...	...	...	20 0	24 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá [i] ...		
31 6*	32 0	47 8	24 15	25 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
26 0†	33 4	40 0	27 12	28 0	37 0	170 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 8	8 12	Unáo ...		
36 0‡	36 0	60 0	27 0	30 0	63 0	150 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki ...		
...	...	...	32 0	35 4	47 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	Sítápur ...		
...	...	...	26 8	28 2	41 4	192 0	192 0	192 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Hardui ...		
...	...	80 0	33 0	36 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri ...		
... §	...	35 0	29 12	30 4	38 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad ...		
58 0‖	60 0	80 0	33 0	35 0	57 0	180 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich ...		
28 9¶	31 2	51 6	32 4	34 1	51 3	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda ...		
31 4**	...	...	27 8	26 0	47 8	210 0	220 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Rái Bareli ...		
44 0††	45 0	56 0	36 0	36 0	50 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 12	Sultanpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Pratábgarh ...		

[a] Jowár and salt rising.
[b] Barley rising.
[c] Barley falling; jowár rising.
[d] Gram rising.
[e] Jowár rising.
[f] Jowár falling.
[g] Barley and jowár rising, gram falling.
[h] Jowár falling.
[i] Wheat and barley falling.

* Maize or Indian corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Juár (large).
† Choti juár.
‡ Kodon.
§ Maruá.
‖ Kodon.
¶ Marua.
** Sáwán.
†† Sáwán.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	16 4	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	16 8	18 0	19 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	18 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	16 0	16 5	27 12	...	...	...	7 0	7 7	10 0	12 0	12 3	12 14	18 0	18 7	37 6	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	21 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	21 0	21 8	28 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	21 4	23 0	31	13 0	16 0	20 0
	Saugor ...	25 0	23 10	30 0	30 0	...	30 0	...	...	10 0	14 8	14 8	18 0	...	...	0	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	26 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	32 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	26 0	25 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	32 0	22 0 / 33 0	35 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0 / 25 0	22 0 / 25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	23 0	23 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	16 8	16 0	19 4	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	10 12	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	20 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	12 4	13 2	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 3	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 10	13 8	14 0	26 4
	Raipur ...	40 0	44 0	56 0	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	23 8	32 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	25 0	26 0	35 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	80 0	80 0	84 0	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	48 0	54 0	56 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...
Signed Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	12 0	12 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	44 0	14 0	16 0	26 0
	Akola ...	12 0	12 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	40 0	15 0	16 0	21 0
	Elichpur ...	12 0	12 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	42 0	12 0	12 0	28 0
	Buldana ...	12 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	47 0	13 0	16 0	32 0
	Woon ...	16 0	16 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	50 0	10 0	10 0	40 0
	Bassim ...	13 0	13 5	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	20 5	58 0	10 0	15 0	38 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	6 5	6 7	11 7	7 5	7 5	11 0	6 7	6 5	11 0	7 2	7 2	12 0	8 5	8 7	22 2	...	...	...
	Bangalore — Retail ...	6 2	6 5	11 2	7 2	7 2	10 7	6 5	6 2	10 5	7 0	7 0	11 5	8 2	8 2	21 2	...	...	...
	Kolar ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 3	7 8	8 0	13 1	7 8	8 1	12 4	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... — Retail ...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 1	7 5	7 8	12 9	7 5	7 8	12 2	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale	6 5	7 5	12 5	4 5	4 7	10 5	6 0	6 2	11 0	6 2	6 5	13 0	7 5	7 5	17 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... — Retail ...	6 0	7 0	12 0	4 2	4 5	10 0	5 7	6 0	10 5	6 0	6 2	12 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... — Wholesale	5 4	5 4	10 2	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	9 4	6 0	6 0	10 1	8 3	8 3	17 5	...	...	16 6
	Mysore ... — Retail ...	5 2	5 2	10 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	9 2	5 6	5 6	9 6	8 1	8 1	17 1	...	...	16 2
	Hassan ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... — Retail ...	4 5	6 2	10 5	4 7	6 7	10 5	5 0	5 5	10 0	5 5	6 2	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Retail ...	3 5	3 7	10 5	3 7	5 2	12 5	3 7	5 0	10 5	4 2	5 7	12 5	5 2	6 2	16 6	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Retail ...	4 0	4 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 5	11 0	5 5	6 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	5 5	6 0	12 3	5 0	6 0	13 5	5 5	5 5	10 5	6 5	6 5	11 6	6 2	6 2	18 5	6 0	...	19 0
	Chitaldroog — Retail ..	5 0	5 5	1 2	5 0	5 5	13 0	5 2	5 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	6 0	...	18 0
	Coorg ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... — Retail ...	6 3	6 3	7 9	5 5	6 3	8 4	6 3	6 5	8 7	7 1	7 5	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	20 0	21 0	...	27 8	27 0	...	7 8	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	30 0	27 0	...	24 0	27 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	22 0	22 0	...	30 0	34 0	...	10 8	11 0	...	13 0	13 8	...	32 0	36 0	...	28 0	22 0	...
	Alwar ...	21 12	23 0	24 0	29 8	29 0	32 0	8 0	8 4	9 0	10 8	11 8	12 8	25 0	32 0	35 0	25 0	27 0	28 0
	Bharatpur (City) ...	22 4	22 0	25 12	29 0	28 4	33 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	11 0	11 0	13 4	24 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 8	26 0
	Kerowli (City) ...	...	19 6	21 9	...	25 0	30 10	...	15 4	16 4	...	15 14	16 14	...	26 4	31 4	...	21 14	27 8
	Ajmir ...	21 6	21 11	16 12	30 5	31 11	26 10	7 10	7 11	7 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	25 14	33 12	26 4	26 12	28 0	21 6
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...																		
	Sirohi ...																		
	Aboo ...																		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	18 2	17 8	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh	14 1	16 12	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	9 6	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	18 2	18 2	...	25 0	25 0	...	6 4	6 4	...	8 12	8 12	...	27 8	27 8	...	26 8	25 0	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...																		
	Kota ...																		
	Tonk ...																		
	Jhallawar ...																		
	Shahpoora ...																		
India.	Indore ...	13 14	14 1	15 7	...	...	...	9 3	10 0	10 15	10 0	10 14	12 0	15 8	16 8	21 5	16 0	16 0	22 13
	Gwalior ...	16 5	15 12	20 2	21 15	21 8	27 7	7 5	7 5	7 13	9 2	9 6	10 1	20 2	20 6	26 15	18 4	20 2	26 15
	Goona ...	22 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	21 0
	Rutlam ...	13 6	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 7	8 8	10 0	11 4	11 12	16 8	15 8	16 8	24 0	12 6	12 4	20 0
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	22 0	22 0	29 0	...	25 0	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	...	28 0	...	26 0	28 0	...

India for the 2nd half of May 1877—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	17 12	19 0	23 0	140 0	160 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chanda ...		
...	...	...	18 0	19 7	29 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	27 0	32 0	40 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat ...		
40 0	40 0	50 0	24 8	24 0	40 0	170 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	6 12	6 12	7 8	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	37 8	33 12	47 8	240 0	240 0	280 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	35 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Seoni ...		
30 0	30 0	40 0	50 0	50 0	65 0 / 67 0	240 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mandla ...		
14 8	16 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	26 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul ...		
16 0	16 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwara ...		
...	...	...	20 12	21 6	29 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshungabad ...		
36 0	35 0	25 8	22 0	24 0	43 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	12 4	12 4	11 12	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	48 0	48 0	52 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	320 0	320 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur ...		
125 0	125 0	130 0	80 0	80 0	75 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	32 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Upper Godavery ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Secunderabad ... / Bolarum ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Chudderghat ...		
10 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	102 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee ...		
..	...	...	13 0	14 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Akola ...		
...	...	...	13 0	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	17 0	19 0	28 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldana ...		
9 0	10 0	24 5	16 0	17 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	90 0	10 0	9 5	9 5	Woon ...		
8 7	9 2	22 7	8 0	8 5	20 5	...	...	...	13 0	13 2	14 0	Bassim ...		
8 2	8 7	22 0	7 7	8 2	19 7	84 0	84 0	72 0	12 5	12 7	13 5	Bangalore — Wholesale / Retail ...	Mysore and Coorg.	
9 7	9 5	22 2	8 0	8 3	25 4	...	...	...	15 4	15 7	15 7	Kolar ... — Wholesale / Retail ...		
9 5	9 2	21 9	7 7	8 0	25 1	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 2	15 4	15 4	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale / Retail ...		
7 1	7 7	33 2	6 7	6 7	21 0	122 0	122 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Mysore ... — Wholesale / Retail ...		
6 7	7 2	28 7	6 0	6 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Hassan ... — Wholesale / Retail ...		
8 3	8 3	17 3	7 5	7 5	17 3	75 0	75 0	75 0	8 3	8 3	8 5	Shimoga ... — Wholesale / Retail ...		
8 1	8 1	16 7	7 3	7 3	16 6	72 0	72 0	72 0	8 1	8 1	8 3	Kadur ... — Wholesale / Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chitaldroog ... — Wholesale / Retail ...		
6 5	7 5	20 0	6 0	6 2	13 7	140 0	140 0	150 0	7 0	7 7	9 0	Coorg ... — Wholesale / Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
5 7	7 7	21 0	5 2	6 2	14 5	560 0	640 0	400 0	8 7	10 2	9 5	Kishengurh ...		
6 0	7 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Alwar ...		
7 2	7 2	19 5	6 0	6 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	Bharatpur (City) ...		
7 0	7 0	18 0	6 0	5 5	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ajmir ...		
8 7	9 5	18 7	6 6	7 2	14 6	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 2	8 4	9 3	Deolie Cantonment ... / Erinpura ... / Sirohi ... / Abóo ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...		
...	...	...	34 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	43 0	42 0	...	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 8	35 8	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	26 0	Banswarra (Meywar Agency) ...		
29 0	28 5	33 0	28 12	28 6	38 12	180 0	180 0	170 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	Partabgarh ...		
..	25 0	32 8	...	26 4	33 2	...	200 0	200 0	...	35 5	33 12	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	36 2	38 7	23 8	95 0	95 0	80 0	45 0	45 0	37 8	Bikaneer ... / Bundi ... / Kota ... / Tonk ... / Jhallawar ... / Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	28 0	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	11 0	11 0	12 0	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Goona ...		
...	...	...	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	13 2	11 4	...	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 8	...	70 0	70 0	...	44 0	40 0	...			
...	...	...	16 8	17 7	22 5	100 0	100 0	96 0	11 4	11 2	10 14			
..	...	...	20 2	20 8	26 15	109 8	109 8	109 8	14 3	14 6	13 8			
...	...	...	30 0	32 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	16 0	22 0			
.	...	...	17 0	17 12	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	11 4			
...	...	...	27 8	29 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	9 0	8 4			

* Per man's load.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 20th JUNE 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice ...	...	...	70,445	3,90.128	4,708	21,756	...	...	75,153	4 11,884
" Paddy ...	...	...	1,365	4,660	6,367	23,289	...	...	7,732	27,949
" Other Grains ...	...	...	22,828	1,22,219	4,175	24,620	...	...	27,003	1,46,839
Bimlipatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice ...	549	3,000	6,525	35,648	324	1,780	...	...	7,398	40,428
" Paddy ...	...	...	439	1,500	1,923	6,250	...	...	2,362	7,750
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice ...	1,464	8,289	39,957	2,25,107	...	...	...	...	41,421	2,33.396
" Paddy ...	...	...	674	2,995	...	...	...	...	674	2,995
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Calicut—Rice ...	...	...	28	160	...	...	19	110	47	270
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	803	4,742	803	4,742
Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	412	68	412
Mangalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice ...	2,013	11,289	116,955	6,51,043	5,032	23,536	19	110	124,019	6,85,978
„ Paddy ...	...	...	2,478	9,155	8,290	29,539	...	...	10,768	38,694
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	22,828	1,22,219	4,175	24,620	871	5,154	27,874	1,51,993
TOTAL ...	2,013	11,289	142,261	7,82,417	17,497	77,695	890	5,264	162,661	8,76,665
Imports in previous week ... Rice ...									188,455	11,04,005
Paddy ...									18,261	64,658
Other Grains ..									16,383	90,408
TOTAL ...									223,099	12,59,071

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 20th JUNE 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	193,436	7,79,133	...	...	31,705	1,29,258	...	...	...	...	2,25,141	9,08,391	581	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	581	2,700
„ Paddy ...	2,610	7,497	...	...	2,204	6,000	...	...	...	...	4,814	13,497	2,478	6,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,478	6,105
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	30,735	1,25,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,735	1,25,630	2,507	11,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,507	11,700
„ Paddy ...	293	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	600	1,870	4,593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,870	4,593
Tuticorin ...	74,786	2,91,734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,786	2,91,734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	5,678	15,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,678	15,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	33,323	1,33,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,323	1,33,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	340,861	13,53,567	...	...	33,909	1,35,258	...	...	...	...	3,74,770	14,88,825	7,436	25,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,436	25,098
Exports in previous week ...											2,48,024	9,31,084	Exports in previous week ...										71,307	1,78,942

* No return received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

By the Madras Railways, during the week ending 9th June 1877.

FORWARDED	To										
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Coodoor and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
By the Madras Railway—											
From Madras	1,003	3,595	328	139	...	131	1,509	428	857	155	8,145
„ Beypore	...	186	702	1,280	677	...	...	...	...	...	2,845
„ Raichore	...	47	...	...	...	...	80	61	1,403	787	2,378
„ Other Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	769
By the South Indian Railway—											
From Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
„ Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,717
„ Tanjore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,571
„ Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,270
„ Other Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	588
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,358

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 17,550.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 16th June 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	590
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations	3,624
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore	819
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	2,503
TOTAL TONS ...	7,536
TOTAL FOR PREVIOUS WEEK, TONS ...	8,404

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 14th June 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K. C. S. I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

BRITISH BURMA EMBANKMENTS BILL.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE moved that the Bill to provide for the execution of works urgently required in connection with embankments in British Burma be referred back to the Select Committee. He explained that, in consequence of a communication received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, who had acquired very valuable experience in dealing with a similar Bill for Northern India, he wished to delay the consideration of the Select Committee's Report for the present, and to make the motion above indicated.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE then moved that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb be added to the Select Committee on the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT introduced the Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876. He said:—"When I asked for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act of 1876, which I now lay before the Council, I said that the practical changes which the Bill would effect in the law, as it now stands, were very slight, and that I would explain on this occasion the precise nature of those changes.

"The Council are aware that the main object of the Act passed last year was to exclude from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, disputes connected with the amount, the incidence, the mode or the principles of the assessment and collection of the land-revenue in those districts in the Bombay Presidency commonly known as the Old Provinces, wherein such jurisdiction either was exercised, or was held to be capable of being exercised as the law then stood. Another, and on the whole less important, object of the Act was similarly to exempt from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts claims connected with property appertaining to hereditary offices and also claims to hold land either wholly or partially free from assessment, and claims to receive payments charged on, or payable out of, the land-revenue. Some other matters were dealt with in the Act; but those to which I have alluded, are the only matters to which I need refer in connection with the Bill now before the Council.

"Now, as the Council are aware, the measure which eventually took the form of Act X of 1876, was under the consideration of this Council for a very considerable time. It was introduced in 1873 by my predecessor, Sir Barrow Ellis, at the instance of the Government of Bombay. The measure encountered a great deal of opposition in Bombay; and eventually the Government of Bombay, at whose instance it had been introduced, deprecated its being passed, and, in recommending that it should not be passed, they received the support of many authorities, some of those authorities being very high authorities in the Presidency. The Government of India gave the most careful and anxious consideration to all the arguments which were advanced, and to all the objections which were adduced against the passing of the Bill. They attached great weight to the observations which were made by the Local Government, by the Judges of the High Court, and in many of the memorials which were addressed to them; but after the fullest, gravest, and most anxious consideration, they came to the conclusion that, under all the circumstances and looking to the importance of the revenue interests involved, they would not be justified in abandoning a measure which would assimilate the law in that portion of the Bombay Presidency to which it referred, to the law as it stood in other parts of that Presidency, and as it stood, practically, in every other part of India. The Bill was subjected to very careful examination, and after having undergone some by no means unimportant alterations, it received the assent of Your Lordship's predecessor on the 28th March 1876.

"My Lord, it was not without the most anxious consideration that the Government of India came to the conclusion that in this matter the views of the Local Government, supported as they were by a large consensus of local public opinion, and by the views of authorities entitled to the highest respect, ought to be overruled. It is often said that the Government of India are too much addicted to overruling the views and opinions of the Local Governments, and interfering with matters which had better be left to the discretion and superior knowledge of the local authorities. Some years ago, and especially during the twenty or twenty-five years which elapsed after the passing of the East India Company's Charter of 1833, there may have been, and undoubtedly there was, more or less foundation for those allegations; but, for many years past, there has been a very great change in this respect; and speaking as one who has had an opportunity of studying this question from the two opposite points of view,—from the point of view of an official of one of the minor Presidencies, including during my service in that Presidency a close connection with its Government for a considerable number of years; and looking at it also from the point of view afforded to me more recently as a Member of this Government,—I think I am in a position to affirm that, with the rarest exceptions, the interference of the Government of India, whether it be in regard to questions of legislation or in regard to questions of executive administration, is confined to matters which are either essentially matters of principle, or are of such importance that it is the duty of the authority responsible for the safety of the Empire to deal with them. Now the questions dealt with in the Act of last year are questions of principle concerning that which is the most important branch of our revenues, and which it is, in my humble opinion, the essential duty of the authority responsible for the financial administration of the Empire to guard and protect; and it was the deliberate opinion of the Government of India, after giving, as I have said, the most careful consideration to the arguments advanced by the Government of Bombay, and to the remonstrances contained in the various memorials which were addressed to us, that in the Old Provinces of that Presidency the law relating to the assessment and collection of the land-revenue should no longer be allowed to remain as it then stood, but should be brought into conformity with the law and practice which existed in regard to such matters throughout the rest of India.

"Well, my Lord, the Act of 1876 was passed and transmitted in the usual course to the Secretary of State. By that authority the most essential provisions of the Act—those connected with the assessment of the land-revenue—were fully approved and pronounced to be valuable provisions which, in the then doubtful state of the law, had become absolutely necessary; but the Secretary of State took exception to those provisions which likewise exempted from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts objections to the proceedings of Revenue officers regarding claims to hold land, altogether, or in part, free from

payment of land-revenue; to receive payments charged on, or payable out of, the land-revenue; and also claims relating to any property appertaining to any hereditary office. In objecting to these exemptions, which I may observe are in force throughout the rest of India, the Secretary of State adverted to the fact that for a long series of years a different law had prevailed in the Provinces in question, and that for this and other causes its abrogation might be distasteful to the population which had been accustomed to it, and whose pecuniary rights were deprived by the new law of a protection to which they had been habituated.

"Now, my Lord, it is not necessary, nor would it be proper, that I should offer any remarks on these observations and instructions of the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State has had the whole case before him, and this is his decision. He has accorded his full approval to the most important provisions of the Act; but on three points, two of which, as I shall show presently, are of comparatively trifling importance, he has directed the Government of India to amend the Act. These instructions, I submit, it is our plain duty to obey, and I have no doubt that this will be the view taken by my hon'ble colleagues.

"My Lord, I should, perhaps, apologise for having trespassed at so much length on the time of the Council with these preliminary observations; but I have thought it well to state as plainly as I could, how the case stands, and the circumstances under which this Bill is now presented to the Council. I will now endeavour to explain its few and brief provisions.

"The main provisions of the Act of 1876 which it is now proposed to amend, are contained in section 4, and the provisions which I propose to alter, are the first article of sub-section (*a*) and the first two articles of sub-section (*f*). The first article of sub-section (*a*) runs as follows:—

"'claims against Government relating to any property appertaining to the office of any "hereditary officer appointed or recognized under Bombay Act No. III of 1874, or any other "law for the time being in force, or of any other village-officer or servant.'

And the two first articles of sub-section (*f*) of the same section include:—

"'claims to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land-revenue, or
"'to receive payments charged on, or payable out of, the land-revenue.'

"Now if honorable members will turn to the Bill, they will find the amendments which we propose contained in the first section under the heads (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*). They add to section 5, which I may call the saving section of the Act, three clauses restoring to the Courts in the Older Provinces any jurisdiction which, but for the passing of the Act of last year, they would have exercised in the three descriptions of claims to which I have just referred. Now, the only amendment which, in my humble opinion, is of any real or practical importance is that contained in clause (*b*), which restores to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts claims "to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land-revenue." This jurisdiction was vested in the Civil Courts in the Old Provinces of Bombay up to the time of the passing of the Act of 1876, and had been so vested in those Courts—as the Secretary of State observes—for upwards of half a century. This jurisdiction will now be restored, and in this respect the Civil Courts in the Older Provinces of Bombay will again exercise a jurisdiction which is not exercised by the Courts in the other Provinces of Bombay or in other parts of India.

"The other two clauses, (*a*) and (*c*), of the Bill are far less important.

"In regard to clause (*a*), I may remark that very few suits can possibly lie for property of the nature of that referred to, which are not and were not barred by other laws in force when the Act of 1876 was passed, and which are still in force; but it has been thought that cases might possibly arise which are not so barred, and should cases that are not so barred arise, the Court will have jurisdiction.

"Then again with regard to clause (*c*), most of the claims referred to will be barred by the Pensions Act; but should it be otherwise, this clause will give jurisdiction to the Courts.

"It will thus be apparent to the Council that it is only on one point that the Bill makes any alteration of importance in the Act of 1876; and it may be doubted whether this alteration is really of very great or practical importance, for I understand that the number of claims to hold land wholly or partially free from the payment of land-revenue which can arise in the dis-

tricts included in the Schedule appended to the Bill, is comparatively small. The Bill is so short and simple that I have not thought it necessary to propose that it be referred to a Select Committee. My intention is to move at an early meeting—after the Bill has been published, and there has been time to receive any observations the local authorities may wish to make on it—that it be taken into further consideration with a view to its being passed".

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT then moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CHUTIA NÁGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT also introduced the Bill to amend the Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876. He said that at the last meeting he stated very briefly the objects and reasons for amending the Act in question. It had been found by experience in other provinces, where similar Acts had been brought into operation, that the period of six months allowed by the Act of last year, was too short to enable the Government authorities to decide whether an estate should be retained under management, or relinquished; and it had been thought advisable that the period should be increased to twelve months. For reasons very similar to those which he had given in the case of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, he had not thought it necessary that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee; and he proposed that at the next meeting it should be taken into consideration and passed.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT then moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *Calcutta Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the transfer of property and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee. He said—"The primary object of this Bill is to complete our Code of Contract Law, so far as relates to immoveable property, and thus to carry out, to some extent, the policy of codification which the Government of India has at last happily resumed. Its secondary object is to bring the rules which regulate the transmission of property between living persons into harmony with the rules affecting its devolution upon death, and thus to furnish the necessary complement of the work which the late Indian Law Commissioners commenced in framing the Law of Succession, now Act X of 1865. Another great object of the Bill is to improve the law relating to Mortgages and Conditional Sales, which seems to have got in the minor Presidencies into a somewhat unsatisfactory condition. The expediency of legislation on this subject was recently affirmed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Tambasámi Mudali* v. *Muhammad Husain*, Law Rep., 2 Indian Appeals, 241.

"Rules are also laid down on the subjects of settlements, gifts for religious and charitable purposes, apportionment, the rights and liabilities of limited owners, leases and sales of settled estates, powers, property held by several persons, and, lastly, assignments of things in action.

"The Bill was originally framed by the late Indian Law Commission. But it has been most carefully revised, first by myself, then by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, then by Sir A. Hobhouse and myself jointly. The chapters on Powers and Mortgages were then redrawn, the former by Sir A. Hobhouse, the latter by myself. Lastly, here at Simla the Bill has been subjected to renewed examination by my learned friend Mr. Phillips. I mention these facts, not by way of deprecating the criticism which we earnestly desire; but merely to shew that no pains have been spared in the Legislative Department to render the Bill worthy of consideration by the Council and by the judicial authorities to whom I trust the Bill will be submitted.

"The aim of the Commissioners in drafting the Bill, and of the Legislative Department in revising and modifying it, has been to avoid refinements and technicalities, to discard all rules whereby the parties to a transaction are made liable to unexpected consequences, all rules which seem unfair or inexpedient in themselves, all provisions in deeds which are found in practice to lead to embarrassment and litigation.

"I do not propose to trouble the Council with what ancient lawyers would have called a 'reading' on the details of the proposed Act. To do so effectually (so wide is the scope of the Bill) would take not half an hour but several days. But I think I may usefully add to the Statement of Objects and Reasons a few remarks on points which are either not noticed at all in that Statement, or noticed so briefly as to render further exposition desirable.

"Passing over the first chapter, which contains the usual preliminary matter and certain important savings specified in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, we come to the second chapter, which deals with assurances of immoveable property. Section 4 declares that every person competent to contract may make an assurance of any immoveable property of which he is the owner, or which he is entitled to transfer. As words importing the masculine gender include females, and as married women are, under Act IX of 1872, competent to enter into contracts, they will, when this section becomes law, be free to make assurances affecting any land in India to which they may be entitled. And as under section 53 conditions restraining alienations will be void, the well-known exception in the case of property settled on married women with restraint on anticipation will cease to exist.

"Section 6 declares that immoveable property may be granted subject to an obligation for the benefit of the public. And the Bill lays down that whenever such an obligation is created for the benefit of the public it may be enforced by the grantor or his legal representatives, or by the Government as a civil right. This addition to our law is, in a country like India, where the Native Nobles and gentry are honourably distinguished for their liberality to the community, likely to be extensively availed of.

"Section 9 declares that the rules of construction which apply to testamentary instruments shall also be applicable to assurances, so far as the different nature of assurances will permit. As the rules referred to are contained in the Indian Succession Act, and as that Act does not apply to the bulk of the population, who are consequently ignorant of its provisions, I greatly fear that this section, if enacted, may cause some hardship, even though its operation be confined (as it would be) to instruments executed after it comes into force. But in deference to the Commissioners and Sir Arthur Hobhouse, we have allowed it to stand for the present. If, as I anticipate, the criticisms which we hope to receive from the Local Governments, the Judges and the legal profession are hostile to its retention, it can of course be struck out by the Select Committee.

"The last section of this chapter declares that a grant of immoveable property, unless a contrary intention appears by the assurance, comprises trees and all other products of the soil, fixtures, and in the case of machinery affixed to the soil, the moveable parts thereof, and in the case of a house, the locks, keys, bars, doors and windows. This clause, which is one of the many additions we have made to the Commissioners' draft, is in accordance with well-known English law, according to which what are called 'personal chattels incident to the freehold' are subject to many of the rules applicable to fixtures properly so called.

"Chapter III deals with sales of immoveable property and contains nine rules regulating the respective rights and liabilities of sellers and buyers. The first of these rules declares (just as the Contract Act, section 109, declares in the case of goods) that the seller of land shall be responsible to the buyer for loss

caused to the buyer through the invalidity of the seller's title. As the law now stands, with some few special exceptions, a buyer of land has no remedy in respect of any defects in the title, which are not covered by the seller's covenants. The enactment of this rule will render covenants for title unnecessary. The second rule in effect declares that where lands are sold, but the whole of the purchase-money is not paid to the seller, he has a lien on the lands for the amount unpaid. This, so far, is in accordance with the law administered by English Courts of Equity. But, when the property has been subsequently dealt with by the purchaser, questions often arise how far the vendor's lien can be made available against sub-purchasers and mortgagees. Moreover, the lien may be lost without the parties intending it by the seller's accepting independent security for his money, and in various other ways. The Bill proposes to get rid of the difficulties thus indicated by declaring that the lien shall cease as soon as the deed of sale is registered.

"Another difficult head of equity jurisprudence will be got rid of by section 12, which declares that a contract for sale shall not of itself create any interest in or charge upon the property, other than the vendor's lien, but that the parties shall be left to enforce specific performance of the contract according to the general law. As the law stands, as soon as the owner of an estate enters into a binding agreement for its sale he holds it as a trustee for the buyer, subject to the payment of the purchase-money. But he is not under all the obligations of an ordinary trustee, and the buyer's beneficial interest cannot affect the interests of third parties. The Bill will preclude the complications to which this quasi-fiduciary relationship gives rise.

"The next section, 13, perhaps the most important in the Bill, is intended to abolish the doctrine of equitable presumption. According to English equity, the person who pays the purchase-money for property which is transferred to another is generally entitled to the property, and he is treated as the equitable owner, and the transferee as trustee for him. But if the transfer is made to the wife or child of the buyer, or to any one to whom he stands *in loco parentis*, in that case he is supposed to have intended to make the purchase for the advancement of the transferee, who then takes the property for his or her own benefit. This, however, is only a presumption which may be rebutted by evidence, which again may be contradicted by evidence to support the presumption. Contests are often thus produced which cannot be decided on any satisfactory grounds. The section in question runs thus :—

"'13. A person paying the consideration for any immoveable property, but having the transfer of it made to another person, is not, by reason of such payment, entitled to such property or to any interest therein.'

"The result of enacting this section will be, first, to abolish the doctrine of presumption just referred to, and secondly, to render property so transferred the absolute property of the transferee, unless he is made a trustee in some more definite manner. We hope thus not only to prevent litigation of the kind just mentioned, but also to discourage the pernicious custom so prevalent in India of buying land *benámí*, that is to say, in the name of some person other than the purchaser, a custom which often causes great difficulty in making the property available in satisfaction of decrees against the real owner.

"Chapter IV deals with mortgages and charges. It is founded in substance on a note written last year by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, in which that eminent equity lawyer laid down a few general principles on sound and right lines, which he thought would supply a useful basis for a more detailed law at a future period. This chapter provides remedies mainly in accordance with existing contracts and practice, but makes them simpler and more uniform. It seeks to improve the system established in Bengal for *bai-bil-wafá* mortgages, or mortgages by way of conditional sale, and extends it to other parts of the country and to

other forms of mortgage. It rests on the great principle that the proper remedies, on the mortgagee's side, are possession, foreclosure or sale, and on the mortgagor's, redemption. And it attempts to carry out the recommendation of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to which I have already referred, that 'an Act affirming the right of the mortgagor to redeem until foreclosure by a judicial proceeding and giving to the mortgagee the means of obtaining such a foreclosure. . . . . would probably settle the law without injustice to any party.'

"Further, it shows when the mortgagor or the mortgagee may obtain an injunction to stay waste: it abolishes those implied mortgages called mortgages by deposit of title-deeds, which have met with the disapprobation of many great judges; and it legalizes in the mufassal a power of sale given by the mortgage-deed to the mortgagee, that is to say, an authority to the mortgagee, on default being made by the mortgagor, to sell the mortgaged property and so repay himself without applying to the Court. Owing to a decision of the late Bengal Sadr Díwání Adálat (S. D. A., 1847, p. 354), such a power is, at all events, in the Bengal mufassal, now of no effect. But I will read to the Council what one of the ablest and most experienced of our Judges, Mr. Macpherson, has said as to this decision in the new edition of his work on mortgages:—

"'It may be doubted whether the dread of injustice to the mortgagor, which is the foundation of this rule, is sufficient to outweigh the manifest convenience and advantage to both parties, which arise from a sale unaccompanied by the expense and delay by which litigation is at all times attended. Moreover, except where there are strong reasons for it, interference with arrangements fairly made between individuals is undesirable. There is nothing *primâ facie* inequitable in such a power, and if in fact any great oppression is worked by the mortgagee, or the land is sold for an evidently unfair price, the mortgagor still has his remedy through the Courts.'

"The Bill will also get rid of the system of 'tacking.' To express myself less technically—as the law now stands, where there are several mortgages of the same property, if the first mortgagee takes a further charge on a subsequent advance to the mortgagor without notice of any intermediate mortgage, he will be preferred to the intermediate mortgagee. So, if a third mortgagee who has made his advance without notice of a second mortgage can procure a transfer to himself of the first mortgage, he may attach or 'tack' his third mortgage to the first and so postpone the intermediate mortgagee. In either case it is obvious that if the property be insufficient to pay off all the mortgages, the intermediate mortgagee will, without any fault of his own, lose the benefit of his security. The Bill accordingly provides that no mortgagee paying off a prior mortgage shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his original security, and that no mortgagee making a subsequent advance to the mortgagor shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his security for such advance. The Bill also abolishes the technical rule that if A mortgages two estates to B, both estates must be redeemed, or neither.

"The next subject dealt with by the Bill is leases—a matter that, so far as regards leases of houses, concerns us all most intimately. I venture to say that, outside the Presidency towns, where the English law is followed, no lawyer can state with certainty what, in the absence of special agreement, are the respective rights and liabilities of the landlord and tenant of a house in India.

"The Bill lays down twenty-two rules on this subject, most of them in accordance with English law, but some introduce changes which it is to be hoped will be considered improvements.

"Thus by section 44, clause (*b*), the lessor is bound to deliver the property leased in a condition reasonably fit for the purpose of the lease. This obligation

will be particularly useful in the case of leases of buildings intended for the occupation of human beings. If the lessee is disturbed in the quiet enjoyment of the property or deprived of any substantial part of it, he will, under clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of the same section, be not only entitled to compensation but may obtain a decree for the rescission of the lease.

"Clauses (*f*) to (*i*) supply rules upon the subject of repairs which, though little wanted in England, where stipulations inserted in the instrument of lease do all that is requisite, will, it is to be hoped, be of use here in India, where there is what Hamlet would have called a plentiful lack of good conveyancing.

"Clause (*i*) will practically get rid of the absurd rule that the tenant of a house which has been casually burnt down is still obliged to pay the rent.

"Clause (*r*) relates to tenants' fixtures and makes none of the distinctions, which have been such a fertile source of litigation in England, between ornamental, trade and agricultural fixtures.

"The next chapter requiring notice is that which deals with settlements, which are so defined as to include endowments and absolute gifts to children and others. It extends (section 56) to the case of settlements the limitations which the Indian Succession Act has imposed upon the power of tying up any kind of property by will. Such restrictions are founded on considerations of public policy which seem as applicable to India as to England.

"The Bill also makes void (section 53) all conditions or limitations restraining any person from parting with or disposing of his interest, or making an interest reserved or given to any person to cease on his endeavouring to transfer or dispose of it. This is in accordance with the English Common-law. It will not only get rid of the subtle distinction which has been drawn between a condition in restraint of alienation and a gift to a person until he shall alienate and then over to another, but it will also render it impossible to deprive a married woman of the power of dealing with property settled upon her. Such a power is obviously a result of a married woman's capacity under Act IX of 1872 to enter into contracts.

"In accordance with the principles of the Indian Succession Act, chapter VIII prohibits persons who have near relatives from giving their property to religious or charitable uses unless by an instrument executed not less than twelve months before their death and duly registered. While the Bill allows property to be given in perpetuity for such uses (the Council will remember that the Statute 23 Hen. VIII, c. 10, is not in force in India), it requires that it shall be given with the sanction of some public authority to be designated by Government. This provision seems sound in principle, for a gift to religious or charitable uses is a gift to the community, and it is obviously as reasonable that the community by its representative, the Government should have the right to refuse such a gift, as that an individual legatee should have, as he has, the right to decline to accept a legacy. Moreover, as regards Hindús, I have recently found a passage in the Institutes of the Sage Nárada, translated by Dr. Jolly of the University of Würzburg, p. 115, which bears on this subject:—

"'Whoever gives his property away to Brahmans must have a special permission to do so from the King: this is an eternal law.'

"As Nárada's law-book, like all the Hindú Smritis, was divinely revealed, I need not enlarge on the importance of this text.

"The next chapter consists of a single section dealing with what is called the apportionment of periodical payments. It is founded on the Statutes 11 Geo. II, c. 19 and 3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 22, and provides for such cases as this:

Tenant for life makes a lease which must expire with him. The rent is payable quarterly. Between two of the quarter-days the lessor dies. At Common-law his legal representatives would not be entitled to any part of the rent reserved from the last rent-day. But under these Statutes and our section they will be entitled (as they obviously ought to be) to a proportional part of the rent from the last rent-day down to the moment of the lessor's decease.

"The next chapter relates to certain rights and liabilities of tenants for life and all other limited owners except lessees. In England tenants for life are punishable for voluntary waste (that is, acts tending to the permanent depreciation of the value of the property) unless these estates are made without impeachment of waste, or unless they are granted with partial powers to do waste. And even when tenants for life are, as it is called, dispunishable for waste, Courts of Equity will interfere to restrain them, not only from destructive acts, but also from interfering with anything set up by the settlor as an ornament. Tenants for years may not commit any kind of waste, unless their estates are made without impeachment of waste; and they are obliged to do repairs. Tenants at will must not commit any kind of voluntary waste, but they are not obliged to repair. The Bill gets rid of all these distinctions by declaring, in section 61, that a person having a limited interest (that is, an interest less than an estate of inheritance), in any property is not entitled to do or omit any act the doing or omitting of which is destructive or permanently injurious to the property. But then we go on to explain that no act done in the reasonable use and enjoyment of property (such, for example, as working a mine) is destructive or injurious within the meaning of this section, though it may exhaust the substance of the property.

"Chapter XI is founded on the English Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Act. It enables certain Courts to deal with lands subject to a settlement or will, on the application of any person having a limited interest in possession in such lands. This jurisdiction has been found very useful in England, where it is exercised by the Master of the Rolls and the Vice-Chancellors. But it seems too delicate to be given to every Court in India. The Bill therefore confines it to High Courts and District Courts.

"The next chapter deals with Powers, that is to say, authorities to determine the disposition of property otherwise than by virtue of ownership. It embodies the principal rules of the English law on the subject, and is almost wholly the work of Sir Arthur Hobhouse. The only important changes which it proposes to make are three. First, an appointment made in excess of the quantity of estate authorized by a power will not be wholly invalid, but will be deemed void only for the excess (section 85). This reverses the doctrine of English Courts of Common-law, but follows the wiser rule laid down by the Court of Chancery in *Campbell* v. *Leach* and many other cases. Secondly, both in the case of the exercise of a power and of giving consent to such exercise, the survivors or survivor of several persons authorized to exercise the power or give the consent may do all that might have been done by the whole number. This will get rid of a most intricate set of rules as to when the power or the right of consent devolves upon the survivors. The third change is the most considerable. The Council is probably aware that English Courts of Equity have given themselves a jurisdiction to aid defective executions of powers in favour of (*a*) charities, (*b*) purchasers from, and creditors of, the donee of the power, and (*c*) the donee's wife and children: in other words, in such cases the Courts compel the person in possession of the property to which the power relates to give it up as if the power had been properly executed. Section 75 proposes to abolish this jurisdiction, for which it is difficult to discover a sound principle and which, indeed, is hardly consistent with a strict system of registration such as we have established in India.

"In the case of joint tenants of property the rule is that on the death of one the whole property vests in the other. In accordance with the general intention of settlors and other persons creating joint-tenancies, section 93 declares that a right to property by survivorship can be created only by express words. Of course property belonging to an undivided Hindú family is expressly saved from the operation of this section. It will be necessary to extend this saving to Buddhists, if, as I have recently been informed, the undivided family exists in Burma.

"The only other point in the Bill to which it seems necessary to call attention is the provision in sections 99 and 100 that the assignee of a debt must complete his title by giving the debtor notice in writing of the assignment. This will prevent what is in England a frequent source of litigation.

"I repeat what is said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that the subject of the Bill is one of great difficulty and complexity, and that, notwithstanding all the labour and time that have been bestowed on it, errors will doubtless be found in the draft. I therefore trust that the Council will allow the Bill to be introduced and published, so that it may receive the searching criticism which we court, and which alone will enable us to remove these errors."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the Local Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments direct.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BROACH AND KAIRA THÁKURS INCUMBRANCES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the transfer of property:—The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 28th June 1877.

SIMLA,
The 14th June 1877.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Weekly condition report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 16.)

Condition report for week ending 26th May 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets fairly supplied, and prices have slightly fallen in some of the taluks. Rain fell in five out of nine taluks, the maximum quantity registered being 2 inches at Hoskoté. The standing crops are in tolerably good condition. The prospects of the season are improving, and the ryots are engaged in ploughing their lands. Cholera and, in a few places, small-pox continue to prevail.

Kolar District.—Markets fairly supplied. Prices fluctuating. There has been rain only in four taluks, the quantity registered at the head-quarters thereof varying from 40 cents to 1·06 inches. Fresh sowings of javari, ragi and other cereals are being carried on. The standing crops of baragu (a kind of millet) and sugarcane are in fair condition. Fever and small-pox prevail, and also cholera in some places.

Túmkúr District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Price of rice fell slightly in some taluks. The rainfall was general throughout the district, the maximum quantity registered at the head-quarters of taluks being 3·55 inches at Kunigal. Some tanks received from 10 to 90 days' supply of water. Agricultural prospects are improving, the recent rains having enabled the ryots to commence agricultural operations. Cholera, diarrhœa and fever are prevalent.

Mysore District.—Markets continue fairly supplied, and prices shew a downward tendency. Rain had fallen in all the taluks, the quantity registered at the head-quarters ranging from 40 cents to 4·10 inches, and 7 tanks are reported to have been breached. The dry crops which were withering have been saved in many places, and sowing operations are in progress. Cholera is still prevalent.

Hassan District.—Markets continue fairly supplied except in the Harnhalli and Narsipur taluks, where importation was slack owing to prevalence of cholera. Prices fluctuating. Rain is reported to have fallen throughout the district, the quantity gauged at the head-quarters of taluks ranging from 2 cents to 2·26 inches. Some tanks in the Hassan, Arkalgúd, Attikuppa and Nagamangala taluks received as much as 6 months' supply of water. The young crops in parts of the Channaraypatna, Harnhalli and Nagamangala taluks have benefited by the recent rains. Maize and sesamum were sown in the Harnhalli taluk during the week, and paddy was cut in Manjarabad and Attikuppa. Cholera is still prevalent throughout the district, as also small-pox and dysentery in some places.

Shimoga District.—Markets continue sufficiently supplied. Prices have risen. Rain fell in only 3 out of 8 taluks, the quantity registered being 25 cents at Sorab, 31¾ at Shimoga and 60 at Channagiri. Sowing operations have commenced. The young crops in the Nagar and Honnali taluks are suffering from want of rain. Paddy is being reaped in Nagar, but, in the Ságar taluk, it is reported to have withered for the most part. The state of the sugarcane crop is the same as in last week, and the prospects of the season remain unaltered. Cholera prevails in all the taluks except Sorab and Nagar, and fever also in Shikarpur, Sorab and Kavaledurga.

Kadur District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Prices unsteady. Rain fell in 4 out of 6 taluks, the quantity registered at the head-quarters varying from 24 cents to 1·15 inches. There are no standing crops in the Tarikere and Mútgere taluks. Those in Chikmagalur and Banavar are doing well, but, in Lakvalli, they need more rain. The prospects of the season are still indifferent. Public health is bad, owing to the prevalence of cholera and small-pox.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets continue fairly supplied except in some villages of the Davangere, Budihal and Hosdurga taluks, where cholera prevailed and checked importation. Prices pretty steady. There has been some rain in all the taluks except Kankuppa, the

quantity registered at the head-quarters ranging from 40 cents to 2 inches. Fresh sowings of javari are being carried on wherever rain has fallen sufficiently for the purpose. The young crops are in tolerably good condition, except in portions of the Pavagada taluk. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent.

GENERAL REMARKS.

From the reports received for the week ending 26th May 1877, there is reason to believe that the prospects continue steadily to improve. Although the south-west monsoon has not as yet set in, heavy showers have fallen in the Mysore district and in parts of Hassan district of the Ashtagram division. There have been heavy showers also in all the taluks of the Túmkúr district, and in five taluks of the Bangalore and four of the Kolar district of the Nundydroog division. In the Naga division, however, and especially in the Shimoga district, the rainfall was scanty. Agricultural operations are being actively carried on everywhere. The seasonable rainfall in the Mysore district has saved the young crops which were withering, and, in the other districts, ploughing and sowing are progressing favourably.

2. Prices have slightly fallen in some districts, while, in others, they continue stationary.

3. The number of deaths from cholera, reported during the week, was 940 as shewn below, being 156 less than that of the previous week :—

Bangalore district (including town and cantonment)	... 171	Shimoga district	... 8
Kolar district	... 74	Kadur „	... 23
Túmkúr „	... 168	Chitaldroog „	... 173
Mysore „	... 153	Total	... 940
Hassan „	... 170		

4. The number of works in progress under Revenue Officers was, this week, 2,371 as against 2,276 of the previous week, and the average daily number of persons employed thereon was 25,479 or 4,454 less than that of the preceding week. The decrease was only nominal as, in the returns of one of the taluks of the Chitaldroog district, the *total number* employed, during the previous weeks, was entered instead of the *daily average*. The error was rectified this week on receipt of the explanation which had been called for from the Amildar.

5. On works carried out under the supervision of the officers of the Public Works Department, the daily average number employed, during the week, was 31,152, or 3,314 less than in the preceding week. The recent rains have, apparently, drawn away some of the able-bodied labourers to their fields.

6. The daily average number of persons fed at the kitchens and camps was 107,814 or 68 less than that of the previous week. The numbers have been increasing in all the districts excepting Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore. The Commissioner of Ashtagram division reports that much individual distress still prevails in the affected taluks of the Hassan district, and that many, who are averse to accepting relief in the form of gratuitous food at the Government kitchens or on relief works, are supplementing their food with the fruit of the atti and other fig trees, &c. As experience has shewn that the mortality among the poorer classes has arisen chiefly from the disposition they evince to move from one kitchen or relief camp to another, instructions have been issued to restrain this migratory habit by every means practicable. The Commissioner of Nagar reports that a great deal has been done in his division to prevent vagrant paupers moving about from place to place, by providing works in convenient localities and by encouraging people to return to their own taluks, where they have been assured that they will find relief works and relief kitchens as in other places. To prevent fraud and to ensure that the daily allowance of food, in accordance with the prescribed scale, is really given to those fed in kitchens, the Chief Commissioner has directed that cooked food should be served out in a mould or measure. Colonel Campbell reports that this order has been carried out in many of the kitchens with great advantage to the Government and the paupers. Of the total number relieved gratuitously this week, 24,908 were men, 38,478 women and 44,428 children under ten years of age.

7. Many of the destitute children who have found their way to Bangalore have been taken care of by the members of the Catholic and other Missionary Societies; but the Chief

Commissioner has considered it desirable to constitute, temporarily, a Government asylum for the admission of such destitute children as may be found by the executive authorities in need of relief; and arrangements have accordingly been made to set apart a portion of one of the existing relief kitchens in Bangalore for this purpose, and to appoint a respectable matron to take charge of the children.

8. The total number of persons belonging to Her Majesty's territory, who were fed at the kitchens of this Province, was 998 as against 826 of the previous week.

9. The returns relating to the movement of food-grains shew a diminution of traffic during the week under review. The cause of this has not been ascertained. The weight of grain imported by rail was—

	Tons.
at the Bangalore station	3,169.
„ Kolar road „	273
Total ...	3,442

or 219 tons less than in the previous week, according to the particulars given below :—

	Tons.		Tons.
From Madras	2,753	From Sholapur and Nagpore on the G. I. P. Railway ...	19
„ Beypore and Tiroor in the west	413	„ Kolar district	13
„ Negapatam, Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts ...	222	„ the neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency ...	22
		Total ...	3,442

10. It has been found necessary to adopt summary measures to prevent the importation into this Province of large quantities of rice which had been damaged by exposure on the sea-shore at Madras or which was otherwise bad and unfit for human food, and which was being brought to Bangalore by rail. The Madras authorities having condemned and destroyed large quantities of such grain, great efforts were obviously being made by owners to remove it thence and bags of damaged rice were selling, it is stated, at one rupee each. As a measure of imperative necessity therefore, a Committee, of which Dr. Henderson, the Acting Surgeon of the Mysore Commission, is President, was appointed to inspect all grain arrived at the Bangalore Railway Station and to condemn such as was found, after examination, to be unfit for human food. The proceedings of the Committee have been conducted with care and discrimination, and with as much consideration as the circumstances permitted.

11. About* 1,552 tons of grain were exported from Bangalore into the interior of the Province as well as to the frontier taluks of the Madras Presidency as shewn below :—

Towards the Túmkúr district	520 tons.
„ Bellary and Chitaldroog ...	88 „
„ Mysore district	200 „
„ Oossoor in the Salem district ...	322 „
To the taluks adjoining Bangalore	422 „
Total ...	1,552 tons.

12. The Commissioner of Ashtagram division has been very successful in the collection of the Government revenue of the two districts of Mysore and Hassan, which comprise his division. In the former, the demand up to date has been fully collected. In the latter the collections amounted to Rs. 6,74,318-15-1, leaving a balance of only Rs. 2,19,993-13-8 out of the demand. Colonel Hay is of opinion that a great number of the ryots in the Ashtagram division, who are perfectly able to pay their khists, have been systematically trying to evade payment in hopes of obtaining remission, the general impression being that remission would be granted under all circumstances. The measures taken to enforce the Government demand have had a good effect, and the ryots have been made to understand that no frivolous excuses for escaping payment of the just claims of Government will be attended to, and that remissions will only be granted upon good and sufficient cause being shewn to justify the adoption of such a course.

"By Order,"

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,

Assistant Secretary.

* Being 711 tons less than in the previous week.

PROVINCE

(No. 16.) *Condition Statement for*

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	No. and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog.															
Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	56	132	271	459	426	3,806	4,495	5,896	4,501	2,59,259	1,54,480
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	64	283	163	510	510	4,730	4,887	5,384	3,788	2,09,725	1,40,142
Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	57	281	86	424	392	5,529	4,712	2,180	2,239	2,29,243	1,63,279
Ashtagram.															
Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	62	52	66	180	170	700	876	9,335	9,711	1,03,637	61,755
Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	19	36	24	79	75	1,761	1,736	4,082	4,397	96,807	76,393
Nagar.															
Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	17	29	60	106	98	1,234	1,609	3,443	2,805	1,34,867	97,456
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	17	37	139	193	192	1,232	979	2,700	2,552	71,598	40,117
Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	25	61	273	359	351	10,117	5,884	1,446	1,159	2,14,416	1,43,711
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	59	61	62	824	301	...	...	23,152	20,884
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	317	913	1,141	2,371	2,276	29,933	25,479	34,466	31,152	13,42,704	8,98,217

Note 1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed
2. The figures entered in columns 17 and 18 are based on the latest
3. The figures in column 18 exhibit the adjusted expenditure to end

OF MYSORE.

the week ending 26th May 1877.

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief. Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps. During last week.	During present week.	Grants for gratuitous relief. Amount of private subscriptions up to date.	Amount of Government grant.	Total.	Total expenditure up to date.	Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee. Average in ordinary years. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	During last week. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	During present week. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 19th May 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
19,16,363	18,95,645	47,157	44,969	3,071	1,44,928	1,47,999	1,50,287	26	60	13	16	14	16	35·	19·91	·75	
		12,389	10,860	6,094	40,505	46,599	42,582	32	80	14	16	13	16	25·4	18·50	1·06	
		16,247	18,059	1,426	69,437	70,863	67,744	28	106	12	16	12	15	27·4	19·98	·32	
		1,618	1,335	6,162	2,870	9,032	7,844	24	70	11	16	11	15	24·3	24·56	2·53	
		4,701	5,004	623	13,049	13,672	13,083	32	76	12	13	12	12	34·4	17 30	·02	
		936	1,019	2,559	2,410	4,969	4,426	30	76	11	14	10	13	38·4	20·31	·32	
		1,247	1,288	2,288	4,416	6,704	6,255	30	64	12	13	11	13	35 7	26·20	1·15	
		10,718	10,798	5,004	28,563	33,567	25,514	24	88	12	14	12	14	23·5	13·30	...	
...	...	9,839	10,230	19,148	47,641	66,789	63,565	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3,630	4,252	11,336	9,825	21,161	20,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,16,363	18,95,645	1,08,462	1,07,814	57,711	3,63,644	4,21,355	4,02,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

by private subscriptions, as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
accounts received from the Public Works Department.
of February and unadjusted for March 1877.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Assistant Secretary.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents.										Remarks for 1877.
		Average of 1871, 1872 & 1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		
1st	Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th		...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	65	
12th		...	...	...	...	...	86	...	7	...	...	
13th	April	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	47	...	...	
14th		...	41	...	...	...	31	...	...	2	20	
15th		...	20	...	14	...	...	...	47	...	...	
16th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
17th		...	2	...	45	...	15	...	...	...	1	
18th	May	1	86	...	13	...	...	1	37	...	22	
19th		...	19	6	20	...	85	1	93	...	...	
20th		...	24	1	12	2	39	...	34	1	30	
21st		...	36	3	88	...	35	...	93	...	75	Week ending 26th May 1877.
22nd		1	9	4	28	...	48	...	3			
23rd	June	...	39	...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th		...	10	...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th		...	88	...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th		1	15	...	30	...	14	...	67			
27th	July	...	14	...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th		1	11	...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th		...	71	3	44	...	39	...	2			
30th		...	19	2	42	...	19	...	23			
31st		1	8	...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd	August	2	42	2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd		1	98	1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th		1	97	1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th		...	54	1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th	Sept.	2	30	4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th		3	24	4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		1	5	3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th		1	56	2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th		3	12	2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st	Oct.	1	11	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd		1	76	1	30	..	45	...	...			
43rd		...	48	2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th		...	5	1	75	...	..	...	...			
45th	Nov.	...	33	...	82	...	26	...	52			
46th		...	47	...	...	...	34	...	....			
47th		...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th		...	49	...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th	Dec.	...	42	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th		...	8	...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		34	66	56	51	22	6	17	34			

Mean Meteorological Results from the Bangalore Observatory Register.	For the week ending 12th May 1877.	For the week ending 19th May 1877.	For the week ending 26th May 1877.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	26·875	26·816	26·939
Mean temperature of air	83·30	79·2	77·8
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	160·9	140·8	153·2
Maximum in shade	95·5	89·0	91·0
Minimum in shade	72·8	71·8	70·9
Depth of rain in inches	...	1·30	0·75

T. R. A. T.

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.

STATEMENT No. XXX regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a summary of Govt. orders issued during the week ending 14th June 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 8th to 14th June 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the week ending 9th June.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.	Average rainfall, *i. e.*, the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
										Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ..	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	A little rain in western, and slight showers in some other Talukas. Sowing commenced in a few places.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	2,690	2,812	·27	2,46,733	1,76,928	Jowari ... 56 Bajri ... 54	27½ 25	27½ 25	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	From 1 to 3 inches of rain in all Talukas. Sowing commenced in Nasik, and ploughing elsewhere, 11 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	8,587	8,634	1·18	5,11,967	2,68,558	Jowari ... 54 Bajri ... 47	27 24	27 24	35 29	27·55
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	1 inch and 55 cents of rain at Amednagar, 89 cents at Newasa, 82 cents at Shrigonda, 3 inches at Karjat, 75 cents at Parner. 1 inch 30 cents at Sheogaon, 1 inch 29 cents at Kopergaon, 2 inches at Rahuri, 37 cents at Jamkhed, 55 cents at Sangamner, 1 inch 31 cents at Akola. Grain imports enough. 79 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	‡ 28,896	37,340	4·82	15,63,195	4,94,477	Jowari ... 76 Bajri ... 66	23¼ 21¾	23¼ 21¾	24·3	10·65
Poona	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	1 inch 61 cents of rain in Poona, 2 inches 12 cents in Bhimthadi, 2 inches 29 cents in Baramati, 4 inches 60 cents in Indapur, 1 inch 80 cents in Purandhar, 1 inch 18 cents in Junnar, 43 cents in Khed, 2 inches 99 cents in Ambegaon Peta, 70 cents in Sirur, 27 cents in Mawal. Grain supply sufficient. A few cholera cases in District.	Ditto ..	47,200	44,060	4 85	13,17,234	8,31,371	Jowari ... 65 Bajri ... 51	19½ 19½	19½ 19½	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	5 inches 39 cents of rain in Malsiras, 1 inch in Sangola, 2 inches 38 cents in Pandharpur, 2 inches 4 cents in Karmala, 2 inches 70 cents in Madha, 1 inch 74 cents in Barsi. 21 cents in Sholapur, Cultivation not commenced Grain supply fair. 65 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	68,279	61,576	8·57	30,66,337	13,13,832	Jowari ... 66 Bajri ... 60	16¼ ...	17¼ ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	5 inches of rain fell at Waruj, 2 inches 95 cents at Dahiwari, 2 inches 29 cents at Mahableshwar, 96 cents at Ashta, and 74 cents at Satara; also 6 inches and 4 cents at Tasgaon on 8th and 9th. Sowing commenced in places. Grain supply sufficient 162 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	49,026	52,344	4·91	7,60,984	5,85,993	Jowari ... 39 Bajri ... 35	15½ 16½	15 15½	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	4 inches 20 cents of rain in Kaladgi, 2 inches 90 cents in Bijapur, 1 inch 64 cents in Bagalkot, 1 inch 20 cents in Bagewadi. Showers in other Talukas Sowing commenced in 3 Talukas Grain imports decreasing. 106 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	84,256	† 84,256	10·32	15,03,447	7,97,352	Jowari ... 56 Bajri ... 76	13 12½	12¾ ...	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	1 inch and 87 cents of rain in Belgaum; rain in all Talukas, and some early crops sown, Grain supply plentiful. 112 deaths from cholera. Athni and Chikodi returns not received.	Ditto ...	41,000	19,000	2 02	8,43,227	5,61,810	Jowari ... 43 Bajri ... 54	15 15	14 15	30 48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Copious and good rain in northern Talukas Rain in all except 3 Talukas. Ploughing and early crop sowing progressing. Grain imports low. 141 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	57,141	64,887	6·56	12,84,988	6,55,797	Jowari ... 43	13	12½	26·39	13 81
Total ...	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992			3,87,075	3,74,909	4·72	1,10,98,112	56,86,118					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Returns of labourers for 9th June not received; last week's figures are entered.

‡ All the labourers upon the Dhond-Manmar Railway have been included under Ahmednagar.

More or less rain has fallen over the greater part of every famine district, and the showers have been very heavy in the eastern talukas of Poona, Sholapur, Satara, and Kaladgi. In addition to Dharwar and Belgaum, land is now sown in parts of Kaladgi, Satara, Nasik, and Khandesh, while agricultural preparations are very general.

This rain will be very valuable, if it is followed up by a favourable monsoon, but as yet the monsoon has not set in above the Ghauts, though it appears to be approaching.

2. The price of grain has scarcely changed from last week, but it is sightly cheaper in Sholapur, and dearer in Satara, Kaladgi, Belgaum and Dharwar.

3. The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 374,909 against 387,075 last week, and there are also 6,344 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The decrease is most marked in Belgaum, but is not so great as the figures would indicate, as the returns from two talukas have not been received. The only serious increase is in Dharwar, but it is hoped that the recent rain and the consequence resumption of agricultural operations, have sensibly affected the muster-rolls of the current week.

The immigrants into Kanara are now rapidly returning to their homes, and the decrease in the number of labourers employed in that district is very marked. On the other hand, there is a decided increase in the number of people upon relief works in Ratnagiri. This is probably due to the suspension of fodder-pressing operations throwing a number of needy hill-men out of employ.

4. There is a decided decrease in the number of deaths from cholera.

5. During the month of May the average daily attendance of labourers was 362,472, or 137,528 less than the number estimated for, and the number of persons charitably relieved averaged 31,265 per diem, which is about two-thirds of the number expected.

In Statement No. XXIV it was noticed that there was an approximate saving, up to the end of April, of 25 lakhs upon the lowest estimate made of the cost of the famine, and the estimated saving, to the end of May, amounts to upwards of 30 lakhs.

6. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that, during the week ending 2nd June, the number of people upon Civil Works in the nine affected districts was 37,804, the number upon works under Public Works Department agency being 354,827. The proportion of people upon the former continues, therefore, less than 10 per cent. of the total. It is to be noted that the figures given in these tables are taken from the progress returns of the works, and are brought up to the week ending 2nd June, while the figures in the table prefixed to this summary are taken from the Collector's telegrams, and refer to the week ending 9th June.

7. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 26th May, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works; this latter allowance, which has been paid since December, is debited to the works upon which the parents are employed, it being regarded as an increment to their wages to enable them to support their young children. Comparing the results shown in the table below with those shown in the last summary, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 32,524 to 42,758, while the number of children under 7 years of age has increased from 111,213 to 114,572 :—

Districts.	Collector's discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children, and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	20	7	1,302	629	72	1,501
Násik	11	5	301	3,749	530	12,192
Ahmednagar	4,124	1,237	14,877	11,486	1,239	13,207
Poona	9,006	3,714	32,523	18,316	2,070	33,318
Sholapur	7,934	3,335	35,164	20,896	2,016	22,339
Satara	1,877	941	9,988	16,097	2,002	19,175
Kaládgi	3,946	3,299	13,661	19,614	2,254	12,995
Belgaum	10,194	4,945	24,676	8,714	1,064	8,262
Dharwar	4,591	2,901	18,969	13,042	1,617	11,567
Kanara	1,003	649	3,244	1,841	223	1,255
Ratnagiri	52	22	337	188	26	151
Total ...	42,758	21,055	1,55,042	114,572	13,113	1,35,962

8. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works in the nine affected districts employing 1,000 labourers, or more, during the week ending 2nd June. It be will seen that 3,33,958, or upwards of five-sixths of the labourers were concentrated upon the works enumerated:—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	REMARKS.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,204	1,204	
Nasik ...	Pootta-Nasik Road ...	3,870	7,977	
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road... ...	1,849		
	Bawarbari-Satfana Road ...	1,138		
	Sinnar-Ghoti Road ...	1 120		
Ahmednagar..	Ojhar Canal	1,324	26,764	
	Dhond-Munmar Railway ...	21,480		
	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	3,960		
Poona ...	Nira Canal	14,609	40,082	
	Mutha Canal	9,777		
	Matoba Tank	6,384		
	Shirsophal Tank	5,445		
	Patas Tank	1,674		
	Poona-Paud-Pimpri Ghât Road	2,193		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank	17,179	47,320	
	Pangaon Tank	8,189		
	Rosewari Tank	3,802		
	Motibagh Tank	2,562		
	Jhurwari Tank	2,173		
	Yerrup Tank	2,147		
	Bhend Tank	1,740		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road	4,168		
	Sholapur-Akulkote Road ...	1,952		
	Sholapur-Taklr Road	1,342		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road to British Frontier	1,038		
	Sholapur-Pandaharpur Road ...	1,028		
Satara ...	Mhaswad Tank	15,651	46,944	
	Nehr Tank	15,030		
	Pingli Tank	9,306		
	Islampur Tank	3,739		
	Karad-Nagaz Road	3,218		
Kaladgi ...	Begum Tank	5,035	76,176	
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	18,188		
	Kohlar-Bagewari Road... ...	9,050		
	Kaladgi-Badami Road ...	7,770		
	Almella-Adurkhed Road ...	6,801		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	6,234		
	Indi-Almella Road	5,711		
	Bijapur-Hipergi Road ...	5,347		
	Sholapur-Hubli Road	3,696		
	Indi-Bijapur Road	3,395		
	Punchgaum-Bagulcot Road ...	2,729		
	Almella-Davangaon Road ..	2,220		
Belgaum ...	Gokak Canal	6,826	38,179	
	Belgaum-Punchgaum Road ...	12,431		
	Belgaum-Lingamutt Road ...	5,822		
	Belanky-Kanmadi Road ...	5,625		
	Athni-Gokak Road	2,459		
	Athni-Belanky Road ..	2,445		
	Mail Road	1,523		
	Kohlapur-Bijapur Road ...	1,048		
Dharwar ...	Medhri Tank	1,129	49,312	
	Haveri Tank	1,108		
	Kelgiri Tank	1,035		
	Karwar-Bellary Road (three sections from Hesroor to Sangticope)	16,512		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road... ...	13,086		
	Kuladgi-Hubli Road	5,676		
	Hullial-Annigerry Road ...	3,690		
	Ron-Nawalgund Road... ...	3,679		
	Bankapur-Hangal Road ...	3,397		
	Grand Total ...	...	3,33,958	

9. Maps are not sent with this summary, as they would merely repeat the information already given.

10. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

11. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 1,605 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 7th June, and during the fortnight ending 9th June, 10,003 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 9th June to the Southern Mahratta ports and the Railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the end of May was 310,431 tons :—

Food-grains sent to	In October, November and December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March 1877.	In April 1877.	In May 1877.	In June (up to 9th).	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports ...	44,215	13,459	16,075	16,798	21,399	28,657	1,605	142,208
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur ...	67,195	15,471	12,477	13,760	12,856	12,594	9,381	143,734
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal ...	12,829	1,615	2,622	3,234	2,346	1,221	622	24,489
TOTAL ...	124,239	30,545	31,174	33,792	36,601	42,472	11,608	310,431

12. On the whole, there is an improvement in the general situation. The food-supply is sufficient, and prices are almost stationary. The grain trade continues active, for though the anticipated decrease in shipments to the Southern Mahratta ports, due to the approach of the monsoon, has taken place, the amount of grain sent by Railway into the famine districts has considerably increased. The condition of the cattle has been improved by the very general, and in some places heavy, rain. Good accounts are received of the young crops in Dharwar and Belgaum. Sowing has commenced in parts of Kaladgi, Satara, Nasik and Khandesh, and a considerable area of land is being prepared for sowing in the remaining districts. There is a net decrease of 10,950 in the number of labourers, but the increase of 10,234 persons charitably relieved is serious. It is, however, to be remarked that the emigrants are returning in large numbers, and many of them, both on their way to, and after arrival at, their villages, require charitable assistance. The general condition of the people is satisfactory, and upon relief works it is very good. The monsoon appears to be slowly approaching, but western rain has not yet reached the famine districts. Cholera is on the decrease.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R. E.,

Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXX).

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.
										Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Prices rising. Cholera prevalent, and out of 428 cases 204 proved fatal during the week.	Roads ... Tanks .. Miscellaneous*...	29,911	43,280	6 97	6,20,590	4,65,701	Jowari ... 51 Bajri ... 44	14¾ 15	14¼ 14½
Akalkot	498	373	78,252	58,000	A few showers of rain. Cholera continues; 6 deaths.	Ditto ...	3,345	3,249	4·15	57,018	43,021	Jowari ... 61	17½	17¼
Jath	884	879	64,000	63,628	Prices rising. Cholera slightly prevalent. Grain supply fair at Jath. Fodder very scarce.	Ditto ...	3,224	3,978	5·74	80,665	33,828	Jowari ... 63	13 9/16	12⅜
Phaltan	397	397	59,124	59,124	Grain slightly dearer; otherwise no change.	Ditto ...	772	785	1·32	19,500	13,740	Jowari ... 54	21⅜	20⅝
Pant Pratinidhi ...	213	138	68,335	44,594	No change	Ditto ...	953	1,244	1 82	28,759	12,293	Jowari ... 58½	13	13
Sawant Wari	904	...	1,90,814	...	Grain worth Rs. 658 imported. Exportations none. Fever prevalent below Ghauts. Cholera on the decrease.	Ditto ...	149	291	·15	3,414	1,239	Nachani ... 55	24¾	24¾
Savanur	70	18	15,757	2,020	Prices steady. Importation slow. 1 death from cholera.	Ditto ..	154	†	†	10,000	1,814	Jowari ... 61½	15	15
TOTAL ...	8,374	4,804	18,50,190	8,47,848			38,508			8,19,946	5,76,666			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† The Savanur great tank work has been stopped owing to recent rainfall.

A.

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relief

(Accompaniment to

Districts.	For the week ending 24th February 1877.		For the week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the week ending 10th March 1877.		For the week ending 17th March 1877.		For the week ending 24th March 1877.		For the week ending 31st March 1877.		For the week ending 7th April 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	222	4,262	70	2,233	90	3,128	33	3,331	26	3,289	14	2,930	33	4,204
Nasik ...	...	16,891	...	10,986	...	11,597	...	14,015	...	15,574	...	15,759	...	17,648
Ahmednagar	997	9,837	912	10,861	686	16,443	411	17,495	698	19,213	984	21,493	1,128	24,066
Poona ...	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,787	7,638	23,801	3,393	23,914	4,981	25,811	4,876	27,702	4,979	30,111
Sholapur ...	14,537	36,451	12,115	36,304	8,973	40,262	3,589	38,864	4,020	42,532	4,293	42,926	4,521	43,405
Satara ...	316	24,396	377	20,272	297	27,086	79	27,047	474	28,727	514	29,566	570	31,131
Kaladgi ...	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361	6,212	22,582	5,280	21,615	6,754	22,991	7,672	24,513	6,208	32,94[illegible]
Belgaum ...	1,901	15,876	3,454	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	17,426	4,305	21,865	5,279	22,316	5,416	24,22[illegible]
Dharwar ...	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143	2,328	26,215	2,064	29,516	2,860	30,921	2,737	35,768	3,198	33,282
Total ...	39,680	1,84,318	37,060	1,74,415	29,526	1,92,335	19,106	1,93,223	24,118	2,10,926	26,369	2,22,973	26,053	2,41,019
Grand Total	2,23,998		2,11,475		2,21,861		2,12,329		2,35,044		2,49,342		2,67,072	
Ratnagiri ...	668	1,416	150	503	465	1,260	457	1,164	88[illegible]	1,407	828	882	189	1,205
Kanara ...	1,280	196	1,126	85	1,100	181	1,074	127	1,017	127	1,042	131	1,554	103
	1,948	1,612	1,276	588	1,565	1,441	1,531	1,291	1,905	1,534	1,870	1,013	1,743	1,305
Total ...	3,560		1,864		3,006		2,822		3,439		2,883		3,048	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	2,27,558		2,13,339		2,24,867		2,15,151		2,38,483		2,52,175		2,70,120	

* The Collector's returns for 2nd June not

works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

Statement No. XXX.)

For the week ending 14th April 1877.		For the week ending 21st April 1877.		For the week ending 28th April 1877.		For the week ending 5th May 1877.		For the week ending 12th May 1877.		For the week ending 19th May 1877.		For the week ending 26th May 1877.		For the week ending 2nd June 1877.	
Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
36	4,346	15	2,207	...	2,757	77	2,727	...	2,591	...	2,559	...	2,40[illegible]	...	2,691
...	17,178	...	17,905	...	18,759	...	13,157	...	10,719	...	10,587	...	8,148	...	8,610
1,418	24,901	1,179	24,111	1,770	24,580	1,826	24,528	2,335	29,211	2,478	26,736	2,949	25,851	2,871	27,921
4,768	30,977	4,517	31,491	4,338	34,132	4,512	36,769	3,299	39,516	3,588	41,425	5,832	41,959	5,828	41,219
5,103	45,554	6,105	42,867	6,804	41,344	6,321	48,287	9,985	51,337	10,088	49,647	13,177	49,733	15,675	52,491
653	33,191	417	30,897	528	33,269	807	36,593	1,016	39,400	1,511	42,942	1,926	46,873	2,560	47,849
7,868	36,201	8,063	34,179	7,562	39,897	8,276	49,197	8,171	57,079	7,192	68,380	6,725	72,615	*6,720	77,647
6,080	25,924	5,603	23,641	5,361	28,889	2,113	37,711	4,063	41,838	3,569	41,709	2,154	40,456	2,137	40,234
2,599	40,785	3,108	40,992	4,215	40,937	2,487	42,487	1,865	50,111	4,514	51,560	986	52,670	2,005	56,155
28,525	2,59,057	29,007	2,48,290	30,578	2,64,564	26,419	2,91,456	30,734	3,21,802	32,940	3,35,545	33,749	3,40,709	37,804	3,54,827
2,87,582		2,77,297		2,95,142		3,17,875		3,52,536		3,68,485		3,74,458		3,92,631	
227	1,495	25[illegible]	2,169	256	2,405	256	2,910	256	2,879	251	2,724	245	1,892	245	3,330
2,094	128	1,974	72	1,239	2,250	1,636	1,783	1,512	4,147	1,549	5,084	1,264	3,652	1,112	1,657
2,321	1,623	2,231	2,241	1,495	4,655	1,892	5,632	1,768	7,321	1,800	7,808	1,509	5,544	1,357	4,987
3,944		4,472		6,150		7,524		9,089		9,608		6,053		6,344	
2,91,526		2,81,769		3,01,292		3,29,661		3,61,625		3,78,093		3,80,511		3,98,975	

*received, last week's figures are given.

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.
(*Accompaniment to Statement No. XXX.*)

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand total of.				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
24th February	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,92[illegible]	74,518	81,918	27,882	1,84,318	30,34,94[illegible]	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998
3rd March	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	1,74,41[illegible]	31,68,45[illegible]	88,006	92,262	31,207	2,11,475
10th March	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	21,51,479	76,987	85,094	30,254	1,92,3[illegible]5	33,09,93[illegible]	89,058	98,402	34,401	2,21,861
17th March	11,77,975	6,456	5,317	2,053	19,106	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,369	1,93,22	34,41,48[illegible]	85,226	90,401	31,422	2,12,329
24th March	11,95,669	10,299	10,373	3,446	24,118	23,93,652	83,067	94,393	32,866	2,10,92[illegible]	35,89,32[illegible]	93,966	1,04,766	36,312	2,35,044
31st March	12,23,844	10,776	11,769	3,824	26,369	25,47,352	88,080	1,00,604	34,289	2,22,97[illegible]	37,71,196	98,862	1,12,373	38,107	2,49,342
7th April	12,45,953	10,242	11,985	3,826	26,053	27,13,353	94,049	1,09,892	37,078	2,41,01[illegible]	39,59,306	1,04,291	1,21,877	40,904	2,67,072
14th April	12,63,483	10,445	13,170	4,910	28,525	28,57,147	1,01,859	1,18,417	38,75[illegible]	2,59,057	41,20,63[illegible]	1,12,304	1,31,617	43,661	2,87,582
21st April	12,66,232	11,065	13,332	4,610	29,007	30,08,633	97,93[illegible]	1,12,782	37,570	2,48,29[illegible]	42,74,865	1,09,003	1,26,114	42,180	2,77,297
28th April	12,84,391	11,068	13,773	5,197	30,578	31,66,330	1,03,803	1,20,323	40,428	2,64,564	44,50,721	1,15,411	1,34,106	45,625	2,95,142
5th May	12,99,789	9,658	12,613	4,148	26,419	33,56,720	1,12,413	1,32,792	46,251	2,91,456	46,56,509	1,22,071	1,45,405	50,399	3,17,875
12th May	13,20,783	10,573	14,529	5,632	30,734	35,63,739	1,23,743	1,46,829	51,230	3,21,802	48,84,522	1,34,316	1,61,358	56,862	3,52,536
19th May	13,41,025	11,301	15,399	6,240	32,940	37,90,096	1,28,530	1,53,215	53,750	3,35,545	51,31,121	1,39,831	1,68,614	59,990	3,68,185
26th May	13,65,465	11,330	15,862	6,557	33,749	40,26,856	1,30,188	1,55,457	55,064	3,40,709	53,92,321	1,41,518	1,71,319	61,621	3,74,458
2nd June	13,86,549	12,629	17,449	7,726	37,801	42,99,569	1,35,605	1,62,074	57,148	3,54,827	56,86 118	1,48,234	1,79,523	64,874	3,92,631

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women, and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 2681, dated 8th June 1877.

The relief reports for the week ending 2nd June 1877 are submitted to Government with maps and abstract statements as noted in the margin.

Maps for—

South Arcot.	Chingleput.
Nellore.	Coimbatore.
Bellary.	North Arcot.
Cuddapah.	Salem.
Madura.	

Statements.

No. 1. Prices.
" 2. Relief Report.
" 3. Talukwar Abstract of relief reports.
" 4. Statement of gratuitous relief.
" 5. Talukwar ditto.
" 6. Works under supervision of Public Works Department.
" 7. Memorandum of sums sanctioned.

2. *Prices.*—The district averages show very little change in prices. That for rice has risen by a very small fraction in five districts, fallen in six, and is stationary in one. Cholum was stationary in two districts, rose in four, and fell in six; ragi has risen in six, fallen in four, and is stationary in two; cumbu has risen in seven, fallen in four, and is stationary in one. The changes, however, are very minute, and on the whole, the condition of prices may be described as stationary with tendency to fall, which will doubtless become more pronounced should more rain fall soon.

Turning to details of taluks shown in the district returns in *Nellore*, rice and cumbu have fallen in Kanigiri, cholum risen at Addanki, ragi risen at three stations and fallen at two. There is no other change.

In the *Cuddapah* district, the fall noted last week in Kadiri continues; and in other taluks rates are fluctuating, rice tending to fall, and ragi to rise slightly. Reports from three taluks of *Bellary* are wanting, but as to the other taluks, the changes most important to notice are that a fall has set in in Adoni, and a heavy rise in cumbu (from 8·6 to 5·7 seers) occurred in Dharmaveram. In *Kurnool* rice and cholum have fallen, ragi is stationary, and cumbu has slightly risen. In Chingleput there is hardly any change, but a tendency to rise in Saidapet and Conjeeveram appears. In *North Arcot* prices are unsteady, especially of rice and ragi, both of which are inclined to rise, though a considerable fall at Kalastri (from 10 to 12·7 seers) has produced an apparent fall in the district average rate for ragi. In *South Arcot* there is no change of importance. In *Trichinopoly* the rise in cholum is only apparent, the average for this week including a quotation (9 8 seers) for white cholum at head-quarters, whereas last week's rate is for black cholum only in one taluk, Perambalur. In *Madura* ragi has risen slightly in four taluks, and rice and cumbu each in one, but other rates are stationary or falling. There is no change worth noting in the distressed taluks of *Tinnevelly*. In *Coimbatore* the Collegal rate for rice has again fallen, and stands at 5·36 seers. The price of rice is unsteady in the district, but other grains are nearly stationary. In *Salem*, all prices have risen at head-quarters, but all dry grains in Namakal, and rice, ragi and cumbu in Tripatore, have fallen.

3. In many cases the taluk returns of prices show no quotations for particular grains, indicating sometimes, though by no means invariably, that such grains are not procurable in the market. To illustrate this point the Board present the marginal abstract, showing the extent to which such apparent want of supply is to be gathered from the returns. It will be seen that rice is everywhere obtainable, and ragi almost everywhere. The latter is the most important of the dry grains in the food of the mass of the people in most districts, and consequently the price of it is, as has been apparent throughout, the most sensitive to change. In some districts, *e. g.*, *Chingleput*, cholum and cumbu are comparatively little used.

Districts.	Stations from which reports have come.	Stations at which there are no quotations for			
		Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumbu.
Nellore	16	..	4	1	8
Cuddapah	13	..	1	..	1
Bellary	12	..	..	3	2
Chingleput	6	..	5	..	6
North Arcot	16	..	4	..	4
South Arcot	17	1	5	1	7
Trichinopoly	5	..	3	..	2
Madura	7	..	4	..	1
Tinnevelly	5	..	2	3	3
Coimbatore	10	..	1	..	1
Salem	9	..	..	..	1

4. *Rainfall.*—There was rain in all the districts, except *Chingleput*, but the fall was generally very light. For *Kistna*, where the average was 1·56 inches, detailed return is not available. In *Nellore* there was nearly half an inch at Venkatagiri in the south of the district. Showers fell in the taluks on the west and north-west frontiers of *Cuddapah* and the adjoining taluks of *Bellary*. At Hospett, in the latter district 1·65 inches fell. In *Kurnool* 1·4 inches fell in four taluks. *North Arcot* received rain in the south and east of the district only, but some of the rainfall of the previous week has been erroneously included in the return. In *Trichinopoly* the rain was general and was nearly two inches in the taluks north of the Cauveri. All taluks of Madura, except Ramnad and of *Tinnevelly*, received rain which however was light in the Madura sub-division. In Coimbatore itself 2·05 inches fell, and all taluks of the district, except Pollachy, received showers. In *Salem*, rain varying from 0·2 to 1 inch fell in all taluks except Oossoor. On the whole, the rainfall of the week has been favourable, and will at least bring on pasture for the cattle.

5. *Grants and outlay.*—The district grants made by the Board up to 2nd June amounted to Rs. 1,61,85,283, and the outlay against this is as follows :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	4,58,742	1,35,54,302
Gratuitous relief	1,31,778	11,74,921
Total ...	5,90,520	1,47,29,223

6. *Numbers on relief works.*—The usual comparison of district numbers is made below:—

	26th May.	2nd June.	
Kistna	706	1,854	+ 1,148
Nellore	26,731	28,002	+ 1,271
Cuddapah	80,643	94,961	+ 14,318
Bellary	261,482	268,030	+ 6,548
Kurnool	207,836	205,208	— 2,628
Chingleput	12,123	18,819	+ 6,696
North Arcot	49,621	55,807	+ 6,186
South Arcot	1,830	622	— 1,208
Madura	12,314	13,445	+ 1,131
Tinnevelly	410	23	— 387
Coimbatore	25,679	25,439	— 240
Salem	56,146	53,387	— 2,759
	735,521	765,597	+ 30,076
East Coast Canal	42,481	42,481	...
	778,002	808,078	+ 30,076

7. The numbers on the East Coast Canal have not been reported, and the return for the 26th May is repeated in the above abstract. In the rest of the district of *Nellore* the numbers in Rapur and the Venkataghiri Zemindary have increased considerably, and a slight increase in other taluks is counterbalanced by discontinuance of work in Kandukur adjoining the canal.

	26th May.	2nd June.	
Jamalamadugu	9,008	13,551	+4,543
Pulivendla	12,430	14,514	+2,084
Prodattur	1,825	2,112	+287
Cuddapah	2,264	3,163	+899
Budwail	8,171	10,605	+2,434
Sidhout	1,279	1,217	—62
Pullumpett	11,410	10,186	—1,224
Kadri	3,222	3,209	—13
Royachoty	10,310	8,196	—2,114
Madanapulli	10,866	16,137	+5,271
Voilpaud	9,858	12,071	+2,213
Total ...	80,643	94,961	+14,318

The *Cuddapah* numbers show very large increase and the taluk details are shewn in the margin. No explanation is given of the increase in Madanapulli. In Jamalamadugu, Pulivendla, Prodattur and Budwail the cause of increase is the cessation of recruiting for Nellore and the admission of coolies returned thence. In Voilpaud increase is due to the re-opening of works stopped.

8. *Bellary.*—The increase in Dhurmaveram is due to wrong return last week. That in Hadgalli is entirely unexplained in Raidroog the cause is more intense distress, and in Kudlighi opening of fresh works. The large decrease in Madaksira is ascribed to irrigation works, to which only residents of neighbouring villages resort, having been taken up instead of roads; there are only 3,420 labourers on the Bellary-Hubli railway against 3,615 in the previous week.

	26th May.	2nd June.	
Adoni	63,400	62,894	— 506
Alur .. .	81,383	81,910	+ 527
Gooty .. .	12,530	12,716	+ 186
Tadpatri	11,743	13,112	+ 1,369
Anantapur	15,927	14,709	— 1,218
Dhurmaveram	1,186	8,165	+ 6,979
Pennakonda	7,045	7,767	+ 722
Hindupur	1,226	826	— 400
Madaksira	20,851	7,438	—13,413
Raidroog	10,063	12,898	+ 2,835
Bellary	21,785	21,009	— 776
Hospett	26,315	27,634	+ 1,319
Sundoor	2,980	2,852	— 128
Kudlighi	15,839	17,075	+ 1,236
Hurpanhalli	10,492	10,986	+ 494
Hadgalli	8,657	16,039	+ 7,382
Total ...	261,482	268,030	+ 6,548

9. The increase in Chingleput is owing to the Chingleput-Conjeveram railway which employs 11,826 coolies against 5,548 on 19th May. No relief work on the Madras Railway is now in progress, but the numbers in *North Arcot* have nevertheless largely increased, chiefly in the Chindragiri taluk and on minor works and in Wandewash. It seems likely the 3-pie children have been included in these returns. The Collector will explain. In the eastern zamindaries numbers have declined. There is no explanation of the decrease in *South Arcot*, but it is probably due to completion of works. In *Madura* and *Coimbatore* there is nothing to note, and in *Tinnevelly* relief works are almost entirely closed. The decrease in *Salem* is accounted for by falling off in numbers in Oossoor and *Trichengode*, for which no cause is assigned.

10. *Rates of wages.*—The enhanced wages have been wholly or partly introduced in all taluks of *Cuddapah*, but as regards the *Bellary* district, the new scale appears only in Adoni and in the western taluks, where rates had already been raised. In the sub-division the enhanced rates have ceased, and the addition made seems to be now given as Sunday wage. The new scale appears in three taluks of *Chingleput* and three taluks of Nellore; not at all in *South Arcot*, but in six taluks of *North Arcot* The attention of the Collector of *North Arcot* is called to the wages in force in the *Tripaty* division and under the Deputy Conservator of Forests which are not correct to scale. In *Madura* and *Coimbatore* scale I was already for the most part in force, and in *Salem* piece-work rates prevail.

11. A statement shewing numbers, &c., on works under the Department Public Works is enclosed. The total, according to the most recent returns received, is 170,011; besides those employed on the Junction Canal in Madras town. Arrangements have been made in Nellore for transferring considerable numbers of works to the Department Public Works.

12. *Gratuitous relief.*—The total numbers in each district, and in receipt of each kind of gratuitous relief, are compared below with last week's numbers:—

	26th May.	2nd June.	
Kistna	179	382	+203
Nellore	18,873	20,322	+1,449
Cuddapah	26,321	33,629	+7,308
Bellary	136,110	139,886	+3,776
Kurnool	62,486	60,611	—1,875
Chingleput	16,751	19,662	+2,911
North Arcot	14,753	20,622	+5,869
South Arcot	4,108	4,530	+422
Trichinopoly	103	394	+291
Madura	9,106	11,448	+2,342
Tinnevelly	738	755	+17
Coimbatore	21,220	24,713	+3,493
Salem	58,237	74,236	+16,001
Malabar	6	...	—6
In camps and relief-houses	116,887	136,644*	+19,757
Village relief	100,588	123,741	+23,153
3-pie children	151,516	150,807	—709
TOTAL ...	368,991	411,192	+42,201

* Include 382 in Kistna. Particulars not yet available.

13. Thus there is a large increase, but it is so satisfactory to note that the numbers of 3-pie children have apparently ceased to rise. The progress of the organization for gratuitous relief may be gathered from the marginally noted figures. (The details for Kistna and Kurnool for 26th May are here repeated for 2nd June, full reports not having yet come from those districts) The increase in numbers in *Nellore* is under camp relief. Village relief in the district is extremely small. In *Cuddapah* there is increase under all classes but proportionately greater under village relief. In *Bellary* the number of 3-pie children have decreased, but there is a large increase under village relief and in camps. The *Kurnool* numbers are nearly stationary under all classes. In Chingleput, North Arcot, Madura and Coimbatore the numbers in camps have increased but village relief is still trifling. The numbers on village relief in *Salem* have increased by no less than 14,486, but it seems doubtful whether the return is correct. The details are given in the margin and the reports for Oossoor and Kistaghiri seem wrong. The Collector will report on the increase.

	26th May.	2nd June.	
Number of camps, &c. ...	281	289	+ 8
Inspection Circles formed ..	646	664	+ 18
Villages in which relief was given	5,501	5,775	+ 274

	26th May.	2nd June.	
Salem ..	2,639	3,347	+708
Ahtur ..	316	314	—2
Namkul ..	2,363	2,265	—98
Trichengode ..	5,883	6,012	+129
Utanghiri ..	1,932	1,501	—431
Dharampuri ..	41,249	13,101	—1,148
Oossoor ..	2,394	11,261	+8,867
Tripatore ..	2,413	2,082	—331
Kistnagheri ..	15,761	22,553	+6,792
TOTAL ...	47,950	62,436	+14,486

14. The following statement shows rates of mortality computed in the same way as in last week's report:—

Districts.	Camps and Relief-houses.			Village Relief.		
	Approximate strength.	Deaths in the week.	Ratio per mille per annum.	Approximate strength.	Deaths in the week.	Ratio per mille per annum.
Nellore	15,941	75	245	565	...	...
Cuddapah	8,506	186	1,140	7,110	39	227
Bellary	35,058	164	244	31,460	117	194
Chingleput... ...	15,937	35	115	1,766	...	...
North Arcot ...	6,568	130	1,032	1,602	24	781
South Arcot ...	751	4	277	3,535	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	187	7	1,952	62	...	...
Madura	9,109	35	200	1,048	13	647
Tinnevelly	738	11	777	9	...	...
Coimbatore ...	17,640	43	127	4,640	9	101
Salem	9,412	170	941	55,193	126	119
Total ...	119,847	860	374	106,990	328	160

The mortality in camps was greater in the week ending 26th than in that under report, owing, doubtless, to the heavy rain in some districts in the former week. The deaths amongst persons on village relief are more numerous, but they are probably even yet not fully reported. The rates under camp relief in *Cuddapah* and *Salem* are very high, and the mortality both in camp and under village relief is very high in North Arcot. The rate for the new relief camp at Trichinopoly which has 322 inmates shows that it was not opened too soon.

15. The following statement shows the proportions borne to the distressed population by the numbers on the hands of Government in each district:—

District.	Distressed population.	Number on			Percentage.
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Kistna	308,154	1,854	382	2,236	0·72
Nellore	1,376,811	70,483	20,322	90,805	6·59
Cuddapah	1,351,194	94,961	33,629	128,590	9·51
Bellary	1,668,006	268,030	139,886	407,916	24·45
Kurnool	959,640	205,208	60,611	265,819	27·70
Chingleput	938,184	18,819	19,662	38,481	4·10
Madras	397,552	1,238*a*	17,406*b*	18,644	4·69
North Arcot	2,015,278	55,807	20,622	76,429	3·79
South Arcot	640,519	622	4,530	5,152	0·80
Trichinopoly	76,530	...	394	394	0·52
Madura	2,266,615	13,445	11,448	24,893	1·09
Tinnevelly	990,288	23	755	778	0·08
Coimbatore	1,763,274	25,439	24,713	50,152	2·84
Salem	1,966,915	53,387	74,238	127,625	6·49
Total ...	16,719,040	809,316	428,598	1,237,914	7·22*a*

(*a*) Under President, Municipal Commission, Junction Canal not included.
(*b*) Commissioner of Police and President, Municipal Commission.

16. The advances under the Land Improvement Act are as follows:—

	In the week	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore	14,495	75,942
Cuddapah	4,170	1,18,627
Bellary	...	97,119
Kurnool	...	1,350
Chingleput	338	67,056
North Arcot	2,940	4,940
Madura	7,025	49,806
Tinnevelly	...	32,900
Coimbatore	1,800	8,035
Salem	4,755	43,292
Total ...	35,523	4,99,067

The advances to weavers amount as reported to Rs. 62,823, *viz.*, Bellary, Rs. 11,420; Coimbatore, Rs. 200 and Salem Rs. 51,203.

17. The following is the statement of special establishment for relief:—

Districts	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Payment of supervising officers included.	
	No.	Monthly pay	No.	Monthly pay.	No.	Monthly pay.	No.	Monthly pay	No.	Monthly pay
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Nellore	249	8,515	..	..	37	713	286	9,228	8	4,441
Cuddapah	382	14,082	30	298	95	1,304	507	15,679	21	9,295
Bellary	1,023	20,694	152	1,921	78	1,550	1,253	24,165	12	4,132
Kurnool	872	21,747	257	2,494	87	1,282	1,216	25,523	26	9,857
Chingleput	136	3,757	8	108	2	27	146	3,887	3	1,041
North Arcot	609	12,762	40	702	99	1,466	748	14,930	7	3,917
Madura	79	3,046	78	808	19	323	175	4,237	2	1,235
Tinnevelly	47	143	..	...	..	..	47	143	..	..
Coimbatore	148	3,081	7	151	19	438	174	3,670	1	425
Salem	514	13,041	10	194	154	2,034	678	15,269	8	3,290
Total ...	4,058	1,00,868	582	6,726	590	9,137	5,230	1,16,731	88	37,638

18. The amount sanctioned up to date by the Board for district relief is Rs. 1,61,99,493.

19. The average daily residents in the Madras camps were 16,768 and non-residents 13,808, considerable numbers having, the Board believe, been sent to their villages. The fresh admissions in the week were only 424. The strength of residents on 2nd June was 15,397, *viz.*, from Chingleput 5,435, North Arcot 5,663, Nellore 4,174, other districts 125. The number remaining in hospital was 517, and the deaths 129, of which 105 were in hospital. The outlay by the Commissioner was Rs. 10,554 in the week, and Rs. 5,55,314 up to the week. The President of the Municipal Commission had 2,009 persons in the Sattankad relief camp, and 1,238 persons on relief works. He expended in the week Rs. 2,358, and up to the week Rs. 47,051.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolas per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd June 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholam.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horsegram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	8·50	8·50	18·11	11·26	11·11	31·59	13·19	13·11	36·14	10·41	10·35	32·54	6·47	6·60	14·03	11·07	11·08	27·23	1·56	9·94	1·74
Nellore	7·79	7·76	15·41	9·64	9·58	28·86	11·74	11·92	33·06	10·06	10·18	28·55	6 95	7 06	12·39	8 69	8·69	24 94	0 02	5·81	1·80
Cuddapah	7 76	7 59	13 24	8·26	8·23	25·21	8·35	8·41	25 97	7·80	7·79	23 59	6·35	6 31	12·10	8 67	8 73	25·87	0 09	5·47	2·68
Bellary	6·97	6·82	14·53	7·66	7·62	24·80	8·41	8·02	24·69	7 30	7·48	21·34	6·27	6·06	12·51	7·97	8·08	24 94	0·02	1·53	3·13
Kurnool	6·95	6·92	14·08	8·06	7·86	27·17	9·51	9·51	31·33	8·92	9·19	28·20	6·62	6·55	14·00	8·10	8·32	24·60	0·07	4·19	4·67
Chingleput	8·83	8·90	15·81	9·05	9·05	...	10·55	10·84	24·19	...	...	...	6·35	6·35	9·59	11·06	11·06	20·40	...	10·42	4·69
North Arcot	7·87	7·98	13·80	8·87	8·92	21 30	9·76	9·61	21·20	8·19	8·43	17 63	5·84	5·93	10·80	9·76	10·03	23·41	0·30	5·69	2·62
South Arcot	8·68	8·86	15 57	11·01	10·98	25·37	11·55	11·52	27·19	11 79	11·78	26·62	5·55	5·45	10·67	11·32	11·45	24 90	0·39	6·75	5·04
Trichinopoly	7·62	7·69	14·14	13·30	16·80	30·33	10·28	10·48	25 41	9·84	9·74	23·87	6·34	6 34	10·30	10·78	10·93	23·87	1·27	5·72	4·25
Madura	8·18	8·12	14·67	10·39	9·85	34·02	9·82	9·91	30·78	9·74	9·80	28 98	6·02	6·02	10·31	11·00	11·42	26·45	0·78	5 42	6·32
Tinnevelly	8·26	8·40	12·36	11·50	11·50	25·10	11·50	11·50	29·00	10·65	10·50	27·00	6·00	5·87	8·60	10·92	10·72	18·90	0·83	5·21	4·44
Coimbatore	7·40	7·39	11·79	8 41	8·43	19·35	8 89	8·93	21 80	8·61	8·78	21·51	6·32	6·29	10·32	8·43	8·39	20·98	0·61	4·17	6·11
Salem	7·38	7·40	13·18	8·99	9·10	22·82	8·62	8·55	22·29	8·02	8·03	21·54	5·77	5·69	11·07	9·28	9·56	23·85	0·63	5 29	7·90

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
The 8th June 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd June 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 2nd June 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	90,000	...	2,454	71,910	86,995	4,524	611	...	...	...	1,854	...	...	...	382
Nellore	12,53,000	6,14,347	17,241	6,81,950	6,81,950	1,10,195	9,206	9,356	14,037	4,609	28,002	3,112	6,846	10,364	20,323
Cuddapah	21,20,000	16,11,223	48,725	16,23,446	20,48,038	76,542	11,473	33,520	49,497	11,944	94,961	4,548	5,958	23,123	33,629
Bellary	59,16,000	32,53,554	1,67,755	39,85,682	48,42,583	4,47,985	35,756	75,942	1,50,039	42,049	268,030	13,811	20,840	105,235	139,886
Kurnool	46,21,000	...	1,17,931	40,93,610	41,16,626	1,67,213	12,505	...	...	...	205,208	...	...	...	60,611
Chingleput	1,95,365	2,19,747	12,658	1,64,153	2,32,126	54,434	5,447	6,838	9,188	2,793	18,819	3,164	5,997	10,501	19,662
North Arcot	4,95,450	7,56,640	33,413	4,19,959	4,90,310	29,201	7,091	19,742	28,563	7,502	55,807	2,689	3,301	14,633	20,622
South Arcot	15,000	9,884	184	5,983	6,138	6,202	1,393	335	230	57	622	995	1,379	2,156	4,530
Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	962	598	...	...	...	...	193	136	65	394
Madura	2,43,748	1,22,696	5,377	85,321	1,13,343	27,493	4,551	4,457	8,362	626	13,445	2,995	4,742	3,711	11,448
Tinnevelly	64,200	2,440	87	2,289	17,787	3,501	292	8	11	4	23	169	362	224	755
Coimbatore	4,00,000	4,70,600	18,876	2,55,998	3,43,496	43,123	10,076	7,944	16,514	981	25,439	4,679	8,625	11,409	24,713
Salem	7,61,000	8,29,589	34,041	5,07,951	5,72,198	2,03,546	32,779	21,043	27,828	4,516	53,387	10,469	22,506	41,263	74,238
Malabar	5,520	...	...	Not received.		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,61,85,283	...	4,58,742	1,18,98,252	1,35,54,302	11,74,921	1,31,778	...	...	...	765,597	...	...	...	411,192

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
8th June 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd June 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 2nd June 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,08,108	3,712	1,00,165	1,01,699 1,152	...	...	4,317	7,001	2,233	13,551	...	...	...	...	
	Pulivendla	...	2,21,018	3,797	1,46,482	1,46,564 5,776	...	...	3,835	8,385	2,294	14,514	...	...	...	...	
	Prodattore	...	1,13,000	1,314	60,085	64,615 6,379	...	...	675	1,058	379	2,112	...	...	...	...	
	Cuddapah	...	1,07,975	2,623	88,425	1,25,662 35,482	...	...	1,210	1,653	300	3,163	...	...	...	...	
	Budwail	...	1,36,536	6,708	1,01,727	1,07,934 6,583	...	...	4,333	4,764	1,508	10,605	...	...	...	...	
	Sidhout	...	35,467	771	30,716	57,277 5,825	...	...	513	587	117	1,217	...	...	...	...	
	Pullampett	...	1,48,252	5,303	1,53,713	1,54,240 3,987	...	...	3,472	5,708	1,006	10,186	...	...	...	...	
	Kadiri	...	2,42,867	3,351	2,37,452	2,71,597 37,403	...	...	1,092	1,710	407	3,209	...	...	...	...	
	Royachoti	...	2,07,000	6,380	1,38,543	1,64,161 58,919	...	...	2,732	4,439	1,025	8,196	...	...	...	...	
	Madanapally	...	2,91,000	2,512	3,23,838	3,24,058 56,462	...	...	6,234	7,902	2,001	16,137	...	...	...	...	
	Voilpaud	...	Not given.	12,254	2,42,300	2,53,117 59,146	...	...	5,107	6,290	674	12,071	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	21,20,000	16,11,223	48,725	16,23,446	20,48,038	...	...	33,520	49,497	11,944	94,961	...	...	...	...	
lary.	Adoni	...	5,81,500	37,761	6,42,054	9,08,519 1,100	...	...	12,172	36,994	13,728	62,894	...	...	...	...	
	Alur	...	4,23,145	19,311	4,23,145	4,41,680 1,269	...	...	10,460	15,546	5,904	31,910	...	...	...	...	
	Gooty	...	1,84,969	7,732	1,84,969	2,91,892 5,566	...	...	3,682	7,310	1,724	12,716	...	...	...	...	
	Tadpatry	...	1,00,000	7,954	78,463	1,67,970	...	...	3,865	6,835	2,412	13,112	...	...	...	...	
	Anantapur	...	1,39,264	7,797	1,51,990	1,70,158	...	...	3,348	8,770	2,591	14,709	...	...	...	...	
	Dharmaveram	...	1,50,726	3,409	1,42,198	1,74,865 1,495	...	...	2,235	4,563	1,367	8,165	...	...	...	...	
	Pennakondah	...	1,82,389	5,675	1,82,389	1,82,389	...	...	1,908	4,772	1,087	7,767	...	...	...	...	
	Hindupur	...	38,758	1,580	1,55,272	1,58,551 3,167	...	...	243	501	82	826	...	...	...	...	
	Madaksira	...	13,820	3,998	2,58,792	2,58,792	...	...	1,951	4,758	729	7,438	...	...	...	...	

Bel	Raidrug	...	1,80,699	8,063	1,50,106	1,50,599	...	...	4,245	7,053	1,600	12,898	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	Not given	15,845	7,10,698	8,92,893 72,284	...	...	8,234	10,573	2,202	21,009	...	...	...	...
	Hospett	...	3,03,416	19,521	2,50,903	2,72,471 7	...	...	9,281	14,940	3,413	27,634	...	...	...	...
	Sundur	...	...	1,794	49,403	50,148 1,173	...	...	594	1,539	719	2,852	...	...	...	...
	Kudlighi	...	4,54,033	8,768	2,05,193	2,07,701 2,271	...	...	5,015	10,175	1,885	17,075	...	...	...	...
	Harpanhally	...	2,26,740	7,812	1,62,151	1,7 ,302 5,148	...	...	4,413	5,716	857	10,986	...	...	...	...
	Huvinhadgally	...	2,74,095	10,735	3,37,956	2,43,173	...	...	4,296	9,994	1,749	16,039	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		59,16,000	32,53,554	1,67,755	39,85,682	48,42,583	...	...	75,942	150,039	42,049	268,020	...	...	...	...
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	...	32,526	1,632	16,722	18,766	...	...	762	862	156	1,780	...	...	...	...
	Conjeveram	...	...	29,332	2,580	20,964	24,810	...	...	3,521	6,652	2,298	12,471	...	...	...	...
	Chinglepnt	...	...	19,382	1,070	5,348	15,139	...	...	1,010	312	102	1,424	...	...	...	...
	Trivellore	...	...	62,405	1,300	46,452	51,330	...	...	564	515	33	1,112	...	...	...	...
	Saidapett	...	...	49,840	654	27,723	60,688	...	...	114	79	7	200	...	...	...	...
	Poñnery	...	...	26,262	5,421	46,944	61,394	...	...	867	768	197	1,832	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		1,95,365	2,19,747	12,658	1,64,153	2,32,126	...	...	6,838	9,188	2,793	18,819	...	...	...	...
Salem.	Salem	...	...	1,72,078	7,153	1,03,540	1,10,977	...	...	5,197	4,769	784	10,750	...	...	...	...
	Ahthur	...	...	46,532	843	31,286	31,753	...	...	976	1,115	170	2,261	...	...	...	...
	Namkal	...	...	73,371	2,133	41,985	44,855	...	...	1,707	1,560	180	3,447	...	...	...	...
	Trichengode	...	...	79,860	2,407	49,504	58,266	...	...	2,442	2,071	292	4,805	...	...	...	...
	Tripatore	...	...	49,639	2,488	30,325	34,791	...	...	1,048	1,479	257	2,784	...	...	...	...
	Uttengiri	...	...	91,716	2,261	48,328	52,905	...	...	1,615	2,395	552	4,562	...	...	...	...
	Darampury	...	...	88,805	5,471	64,529	78,468 2,347	...	...	2,987	5,507	873	9,367	...	...	...	...
	Oossur	...	...	80,854	4,002	58,422	69,602 1,476	...	...	606	1,110	98	1,814	...	...	...	...
	Kistnagiri	...	...	1,46,734	7,283	80,032	84,253 2,525	...	...	4,465	7,822	1,310	13,597	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		7,61,000	8,29,589	34,041	5,07,951	5,72,198	...	...	21,043	27,828	4,516	53,387	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	...	71,446	1,467	19,524	42,325 2,748	...	...	807	1,681	177	2,665	...	...	...	...
	Pulladam	...	...	87,651	2,300	49,578	61,954 2,371	...	...	1,677	1,928	130	3,735	...	...	...	...
	Udumalpetta	...	...	62,656	2,343	51,245	80,312 1,947	...	...	1,470	2,968	...	4,438	...	...	...	...
	Sattiamangalam	...	...	59,168	127	16,771	16,771 163	...	...	91	167	19	277	...	...	...	...
	Caroor	...	...	38,730	2,237	25,880	31,304 453	...	...	1,108	1,914	38	2,060	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	...	38,045	1,736	24,336	24,836 463	...	...	324	1,815	35	2,174	...	...	...	...

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd June 1877—(continued).

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 2nd June 1877.	Probable cost of works or sums sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Coimbatore—(*contd.*)	Pollachy	...	6,216	723	2,384	2,384	...	..	317	785	69	1,171	...	...	...	...	
	Coimbatore...	...	63,581	5,102	41,059	42,679 3.649	...	...	1,458	2,123	179	3,760	...	...	...	...	
	Dharapuram	...	35,607	2,841	24,997	28,795 91	...	...	692	3,133	334	4,159	...	...	...	...	
	Collegal	...	7,500	...	224	224 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	4,00,000	4,70,600	18,876	2,55,998	3,43,496	...	...	7,914	16,514	981	25,439	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	..	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madura.	Madura	...	29,295	473	10,536	14,091	...	...	292	263	34	589	...	...	...	...	
	Tirumangalam	...	8,141	788	3,758	15,009	...	...	346	502	75	923	...	...	...	...	
	Melur	...	2.632	169	1,161	3.153	...	...	145	280	...	425	...	...	...	...	
	Dindigul	...	3.873	290	2,871	2,871	...	...	199	478	57	734	...	...	...	...	
	Pulney	...	78,755	3,657	66,995	69,297	...	...	3,475	6,839	460	10,774	...	...	...	...	
	Periacolam	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shivaganga	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	2,43,748	1,22,696	5,377	85,321	1,13,343	...	...	4,457	8,362	626	13,445	...	...	...	...	
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	...	...	...	3,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sattur	...	1,470	2	1,463	5.515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Senkaranainarkovil	...	...	...	...	3.475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ottapidaram	...	970	85	826	5,001	...	...	8	11	4	23	...	...	...	...	
	Nanganery	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	64,200	2,440	87	2,289	17.787	...	...	8	11	4	23	...	...	..	...	

North Arcot.	Chittoor ...	...	...	71,178	7,625	33,276	44,044 3,717	...	...	945	876	507	2,328	...	...	...	...
	Chendragiri	...	...	20,759	587	8,488	9,046	...	...	1,914	3,709	258	5,881	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair ...	...	...	29,880	1,759	14,495	29,429 2 715	...	...	1,243	1,606	234	3,083	...	...	...	...
	Gudiattam ...	...	...	44,001	955	12,489	13,705 528	...	...	547	921	54	1,522	...	...	...	...
	Vellore ...	...	...	99,468	5,344	78,029	85,727 1,871	...	...	1,897	3,636	1,550	7,083	...	...	...	...
	Poloor ...	...	...	22,943	1,169	11,951	11,951 45	...	...	314	923	167	1,404	...	...	...	...
	Wandewash	...	...	24,224	1,452	5,856	5,856 70	...	...	1,341	2,996	804	5,141	...	...	...	...
	Arcot ...	...	...	95,635	1,013	34,178	39.269 1.821	...	...	1,662	2,290	200	4,152	...	...	...	...
	Wallajah ...	...	...	87,913	2,832	49,991	49,991 100	...	...	1,153	2,516	152	3,821	...	...	...	...
	Trippatty ...	...	...	15,332	448	5,370	5,420	...	...	289	477	162	928	...	...	...	...
	Kalastry ...	...	...	12,855	1,011	7,260	7,260 158	...	...	897	502	398	1,797	...	...	...	...
	Narayanavanam	...	...	32,170	2,599	19,571	19,720 99	...	...	1,896	1,388	1,094	4,378	...	...	...	...
	Punganur ...	...	...	87,392	2,338	47,272	50,661 570	...	...	2,078	1,507	1,188	4,773	...	...	...	...
	Kangundy ...	...	...	2,679	281	2,401	2,416	...	...	115	316	57	488	...	...	...	...
	Arnee ...	...	...	2,000	159	713	713	...	...	72	108	58	238	...	...	...	...
	Tiruttany ...	...	...	30,632	1,917	15,628	21,237	...	...	1.147	2,058	225	3,430	...	...	...	...
	Arconum ...	...	...	73,609	1,647	70,876	79,383	...	...	1,958	2,451	343	4,752	...	...	...	...
	Maderpauk	...	...	3,940	277	2,115	2,666 122	...	...	274	283	51	608	...	...	...	...
	Total	...		4,95,450	7,56,640	33,413	4,19,959	4,90,310	...	...	19,742	28,563	7,502	55,807	...	...	...	...
Nellore.	Gudur ...	...	...	...	39,841	383	32,229	32,229	...	...	285	362	140	787	...	...	...	...
	Rapur ...	...	...	...	30,385	871	24.931	24.931	...	...	558	580	186	1,324	...	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	...	...	...	14.829	294	17,216	17,216	...	...	173	268	89	535	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur ...	...	...	...	98,495	774	95,027	95,027	...	...	465	867	183	1,515	...	...	...	...
	Kavali ...	...	...	...	98.750	6,222	1,50 785	1 50,785	...	...	2,813	5,565	1,850	10,228	...	...	...	...
	Udayagiri ...	...	...	...	1,20,387	3,993	1,64,107	1,64,107	...	...	2,844	3,689	1,558	8,091	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur ...	...	...	...	90,225	...	92.036	92,036	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanigiri ...	...	...	...	34,000	88	33,717	33,717	...	...	38	57	5	100	...	...	...	...

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd June 1877—(concluded).

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 2nd June 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Nellore (*contd*).	Ongole	...	790	...	351	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Addunki Division	...	9,590	290	11,691	11,691	...	...	112	253	31	396	...	...	...	...	
	Darsi Division	...	8,000	971	13,772	13,772	...	...	378	739	194	1,311	...	...	...	...	
	Podile Division	...	35,055	31	5,599	5,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Venkatagiri Division	...	15,000	1,708	23,920	23,920	...	...	1,493	1,380	263	3,136	...	...	...	...	
	Polur Division	...	19,000	1,616	16,569	16,569	...	...	192	277	110	579	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	12,53,000	6,14,347	17,241	6,81,950	6,81,950	...	...	9,356	14,037	4,609	28,002	...	...	...	...	
South Arcot.	Villapuram	...	2,180	...	1,645	1,645 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tindivanam	...	2,656	50	719	864	...	...	272	129	35	436	...	...	...	...	
	Trinomalai	...	5,048	134	3,619	3,619 5	...	...	63	101	22	186	...	...	...	...	
	Total ..	15,000	9,884	184	5,983	6,138	...	...	335	230	57	622	...	...	...	...	

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
8th June 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd June 1877.

Districts.	In Camps and Relief-houses.							Village relief.									Relief granted to children of coolies receiving 3 pies.			Total.						Deaths reported amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.	
	Number of relief centres.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Total number of villages in the taluk including Inams, Shrotriems, &c., villages.	Number of inspecting circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Numbers relieved.	Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Outlay on gratuitous relief.		In the week.	Up to the week.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In the week.	Up to the week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
						Rs.									Rs.			Rs						Rs.	Rs.		
Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,094	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	332	611	4,524	..	..
Nellore ..	19	3,031	6,505	6,937	16,473	8,586	75	2,131	48	64	81	341	175	597	299	..	3,252	321	..	3,112	6,846	10,364	20,322	9,206	1,10,195	75	383
Cuddapah ..	16	2,703	3,409	3,382	9,494	5,125	186	1,269	41	636	1,845	2,549	4,002	8,396	4,518	39	15,739	1,630	..	4,548	5,953	23,123	33,629	11,473	76,542	225	920
Bellary ..	65	6,579	9,561	20,893	37,033	10,469	164	2,419	115	1,309	7,232	11,279	16,520	35,031	17,647	117	67,822	7,640	..	13,811	20,840	105,235	139,386	35,756	4,47,935	281	778
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	6,716	..	..	753	...	..	..	..	..	4,614	..	..	49,281	..	..	..	..	..	60,611	12,505	1,67,213	..	177
Chingleput ..	20	2,763	5,413	8,823	16,999	4,150	35	2,197	87	83	401	584	967	1,952	1,286	..	711	11	..	3,164	5,997	10,501	19,662	5,447	54,434	35	128
North Arcot..	12	2,096	2,637	3,026	7,759	4,953	130	4,590	79	237	592	664	578	1,834	1,215	24	11,029	923	1	2,688	3,301	14,633	20,622	7,091	29,301	155	583
South Arcot..	1	82	275	411	772	190	4	2,719	2	60	913	1,100	1,735	3,748	1,203	..	10	...	..	995	1,379	2,156	4,530	1,393	6,202	4	10
Trichinopoly	1	165	117	40	322	539	7	1,834		18	28	19	25	72	59	..	..	...	..	193	136	65	394	598	962	7	7
Madura ..	23	2,732	4,300	3,320	10,353	4,147	35	1,124	[illegible]	197	263	442	306	1,011	395	13	85	9	..	2,995	4,742	3,711	11,448	4,551	27,493	48	169
Tinnevelly ..	7	154	362	224	740	291	11	1,742	100	1	15	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	169	362	224	755	292	3,301	11	31
Coimbatore ..	73	3,908	6,993	9,035	19,942	8,157	43	1,343	18	44	771	1,626	1,638	4,035	1,892	9	736	27	..	4,679	8,625	11,409	24,713	10,076	43,123	52	196
Salem ..	14	2,440	3,329	3,891	9,660	6,452	170	4,249	102	2,57[illegible]	8,029	19,177	35,230	62,436	26,190	126	2,142	137	10	10,469	22,506	41,263	74,238	32,779	2,03,546	306	1,228
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	251	26,653	42,911	59,932	129,546 6,716	53,059	860	28,522	648	5,225	20,170	37,781	61,176	119,127 4,614	54,765	828	101,526 49,281	10,898	11	46,823	80,692	222,684	350,199 60 998	1,18,662 13,116	11,74,921	1,199	4,610

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 8th June 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd June 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	In Camps and Relief-houses.							Village Relief.									Relief granted to children of coolies at 3 pies a day.			Total.							
		Number of relief centres.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Total number of villages in the taluk including Inams, Shrotriems, &c., villages.	Number of Inspection Circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Numbers relieved.	Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Outlay on gratuitous relief.		Deaths.	
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In the week.	Up to the week.	In the week.	Up to the week.
							Rs.									Rs.			Rs.						Rs.	Rs.		
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu ..	1	230	210	227	667	722	8	127	4	107	124	181	240	545	302	..	1,583	25	..	354	391	2,050	2,795	1,049	6,317	8	
	Pulivendla ..	1	73	100	178	351	138	7	105	4	86	565	766	1,332	2,663	1,316	..	827	47	..	638	866	2,337	3,841	1,501	5,004	7	
	Prodatore ..	1	399	478	..	877	464	9	95	6	69	212	358	659	1,229	662	17	711	11	..	611	836	1,370	2,817	1,137	5,797	26	
	Cuddapah ..	1	178	268	255	701	481	21	150	6	75	401	584	1,040	2,025	1,094	2	615	68	..	579	852	1,910	3,341	1,643	6,598	23	
	Budwail ..	2	223	389	286	898	522	25	118	5	98	38	52	19	109	29	..	553	63	..	261	441	858	1,560	614	6,582	25	
	Sidhout ..	1	98	100	74	272	259	2	82	3	65	33	40	21	94	40	1	207	24	..	131	140	302	573	323	1,975	3	
	Pullampett ..	4	269	235	300	854	464	3	131	3	90	328	372	491	1,191	958	7	4,906	479	..	597	657	5,697	6,951	1,897	16,966	10	
	Kaderi ..	1	178	194	178	550	371	17	139	2	19	41	68	60	169	37	3	675	207	..	219	262	913	1,394	615	3,943	20	
	Royachoty ..	1	240	510	850	1,600	545	52	100	2	10	32	44	5	81	47	9	1,890	173	..	272	554	2,745	3,571	765	7,205	61	
	Madanapally ..	1	548	537	597	1,682	799		103	2	6	8	24	31	63	11	..	850	68	..	556	561	1,478	2,595	878	9,736	..	
	Voilpaud ..	2	267	338	437	1,042	360	42	119	2	12	63	60	104	227	25	..	2,922	666	..	330	398	3,463	4,191	1,051	6,519	42	
	Total ..	16	2,703	3,409	3,382	9,494	5,125	186	1,269	41	636	1,945	2,549	4,002	8,396	4,518	39	15,739	1,830	..	4,548	5,958	23,123	33,629	11,473	76,542	235	920
Bellary.	Adony ..	3	254	356	414	1,024	508	3	204	3	119	1,044	2,395	2,401	5,840	1,338	14	22,862	2,200	..	1,298	2,751	25,677	29,726	4,046	63,415	17	
	Alur ..	7	260	391	688	1,339	515	14	106	7	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	10,313	1,408	..	261	392	11,001	11,654	1,924	13,509	14	
	Gooty ..	12	475	694	1,153	2,322	799	11	153	11	38	34	48	17	99	61	16	3,392	321	..	509	742	4,562	5,813	1,191	26,379	27	
	Tadpatry ..	8	542	811	1,840	3,193	1,263	17	97	8	45	20	41	34	95	61	..	3,678	347	..	562	852	5,552	6,966	1,676	19,884	17	
	Anantapur ..	1	106	177	171	454	180	2	128	8	114	838	1,237	2,539	4,614	2,627	14	5,539	606	..	944	1,414	8,249	10,607	3,413	15,259	16	
	Dharmaveram ..	2	156	360	519	1,035	429	3	196	12	12	91	146	336	573	248	3	944	108	..	247	508	1,799	2,553	785	9,484	6	
	Pennakondah ..	1	267	257	134	658	279	..	115	12	83	1,056	1,568	2,708	5,332	2,492	..	732	61	..	1,323	1,825	3,574	6,722	2,832	42,949	..	
	Hindupur ..	1							113	12	96	235	326	446	1,007	983	7	301	51	..	235	326	747	1,308	1,664	78,089	7	
	Madaksira ..	1	228	267	228	723	598	12	159	12	130	1,138	1,445	2,484	5,067	3,338	63	3,173	288	..	1,366	1,712	5,885	8,963	4,224	64,639	75	
	Royadrug ..	1	86	154	170	410	178	..	156	5	118	645	903	1,747	3,295	1,662	..	3,915	392	..	731	1,057	5,832	7,620	2,228	10,547	..	
	Bellary ..	11	520	912	1,277	2,709	1,014	45	161	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,257	671	..	520	912	7,534	8,966	1,688	16,997	45	
	Hospett ..	4	713	774	4,228	5,715	1,258	75	146	..	83	678	800	291	1,769	632	..	3,517	764	..	1,391	1,574	8,036	11,001	2,854	26,317	57	
	Sundur ..	..	504	813	798	2,115	830					51	111	126	288	123	..	405	46	..	555	924	1,329	2,808	999	3,519	..	
	Kudlighi ..	5	397	711	1,364	2,472	905	..	282	7	192	642	986	2,580	4,208	1,565	..	1,871	223	..	1,039	1,697	5,815	8,551	2,693	13,983	..	
	Harpanhally ..	4	840	1,193	4,924	6,957	1,574	..	240	6	140	576	964	531	2,071	2,161	..	586	21	..	1,416	2,157	6,041	9,614	3,756	23,581	..	
	Huninhadgally ..	4	1,231	1,691	2,985	5,907	134	..	163	7	138	183	308	280	771	355	..	337	133	..	1,414	1,999	3,602	7,015	622	19,525	..	
	Total ..	65	6,579	9,561	20,893	37,033	10,469	164	2,419	115	1,309	7,232	11,279	16,520	35,031	17,647	117	67,822	7,640	..	13,811	20,840	105,235	139,886	35,756	4,47,985	281	778
Salem.	Salem ..	2	336	430	388	1,154	699	36	462	18	306	539	1,925	883	3,347	1,682	39	..	..	..	875	2,355	1,271	4,501	2,381	17,844	75	...
	Ahtor ..	1	48	32	37	117	71	..	174	2	73	75	181	58	314	147	2	3	..	..	123	213	98	434	218	1,758	2	...
	Namakal ..	1	295	324	513	1,132	452	19	202	6	158	520	1,290	455	2,265	1,020	14	488	13	10	815	1,614	1,456	3,885	1,485	11,498	43	...
	Trichengode ..	2	225	370	336	931	307	15	168	8	120	639	2,526	2,647	6,012	3,186	22	610	10	..	1,064	2,896	3,593	7,553	3,503	19,498	37	...
	Tripatore ..	1	466	472	471	1,409	1,272	13	412	8	412	485	981	616	2,082	797	14	121	13	..	951	1,453	1,208	3,612	2,087	16,067	27	...
	Uttangiri ..	2	235	582	813	1,730	1,696	25	489	21	225	223	668	610	1,501	817	13	93	6	..	558	1,250	1,516	3,324	2,531	22,823	38	...
	Darampuri ..	2	263	553	877	1,693	1,067	48	750	9	223	1,361	3,346	8,394	13,101	4,175	22	827	90	..	1,624	3,899	10,098	15,621	5,322	52,941	70	...
	Ossoor ..	2	237	364	337	938	467	14	938	17	502	1,694	3,462	6,105	11,261	4,540	..	..	..	..	1,931	3,826	6,442	12,199	5,007	24,299	14	...
	Kistnagiri ..	1	235	202	119	556	429	..	654	13	557	2,293	4,798	15,462	22,553	9,826	..	..	..	..	2,528	5,000	15,581	23,109	10,255	37,358	..	..
	Total ..	14	2,440	3,329	3,891	9,660	6,452	170	4,249	102	2,576	5,029	19,177	35,230	62,436	26,190	126	2,142	137	10	10,469	32,506	41,263	74,238	32,779	2,08,546	306	1,228

COIMBATORE.	Erode	2	246	326	290	362	445	14	187	4	18	152	426	330	633	522	4	60	4	..	428	752	680	1,660	1,041	8,406	18	83
	Palladam	23	834	1,467	1,281	3,582	1,867	..	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	10	..	834	1,467	1,480	3,781	1,267	7,069	..	3
	Udumalpotta	18	1,395	2,624	4,432	8,455	3,533	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,399	2,624	4,432	8,455	3,533	9,318	..	..
	Sattiyamangalam	5	205	382	743	1,330	277	8	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	382	743	1,330	277	1,694	8	55
	Caroor	2	123	845	264	732	261	..	90	3	..	81	160	164	405	215	4	315	5	..	204	505	743	1,452	481	3,634	4	6
	Bhawany	2	215	356	416	987	329	16	54	..	12	205	490	536	1,131	481	1	..	..	..	420	836	922	2,178	910	4,848	17	43
	Pollachy	3	257	367	648	1,272	420	..	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	3	..	257	367	766	1,390	422	1,079	..	..
	Coimbatore	11	497	795	669	1,961	665	..	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	497	795	669	1,961	665	2,891	..	..
	Darapuram	2	132	337	292	761	370	5	64	9	13	230	477	502	1,209	532	..	44	6	..	362	814	838	2,014	908	9,850	5	7
	Collegal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	2	6	73	83	136	292	72	..	..	..	..	73	83	136	292	72	354	..	..
	Total	73	3,908	6,999	9,025	19,942	8,157	43	1,343	18	44	771	1,626	1,638	4,035	1,892	9	736	27	...	4,679	8,625	11,409	24,713	10,276	43,123	52	196
MADURA.	Madura	5	420	814	688	1,932	566	6	410	4	89	53	105	82	240	68	..	6	1	..	543	919	776	2,238	635	5,306	6	..
	Tirumangalam	1	53	164	222	469	182	1	236	4	29	65	68	89	222	83	1	31	5	..	148	232	342	722	250	1,149	2	..
	Malur	3	407	616	383	1,406	425	..	96	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	616	383	1,406	425	1,685	...	..
	Dindigal	3	257	624	831	1,714	698	6	209	9	53	68	179	74	319	145	3	..	..	..	323	803	907	2,033	843	3,760	9	..
	Palani	5	1,182	245	329	2,768	1,425	15	123	6	17	39	57	46	142	72	4	48	3	..	1,221	1,302	433	2,956	1,500	10,767	19	..
	Periyakolam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
	Ramnad	3	153	355	338	846	414	7	..	31	9	40	33	15	88	27	5	..	..	..	193	388	353	934	441	3,006	12	..
	Shevaganga	3	160	482	517	1,159	457	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	482	517	1,159	457	1,817	...	..
	Total	23	2,732	4,360	2,920	10,252	4,147	35	1,124	56	197	263	442	306	1,011	395	13	85	9	...	2,995	4,742	3,711	11,448	4,551	27,493	48	169
TINNEVELLY.	Strivillipattur	1	11	16	23	50	18	1	154	12	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	16	23	50	18	133	1	..
	Sathur	2	33	84	34	151	51	6	208	31	1	15	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	48	84	34	166	52	419	6	..
	Sankaranainarkovil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	..	..
	Ottapidaram	3	104	260	163	527	209	3	528	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	260	163	527	209	2,723	3	..
	Nanguneri	1	6	2	4	12	13	1	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	12	13	55	1	..
	Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ambasamudram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..
	Tenkasi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
	Tenkarai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	7	154	362	224	740	291	11	1,742	100	1	15	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	169	362	224	755	292	3,501	11	31
CHINGLEPUT.	Madarantikum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607	9	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	711	11	..	..	..	711	711	11	1,253	..	..
	Conjeveram	7	1,402	1,622	3,996	7,010	1,023	..	408	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,402	1,622	3,996	7,010	1,023	6,069	..	..
	Chingleput	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	342	44	6	30	32	161	223	119	..	..	..	..	30	32	161	223	119	2,607	..	..
	Trivellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	603	9	72	352	537	801	1,688	1,058	..	..	..	..	352	535	801	1,688	1,058	2,880	..	..
	Saidapett	5	1,039	2,188	3,265	6,490	2,695	20	285	10	1	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	1,039	2,188	3,265	6,492	2,699	34,138	20	..
	Bonneri	2	322	1,608	1,574	3,499	432	15	252	8	4	19	17	3	39	105	..	..	..	..	341	1,630	1,577	3,538	537	7,497	15	..
	Total	20	2,763	5,413	8,823	16,999	4,150	35	2,197	87	83	401	584	967	1,952	1,286	..	711	11	..	3,164	5,997	10,901	19,662	5,447	54,434	35	128
NELLORE.	Gudur	1	229	539	282	1,050	665	13	211	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	26	..	229	539	514	1,282	691	11,322	13	
	Ravur	1	204	336	436	976	1,074	..	158	2	1	1	5	10	16	51	..	18	2	..	205	341	464	1,010	1,127	7,682	...	
	Nellore	2	487	847	1,084	2,418	1,224	14	175	7	31	5	19	33	57	13	..	62	6	..	492	866	1,179	2,537	1,243	18,779	14	
	Atmakur	1	158	438	359	955	23	6	148	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	299	24	..	158	438	658	1,254	47	15,783	6	
	Kavali	2	240	727	1,064	2,031	1,145	7	93	4	11	12	..	..	12	19	..	1,061	111	..	252	727	1,125	3,104	1,275	15,947	7	
	Udayagiri	2	373	600	540	1,513	778	1	164	4	4	9	286	91	386	193	..	1,318	140	..	382	896	1,949	3,217	1,111	9,266	1	
	Kandakur	2	118	242	358	718	60	...	232	3	3	54	31	41	126	9	..	..	..	..	172	273	399	844	69	5,471	...	
	Kanigiri	1	99	193	181	473	99	1	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	193	181	473	99	2,255	1	
	Ongole	1	105	137	157	399	308	...	198	3	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	137	157	399	308	3,648	...	
	Adanki Division	1	28	38	15	81	53	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2	..	28	38	40	106	55	895	1	
	Darsi "	1	9	4	..	13	11	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	..	13	11	96	..	
	Podeli "	1	29	68	26	123	39	..	123	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	68	26	123	39	1,046	..	
	Venkatagiri Division	1	224	367	433	1,024	948	25	166	8	14	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	224	367	433	1,024	962	6,575	25	
	Polur Division	2	728	1,969	2,002	4,690	2,159	7	126	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	237	10	..	728	1,969	2,239	4,936	2,189	11,430	7	
	Total	19	3,031	6,505	6,937	16,473	8,586	75	2,181	48	64	81	341	175	597	299	..	3,252	321	..	3,112	6,846	10,364	20,322	9,206	1,10,195	75	383
NORTH ARCOT.	Chittoor	1	198	208	173	579	250	9	674	22	16	28	26	9	63	16	..	415	45	..	226	234	597	1,057	311	1,055	9	
	Chendragiri	2	183	201	191	575	209	14	418	6	22	26	19	12	57	8	..	540	33	..	209	220	743	1,172	250	974	14	
	Palmanair	1	80	86	45	211	84	13	565	..	3	3	2	3	8	4	..	692	71	..	83	88	740	911	159	854	13	
	Gudiattam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	273	..	..	14	5	4	23	18	..	664	40	..	14	5	668	687	58	510	..	
	Vellore	1	498	587	689	1,774	220	26	166	6	12	12	10	4	26	3	..	190	14	..	510	597	883	1,990	237	1,875	26	
	Poloor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	379	65	..	..	..	379	379	68	896	..	
	Wandewash	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	424	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	1,807	132	..	..	1	1,808	1,809	134	476	..	
	Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	356	2	10	42	14	..	56	214	..	..	..	..	42	14	..	56	214	602	..	
	Wallajah	1	459	578	736	1,773	2,120	22	305	9	27	18	14	16	48	9	..	796	87	..	477	592	1,517	2,616	3,216	9,920	22	
	Tripatty	1	256	321	345	922	325	10	80	3	2	5	4	4	13	9	..	150	21	..	261	325	499	1,085	357	1,450	610	
	Kalastry	1	22	64	102	188	61	..	301	9	10	73	53	29	155	35	..	610	59	..	95	117	741	953	155	1,293	6	
	Narayanavanam	1	112	94	140	346	25	...	330	9	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	2,412	149	..	113	94	2,552	2,759	175	724	.	
	Punganoor	1	150	272	336	758	382	23	69	2	38	168	233	229	630	258	..	672	52	..	318	505	1,237	2,060	692	3,582	28	
	Kangundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	.	70	..	212	23	..	..		212	212	93	347	.	
	Arni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	..	1	...	2	34	36	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	34	36	4	11	..	
	Trittany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	322	6	6	47	75	38	160	138	..	746	74	..	47	75	784	906	212	1,261	..	
	Arconum	1	46	46	27	119	42	..	..	..	17	20	30	36	86	3	..	283	15	..	66	76	346	488	60	358	..	
	Maderpauk	1	92	180	242	514	235	2	172	5	70	135	176	159	470	420	24	482	41	1	227	356	863	1,446	696	3,013	27	
	Total	12	2,096	2,637	3,026	7,759	4,953	130	4,598	79	237	592	664	578	1,834	1,215	24	11,029	923	1	2,688	3,301	14,633	20,622	7,091	29,201	155	583

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd June 1877—(concluded.)

Districts.	Taluks.	In camps and relief houses.							Village relief.									Relief granted to children of coolies receiving 3 pies a day			Total.							
		Number of relief centres.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Total number of villages in the taluk, including Inams, shortcrops, &c., villages.	Number of Inspection Circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Numbers relieved.	Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Outlay on gratuitous relief.		Deaths.	
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In the week.	Up to the week.	In the week.	Up to the week.
							Rs.									Rs.			Rs.						Rs.	Rs.		
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	1	165	117	40	322	539	7	620	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	117	40	322	539	614	7	..
	Kulitalaly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251	..	2	4	5	5	14	5	..	..	..	..	4	5	5	14	5	23	..	..
	Perambalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	..	4	3	..	..	3	24	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	24	155	..	..
	Udaiyarpolliam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	432	..	10	6	3	3	12	27	..	..	..	..	6	3	3	12	27	72	..	..
	Musari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	..	1	15	11	17	43	3	..	..	..	..	15	11	17	43	3	93	..	..
	Total	1	165	117	40	322	539	7	1,834	..	18	28	19	25	72	59	..	..	..	..	193	136	65	394	598	962	7	7
South Arcot.	Trinomalai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	488	..	40	746	883	1,583	3,212	921	..	10	..	..	746	883	1,593	3,222	921	3,681	..	..
	Chengam	1	82	279	411	772	190	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	279	411	772	190	1,147	4	..
	Tindivanam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	565	..	7	60	80	30	170	104	..	..	..	..	60	80	30	170	104	686	..	..
	Markanum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..
	Gingi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	13	13	39	16	..	..	..	..	13	13	13	39	16	40	..	..
	Trikalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	376	..	1	16	42	60	118	8	..	..	..	..	16	42	60	118	8	25	..	..
	Ellavanasur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	6	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	12	5	14	..	..
	Villupuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	311	..	2	20	4	4	28	6	..	..	..	..	20	4	4	28	6	27	..	..
	Vanur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	7	1	11	7	..	..	..	..	3	7	1	11	7	40	..	..
	Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254	..	2	21	32	..	53	20	..	..	..	..	21	32	..	53	20	161	..	..
	Trivadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	101	..	..
	Virdachellam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	314	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
	Tittagudi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
	Chillambaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..
	Bhovunagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..
	Munnargudi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Porto Novo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kullacurchy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	411	..	1	23	33	44	105	66	..	..	..	..	23	33	44	105	66	179	..	..
	Total	1	82	279	411	772	190	4	2,719	2	60	913	1,100	1,735	3,748	1,203	..	10	..	..	995	1,379	2,156	4,530	1,393	6,202	4	10

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
8th June 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 6.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Famine Relief Works up to 7th June 1877, and expenditure up to 2nd June 1877.

Number.	Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 2nd June 1877.	
			On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Kistna	90,000	86,995	4,524
2	Nellore	12,53,000	6,81,950	1,10,195
3	Cuddapah	21,20,000	20,48,038	76,542
4	Bellary	59,16,000	48,42,583	4,47,985
5	Kurnool	46,21,000	41,16,626	1,67,213
6	Chingleput	1,95,365	2,32,126	54,434
7	North Arcot	4,95,450	4,90,310	29,201
8	South Arcot	15,000	6,138	6,202
9	Tanjore	10,000	*Nil.*	
10	Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	962
11	Madura	2,43,748	1,13,343	27,493
12	Tinnevelly	64,200	17,787	3,501
13	Coimbatore	4,00,000	3,43,496	43,123
14	Salem	7,61,000	5,72,198	2,03,546
15	Nilgiris	4,210	*Nil.*	
16	Malabar	5,520	Not received.	
	Total ...	1,61,99,493	1,35,54,302	11,74,921

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
8th June 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Statement showing the number of relief works under the supervision of Department Public Works Officers.

Districts.	Number.	Estimated cost.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total number of coolies.	Remarks.
			In the week.	To the end of the week.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Kistna	...	...	2,454	71,910	1,854	
Nellore	...	...	None	...	...	
Cuddapah	7	1,15,630	5,030	1,15,511	10,087	
Bellary	4	6,673	2,920	18,294	3,121	
Kurnool	28	...	42,637	2,97,826	72,928	26th May.
Chingleput	15	86,699	7,091	81,673	3,975	
North Arcot	*50	47	8,285	14,495	...	* 47 Minor Works. Number of coolies not reported.
Madura	3	4,475	...	2,612	...	
Tinnevelly	†1	970	85	826	23	† Minor Works.
Coimbatore	...	..	None	...	...	
Salem	‡343	3,89,099	11,812	2,16,547	20,296	‡ 236 Minor Works, chiefly tank repairs.
Nellore.						
East Coast Canal... ...	1	Not	reported.	...	42,481	26th May.
Bellary.						
Hubli Railway	1	...	1,215	7,277	3,420	
Chingleput.						
South Indian Railway between Conjeveram and Chingleput.	1	...	2,140	4,149	11,826	
Doubling the Railway line between Umbathoor and Arconum.	1	12,415	...	15,933	...	
North Arcot.						
Do. do. ...	...	51,463	66	61,370	...	
Total ...	455	6,67,471	83,735	9,08,423	1,70,011	

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 8th June 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Weekly Condition Report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 17.)

Condition Report for week ending 2nd June 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets fairly supplied. Prices steady except in the Dodballapur taluk, where they have slightly risen. Rain is reported to have fallen in six out of nine taluks, the quantity gauged at the head-quarters of which has varied from 25 cents at Haskote to 1·15 inches at Bangalore. A few tanks in the Kankanhalli and Magadi taluks received from 15 to 60 days' supply of water. Paddy has been sown in some places, and ploughing operations are being carried on generally. The standing crops are in fair condition and the prospects are generally promising. Cholera and, in a few places, small-pox are still prevalent.

Kolar District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Prices have remained pretty steady except in the Kolar and Betmangala taluks. Rain fell during the week but only in three taluks of the district, the maximum quantity registered being 40 cents. The showers, though not plentiful, are reported to have fellen opportunely at a period very favourable to sowing operations, and sesamum, sajje and harka (little millet) are being sown in some places. Cholera is on the decline, but small-pox and fevers are still prevalent.

Túmkúr District.—Markets continue fairly supplied except in the Sira, Kunigal and Honnavalli taluks, where importation was slack owing, it is said, to the difficulty of procuring means of carriage from Bangalore. Prices of food-grains rose during the week in all the taluks except Koratagere where there was a slight fall. Rain fell generally throughout the Sira, Koratagere and Kunigal taluks, the quantity registered at the head-quarters thereof varying from 10 to 80 cents. Fourteen tanks in the last mentioned taluk are reported to have received two months' supply of water. Ploughing operations are going on, but the want of bullocks for the purpose is very much felt. The standing rice crops under wells are in tolerably good condition, and the gardens are improving. Cholera, diarrhœa and fever are still prevalent.

Mysore District.—Markets sufficiently supplied except in some few places in the Heggaddevankote taluk, where cholera prevented importation on a large scale. Prices pretty steady. There has been rain in all the taluks of the district except Ashtagram, and the tanks have received an additional supply of water. The standing crops are reported to be generally in good condition. Javari, ragi, gingelly oil seeds, &c., were sown in many places. Prospects are said to be much brighter now than before, but the public health is still indifferent, cholera being more or less prevalent in almost all the taluks. Cattle in the Ashtagram, Mandya and Malvalli taluks suffer from murrain.

Hassan District.—Markets continue fairly supplied except in the Harnhalli and Narsipur taluks, where the prevalence of cholera checked importation on a large scale. Prices shew a tendency to rise in some taluks. Rain is reported to have fallen generally throughout the district, the quantity registered at head-quarters of taluks varying from 2½ cents to 1·55 inches, and some tanks received a fair supply of water. These showers have proved beneficial to the standing crops and have enabled the ryots to continue ploughing and sowing operations. The young crops in the Attikuppa taluk having been destroyed by the ravages of insects before the fall of the recent rains, fresh seed has had to be sown. The paddy crops in the Manjarabad taluk are in need of more rain, but prospects generally are said to be improving. Cholera is more or less prevalent throughout the district, and also fever and dysentery in Manjarabad, Harnhalli and Narsipur taluks.

Shimoga District.—Markets sufficiently supplied except in the Channagiri taluk, where importation was slack owing to the prevalence of cholera. Prices have risen in consequence. Rain fell only in two taluks, and 50 and 20 cents were registered at Shimoga and Honnali respectively. The reaping of the Vaisaki paddy crop in the Nagar taluk was almost finished. The sugarcane and other standing crops are reported to be withering, and the supari blossoms in the Kavaledurga taluk are falling off for want of rain. The prospects have not improved. Cholera still prevails in the Shimoga and Channagiri taluks.

Kadur District.—Markets continue fairly supplied, but prices are very unsteady. Light showers of rain fell in four out of six taluks, the quantity registered at the head-quarters ranging from 2½ to 89 cents at Chikmagalur. Javari and ragi were sown during the week in parts of the Tarikere and Múdgere taluks. The standing crops in Chikmagalur and Banavar taluks are doing well, but in Lakvalli and Koppa, paddy which had been recently sown is reported to be in a bad way owing to want of rain. The prospects continue to be indifferent and the public health bad owing to the prevalence of cholera, small-pox and fevers.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets fairly supplied except in some villages of the Budihal taluk, where importation was checked by an outbreak of cholera. Prices remain, however, pretty steady. There has been no rain except in three taluks, the maximum quantity registered at the head-quarters of which was 70 cents at Chitaldroog. Javari, ragi and other seeds were sown in some parts of the Hosdurga and Hiriyur taluks. The young crops, except in parts of the Chitaldroog taluk, stand in need of more rain. The prospects of the season remain unaltered and the public health continues very indifferent, cholera being still prevalent more or less throughout the district.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the week ending 2nd June, rain had fallen very generally throughout the Ashtagram division and prospects there have considerably improved. In the Nundydroog division the rains continued to fall, though not abundantly, in six taluks of the Bangalore district and in three of each of the Kolar and Túmkúr districts. These showers have been very favourable to the young crops and have encouraged the ryots to continue the work of ploughing and sowing. In the Nagar division there has been a deficiency of rain, which is reported to have fallen only in two taluks of the Shimoga, three of the Chitaldroog and four of the Kadur districts.

2. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in the Nagar division, but in the other two divisions they have, with here and there some trifling fluctuations, remained stationary. Markets are, on the whole, pretty fairly supplied, and now that rain has fallen every where and there is a good prospect of an average monsoon, it is to be hoped that the grain which may still remain stored in the country may be brought into the market.

3. The cholera is still prevalent though somewhat on the decline. The number of deaths reported during the week was 842 as shewn below, being 98 less than in the previous week:—

Bangalore district (including town and cantonment)	110	Shimoga district	45
Kolar district	45	Kadur „	82
Túmkúr „	110	Chitaldroog „	147
Mysore „	144	Total	842
Hassan „	159		

4. The number of works in progress under Revenue officers was 2,504 or 133 more than in the preceding week. The daily average number of persons employed on them was 28,848 or 3,369 more than that of last week.

5. The labour return of the Public Works Department shews that the daily average number of persons employed this week was 29,629. The falling off in the number, as compared with that of the previous week, is attributed to the prevalence of cholera among the coolies in some places and to the commencement of agricultural operations. It must be remarked, however, that the less able-bodied poor still cling to the relief works where the task is light, in the hope of earning something before returning to their villages or, at any rate of obtaining their subsistence until able to support themselves on agricultural labour.

6. The daily average number of persons who were in receipt of gratuitous relief was 108,557 as against 107,814 of the previous week. The proportion of men, women and children is shewn in the following table:—

	No.	Percentage to the total number.
Men	24,395	22·47
Women	37,597	34·63
Children	46,565	42·90
Total	108,557	100·00

7. The setting in of the rains has rendered it necessary to provide additional shelter in the relief kitchens as well as blankets for the infirmaries and clothing, to a limited extent, for such as need it.

8. The attention of the Chief Commissioner has again, of late, been drawn to the difficulty of dealing with destitute travellers moving towards Coorg and the Wynaad. Many of them, it is reported, are in a condition which unfits them to travel or to stand the inclement rains and winds which prevail in Coorg and the Wynaad during the monsoon months. Some of them are helpless women unaccompanied by men. One of the most noticeable features, in connection with the present famine, has been the spirit of restlessness and anxiety to try and better their condition by obtaining employment on the high wages which have always prevailed in the coffee planting tracts, which have led the poorer classes to travel. Every endeavour has been made to dissuade the people from migrating from one part of the country to another by assuring them of the hopelessness of their obtaining employment and of the risk they incur, but without any great measure of success. It has been considered desirable to authorize the Commissioner of Ashtagram division and the District officers subordinate to him to use their own discretion in the matter of altogether preventing the migration of such persons, and to establish fresh camps at convenient localities on the different lines of road, where the condition and circumstances of the emigrants might be properly enquired into, with a view to the detention of such as are physically unable to travel and must be supported gratuitously by Government until they can return to their own villages.

9. The total number of persons belonging to Her Majesty's territory fed in the kitchens of this Province was 1,553, or 555 more than that of the previous week. The increase was chiefly in the Davangere and Dodéri taluks of the Chitaldroog district, where the numbers fed during the week were as noted below :—

Davangere	474
Dodéri	399

10. The weight of grain imported by rail was :—

	Tons.
At the Bangalore station	3,379
" Kolar-road "	208
Total ...	3,587

being 145 tons more than in the previous week. The imports were drawn from the following places :—

	Tons.		Tons.
From Madras	2,845	From Kolar district	1
" Tiroor and Beypore in the west	509	" the adjoining district of the Madras Presidency ...	39
" Negapatam, Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts...	193	Total ...	3,587

11. About 1,423 tons of grain were exported from Bangalore into the interior of the Province as well as to the frontier taluks of the Madras Presidency as shewn below :—

	Tons.
Towards the Túmkúr district	458
" Chitaldroog and Bellary	78
" Mysore district	266
" Oossoor in the Salem district	205
To the taluks adjoining Bangalore	416
Total ...	1,423

12. The great mortality amongst cattle and the prolonged drought have deprived a large proportion of the agricultural classes of the means of resuming the cultivation of their lands, and the Chief Commissioner has, after much anxious consideration, resolved to authorize the Revenue officers to grant, within certain prescribed limits, *takavi* advances as a means of enabling the poorer and more needy ryots to purchase plough-cattle and seed-grain which they are urgently in need of. The rules and limitations subject to which the advances may be made are fully detailed in the accompanying copy of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 2274—Rev. 63, dated the 6th instant.

"By Order,"

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,

Assistant Secretary.

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PROVINCE

(No. 17.) *Condition Statement for*

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Number and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog.															
Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	53	153	290	496	459	4,495	4,979	4,501	3,859	2,69,019	1,60,214
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	64	284	165	513	510	4,887	5,191	3,788	3,778	2,14,280	1,43,452
Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	66	289	75	430	424	4,712	5,494	2,239	1,830	2,37,039	1,67,561
Ashtagram.															
Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	58	56	68	182	180	876	2,171	9,711	8,926	1,03,687	63,122
Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	29	36	33	98	79	1,736	1,681	4,397	4,653	1,06,465	83,702
Nagar.															
Shimoga...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	21	34	68	123	106	1,609	1,493	2,805	2,829	1,68,940	1,13,931
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,441	18	38	140	196	193	979	546	2,552	2,756	66,905	41,185
Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	28	68	309	405	359	5,884	7,233	1,159	998	2,17,206	1,46,568
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	59	61	61	301	60	...	...	23,152	21,052
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	337	960	1,207	2,504	2,371	25,479	28,848	31,152	29,629	14,06,693	9,40,787

NOTE—1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions
2. The figures entered in columns 17 and 18 are based on the latest accounts received from the
3. The figures entered against the Shimoga District include those of the Shikarpur Taluk where

OF MYSORE.

the week ending 2nd June 1877.

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief. Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps. During last week.	During present week.	Grants for gratuitous relief. Amount of private subscriptions up to date.	Amount of Government grant.	Total.	Total expenditure up to date.	Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee. Average in ordinary years. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	During last week. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	During present week. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 26th May 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
24,67,693	19,95,480	44,969	41,929	1,502	1,73,174	1,74,676	1,73,977	26	60	14	16	14	16	35·	20·66	1·15	
		10,860	11,022	6,094	44,055	50,149	47,161	32	80	13	16	13	16	25·4	19·56	·34	
		18,059	18,152	1,426	75,345	76,771	74,797	28	106	12	15	12	14	27·4	20·30	...	
		1,335	1,081	6,324	2,884	9,208	8,119	24	70	11	15	11	15	24·3	27·09	2·63	
		5,004	5,665	623	16,893	17,516	16,494	32	76	12	12	11	12	34·4	17·32	1·07	
		1,019	1,118	4,093	2,610	6,703	5,965	30	76	10	13	10	12	38·4	20·63	·50	
		1,288	1,382	2,338	5,266	7,604	6,951	·30	64	11	13	11	12	35·7	27·35	·89	
		10,798	13,479	5,083	37,763	42,846	32,190	24	88	12	14	11	13	23·5	13·30	·70	
...	...	10,230	10,615	19,184	58,235	77,419	67,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4,252	4,114	11,536	14,825	26,361	22,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24,67,693	19,95,480	1,07,814	1,08,557	58,203	4,31,060	4,89,253	4,55,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
a relief kitchen was recently opened.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Assistant Secretary.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents.										Remarks for 1877.
		Average of* 1871, 72 & 73.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1677.		
1st	Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th		...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March.	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	65	
12th		...	...	...	...	...	86	...	7	...	...	
13th	April.	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	47	...	...	
14th		...	41	...	...	...	31	...	...	2	20	
15th		...	20	...	14	...	...	...	47	...	...	
16th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
17th		...	2	...	45	...	15	...	...	...	1	
18th	May.	1	86	...	13	...	...	1	37	...	22	
19th		...	19	6	20	...	85	1	93	...	...	
20th		...	24	1	12	2	39	...	34	1	30	
21st		...	86	3	88	...	35	...	93	...	75	
22nd		1	9	4	28	...	48	...	3	1	15	Week ending 2nd June 1877.
23rd	June.	...	39	...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th		...	10	...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th		...	88	...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th		1	15	...	30	...	14	...	67			
27th	July.	...	14	...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th		1	11	...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th		...	71	3	44	...	39	...	2			
30th		...	19	2	42	...	19	...	23			
31st		1	8	...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd	August.	2	42	2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd		1	98	1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th		1	97	1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th		...	54	1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th	Sept.	2	30	4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th		3	24	4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		1	5	3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th		1	56	2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th		3	12	2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st	Oct.	1	11	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd		1	76	1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd		...	48	2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th		...	5	1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th	Nov.	...	33	...	82	...	26	...	52			
46th		...	47	...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th		...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th		...	49	...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th	Dec.	...	42	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th		...	8	...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		34	66	56	54	22	6	17	34			

Mean Meteorological Results from the Bangalore Observatory Register.	For the week ending 19th May 1877.	For the week ending 26th May 1877.	For the week ending 2nd June 1877.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	26·816	26·930	26·910
Mean temperature of air	79·2	77·8	78·4
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	140·8	153·2	152·2
Maximum in shade	89·0	91·0	92·5
Minimum in shade	71·8	70·9	70·1
Depth of rain in inches	1·30	0·75	1·15

T. R. A. T.

T. C. HOPE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST JUNE 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras abundant rain has fallen in the Malabar Coast; it has been plentiful also in Cuddapah, Bellary and parts of Kurnool, and moderate in Kistna, Nellore and North Arcot: from all other districts some rain is reported, but the fall has been generally light; cultivation is everywhere progressing, and pasture steadily improving. The reported numbers on relief works are 856,714, and on gratuitous relief 482,999: the former are more by 9,112 and the latter by 21,989 than last week. In Mysore the showers have been light and partial, and more rain is needed; the numbers on relief works are 57,525 and on charitable relief 114,676, being less by 952 under the former and more by 6,119 under the latter head than last week. In Bombay the monsoon rains have fairly set in except in the north of Guzerat; good showers are reported from the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country: sowings have generally commenced. The monsoon has apparently reached Berar, where 3·18 inches of rain have fallen and sowings have begun. In the Central Provinces only light showers are reported, and those not in all districts: ploughing is still going on. In Central India rain has fallen at Indore and Rutlam, but not elsewhere; and in Rajputana the weather is still hot and dry. In Bengal copious rain is reported from the Northern, Eastern and Central Delta districts; west of the Hooghly it has been light, and in Behar only partial; all crops are in good condition and prospects favourable. In Assam showers continue to fall in the valley districts; in Sylhet more rain is said to be required. In Burma the rains continue: the fall has been everywhere good except in Prome and Thayetmyo. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab there are as yet no signs of the monsoon.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (June 19th)	2·15 in Narsarowpet; 1·0 in Nuzvid; less than 1·0 in Repalli, Sattanapalli and Nandigama; slight elsewhere.	Four feet water over anicut; *cumboo*, maize and *jonna* newly sown in 5 taluks; preparing seed beds in Repalli for wet cultivation; crops sown before this in 7 taluks generally doing well; prices of rice and *cumboo* slightly fallen in 4 taluks, steady elsewhere; seers of Rs. 80 weight, rice 8·66, *cholum* 11·15, *raggi* 12·96, *cumboo* 10·77; imports at Guntur rice 18·75 tons; on relief works 1,856, number fed gratuitously by Government 326 in camp, 61 in villages, fed by people 1,290; mild cholera, small-pox and fever here and there; cattle disease in 6 taluks; grass is growing, but still complaints everywhere; market fairly supplied.
Nellore („ „)	2·20 in Nellore; 2·25 in Gudur; ·75 in Atmakur; ·45 in Kavali; 1·70 in Venkatagiri; 2·20 in Udayagiri; 1·25 in Kanigiri; ·30 in Ongole; 1·55 in Darsi.	Average prices second sort rice 7·72 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·85, *raggi* 11·80, *cumboo* 10·37; imports by sea, rice 293 tons, by land into the town of Nellore rice 79 tons, *cholum* 2 tons, *raggi* 2 tons; number on district relief works 25,604, number on canal 46,126, number fed gratuitously in camps 22,261, village relief 585; children of coolies employed on works 4,379; 15 deaths from cholera; cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery, guinea-worm and diarrhœa prevalent in some taluks; water-supply assured for drinking and sufficient for agricultural purposes; standing crops doing well; prospects of cattle better; cattle disease prevalent in Kanigiri taluk.
Cuddapah („ „)	Rain in every taluk; average 3·22; in 2 taluks fall very heavy, *viz.*, Pullampett 6·2; Royacheti 6·37.	Average prices seers per rupee second sort rice 7·16, *cholum* 8·34, *raggi* 9·32, *cumboo* 8·54; people on relief works 106,202, increase 1,117 due to increased wages and pressure of distress, 9,215 fed gratuitously in camps, decrease 452 owing to 334 deaths and transfer to villages; otherwise fed 31,019, increase 7,372 due to fuller extension of the system, transfer from camps and pressure of distress increased; 336 deaths from cholera of which 140 in Pulivendla; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 312.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Bellary (June 19th)	1·95 in Hospett; 3·3 in Kudlighi; 4·7 in Hadgally; good rain in Alur, Adoni and Gooty; 1·3 in Tadpatry; 2·8 in Raidrug; 2·1 in Anantapur; 1·2 in Dharmaverain; ·55 in Hindupur; 2·2 in Madaksira; 5·1 in Pennakonda.	Average price second sort rice 6·71, boiled rice at Bellary 7·56, *cholum* or great millet 7·03, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 7·73, *raggi* or lesser millet 7·76, *cumboo* 7·22 seers of 80 tolas; import 1,428 tons, accounts from one railway station only; 301,346 persons on relief works, increase on return for previous week 10,025, due to increased pressure of famine in most taluks, 152,643 gratuitously fed, of whom 15,877 fed in relief houses, 3,909 in relief camps; increase on return for previous week 1,567, this is chiefly due to increased number of children of coolies; 1,236 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; ryots sowing early crops in many villages; cholera decreasing but still in all taluks; small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder which recent rain will soon make procurable; supply of drinking water much improved.
Kurnool („ „)	1·71 (average), in Cumbum 4·10; ·93 reported in Chanalmarry on 13th.	Tumbudra still in fresh; water in Kurnool town abundant; agricultural operations progressing throughout the district; average price second sort rice 6·95 imperial seers per rupee, *cholum* 7·84, *raggi* 9·39, *cumboo* 8·92; cholera, small-pox and fever continue; cholera seizures 42, deaths 36; condition of cattle poor; coolies on relief works 204,986, gratuitously fed 57,060, particulars of latter are 2,419 in Nandial and Khaderbagh relief camps, 45,375 children under 7 years, 4,741 village relief and 4,526 in relief houses; there is a decrease of 7,237 coolies on relief works, a considerable part of this is nominal owing to defective returns, but it is partly due to agricultural operations being in progress; decrease of 3 pie to children due to improved checks; physique of coolies fair; 115 tons private grain imported in 3 taluks.
North Arcot („ „)	1·75 (average of 16 stations).	Average prices in Government seers second sort rice per rupee 7·4, *cholum* 8·4, *raggi* 9·4, *cumboo* 7·8; relief works' coolies 54,900; persons gratuitously fed in camp 8,995, persons otherwise gratuitously fed 13,371; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some places; pasture insufficient but just growing; cattle still dying of starvation and disease.
Chingleput („ „)	Rain more or less in all taluks except in Madurantakam.	Prices rice second sort 8·46, *raggi* 10·08, *cholum* 9·05; imports, rice 144 tons, *raggi* 27·25 tons; cholera, fever, small-pox and dysentery more or less prevalent in all the taluks except Trivellore and Chingleput; condition of cattle improving; pasturage insufficient; water abundant; 550 head of cattle in Trivellore and 200 in Conjeveram reported to have died of diarrhœa and weakness; on relief works 32,315; gratuitous relief in camps 11,634, in other places 15,184.
South Arcot („ „)	1·2 in Chellambram; ·25 in Hoozoor; ·5 to ·75 in Villapooram, Tricalore and Tindevanum.	Rice second sort 8¼ seers, *cholum* 10¾, *raggi* 11 1/16, *cumboo* 11½, little dearer than last week; imports by sea none, by rail *raggi* 16 tons; number employed last day 9 men only; fed in relief house at Chengam 113 men, 339 women and 522 children, total 974, deaths 4; relieved in 81 villages 1,548 men, 2,214 women, 3,560 children, death one; people healthy; cholera deaths reported 221 against 284 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture improved.
Tanjore („ „)	2 to ·4 in different parts of the district from 12th to 13th instant.	Prices rice 7¾ seers, *raggi* 10 7/16, *cumboo* 11 7/16, *cholum* 9¾; imports by sea, rice 366 tons; relief works none; freshes in rivers moderate; deaths from cholera 231; small-pox throughout the district, 6 deaths reported therefrom; fever in some parts; cattle disease in Tritrapundi taluk with some loss of life; fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ „)	·29 (average.)	Third sort rice 7⅞ seers, *cholum* 13 3/16, *raggi* 10⅜, *cumboo* 9⅝; import of grains 268 tons; no relief works; number fed in hospital camp on 16th June 489, by private subscriptions 2,179; deaths from cholera 141, from small-pox 31; disease and dysentery among cattle in some parts; pasture and water-supply improved.
Madura („ „)	Slight rain fell in western parts.	Rice second sort 8 3/16, *cholum* 10⅜, *raggi* 9 9/16, *cumboo* 10¾; import, rice 1,654 tons, other grains 12; on relief works 11,977, reduction owing to people being occupied in fields; gratuitously fed in camps 8,280, otherwise fed 2,967; deaths from cholera 717, increase in Dindigul and Periakolum; cattle improving.
Tinnevelly („ „)	Rain fell in hills and in the Tenkasi taluks.	Slight fresh in Tambrapurni, tanks under it received a fair supply of water; *car* cultivation in river valley going on briskly; standing crops good except in Nangunari and Tinnevelly; 19 deaths to 232 attacks of cholera; cattle disease continues with slight mortality in distressed taluks and in Tinnevelly; prices almost stationary; average prices per rupee second sort rice 8 seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 11½, *cumboo* 10¾, *raggi* 10¾; import of grain, rice 1,615 tons; number on relief works *nil*; number gratuitously fed in camps and relief houses 855, number otherwise fed 11.

At page 1610 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th June 1877, opposite Kurnool for "the rest includes 49,208 under seven years" read "the rest includes 49,281, &c."

In the same page opposite South Arcot for "by rail rice 314 tons" read "by rail rice ⅜ tons."

At page 1667 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 16th June 1877, opposite Madura for "gratuitously fed in camps 9,7[illegible]" read "gratuitously fed in camps 9,778."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*concluded.*		
Coimbatore (June 19th)	Partial rain fell in tracts influenced by south-west monsoon. average ·41.	Slight rise in prices, rice second sort 7·35, *cholum* 8·32, *raggi* 8·79, *cumboo* 8·27; imports estimated rice 925 tons, other grains 153; cholera in all taluks, attacks 1,174, deaths 827; fever and small-pox also occur; Sattiamangalum irrigation channels sufficiently supplied; dry cultivation to a small extent in all taluks, except Oodoomulpettah; cattle poor, losses in Collegal and Sattiamangalum; fodder scarce; grass springing up in some parts; water-supply slightly improved; on relief works 23,699; no deterioration of physique of work-people reported; gratuitously relieved in relief centres 26,868, village relief 4,851, total 31,719; increase due to increased distress principally in Oodoomulpettah.
Salem („ „)	·68	Prices of grains, seers of 80 tolas, rice $7\frac{3}{16}$, *raggi* $8\frac{13}{16}$, *cumboo* $7\frac{15}{16}$, *chplum* $8\frac{13}{16}$; import of all grains about 1,000 tons; number on relief works 47,000; number gratuitously fed in camps 11,000, otherwise 64,000, by private charity 300; cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief in camps 16 per cent. increase, due to large admissions in Namakal, Trichingoody and Tripatore; the decrease in village relief 8 per cent. due to returns not having been received from range officers.
South Canara („ „)	20·0 (average)	
Malabar („ 18th)	14·35 (average of all taluks.)	Rainfall sufficient in all taluks for cultivation; in certain taluks transplanting of first crop commenced; weather favourable for crops; prospects good; markets well supplied; imports by sea, rice 1,760 tons, *cholum* 19; exports by land, rice 878 tons and *raggi* 479; prices of rice slightly fallen in Cheraakal, risen in Koteyam, Kurumbranad and Calicut, Wynaad return not received, elsewhere stationary, highest $7\frac{1}{3}$ Indian seers in Palghat, lowest $10\frac{1}{16}$ in Ponany, average $8\frac{9}{11}$ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* average $11\frac{3}{4}$; small-pox in 6 taluks, cholera in 9, deaths from latter 516; cattle disease reported in Ernad; pasture good; 685 coolies on Kolathur roads. *General Remarks.*—Prices rising, but agricultural operations progressing; earthwork of Ambathur to Arconum railway finished; number fed gratuitously 482,999; number on relief works 856,714; exports of grain from Madras by rail during week ending the 16th June 9,085 tons.
Bombay— (June 21st)		
Sind— („ 20th)		
Kurrachee ...	Heavy rain in neighbourhood of Kurrachee on 10th instant.	Locusts on 13th and 14th and slight thunder and lightning at Tatta; river at Kotri on 18th 12 feet 9 inches against 13 feet 6 inches on same date last year; large meteorolite fell at Mirpur Batoro on 2nd; storm in Kohistan on 7th lasting two hours; strong winds in Kohistan, which rooted up large trees; locusts in Dadu taluka on 4th, destroyed 100 acres of *jowari* crops.
Shikárpur ...	...	River 10 feet 5 inches, last year on same date 11 feet 10 inches; water wanted in all canals save Ghár.
Hyderabad ...	...	No change.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather close and hot; young locusts doing damage to early *kharif* crops; on desert canal water-supply deficient.
Guzerat— (June 20th)		
Ahmedabad ...	·92	Total rainfall 2·13; weather very warm.
Kaira ...	...	Sowing operations commenced; weather cloudy; rain anxiously expected.
Surat ...	·68	Cholera in Balsar taluka.
Broach ...	1·10	Total rainfall 2·22.
Khandesh and Násik. (June 20th)		
Khandesh ...	Rain at Dhulia ·36.	Sowing commenced in a few places; public health good.
Násik ...	From 1·0 to 3·0 in all talukas.	Ploughing and sowing progressing; sugarcane and *nagli* in good condition; cholera in Sinnar, Niphad and Malegáon, 78 cases, deaths 29.
Konkan—(June 20th)		
Tanna ...	3·43	Total rain fallen throughout the district 5·46; sowing operations commenced; cholera continues in 6 and small-pox in 4 talukas.
Deccan—(June 20th)		
Poona ...	1·22 (average)	*Nagli* and rice sowing in Ghát talukas, elsewhere *mug*, *urid*, *bajri*, *jowari*, etc., cultivation much impeded for want of bullocks in eastern talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	5·07	Total rainfall 6·96; sowing of early crops commenced in 9 talukas; cholera in 7 talukas, cases 318, deaths 134.
Sholapur ...	...	Rainfall generally sufficient to begin sowing; 83 deaths from cholera.
Satara ...	·46 in Satara.	Total rainfall 3·02; south-west monsoon commenced on 19th; good rain falling now; easterly storm general; sowing commenced in all talukas; 122 deaths from cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country—(June 20th)		
Belgaum ...	Rain in all talukas; in Belgaum ·86	South-west monsoon set in on 19th; rice sowing nearly completed; a great portion of *kharif* crops sown.
Dharwar ...	No rain in Mugudpeta; aggregate of other talukas 21·61.	Cholera continues, deaths 81; sown crops fair; sowing commenced in black soil districts.
Kanara ...	8·34 in Karwar.	Total rainfall 15·57; rice sowing nearly finished; plants healthy; cholera prevalent, deaths 47; deaths from small-pox 12.
Kaládgi ...	·64	Total rainfall 5·08; *kharif* sowing commenced in 4 talukas; cholera in 7 talukas, cases 219, deaths 182.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—(June 21st)		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot and cloudy; health good.
Wadhwán ...	Slight showers of rain.	Weather warm; 4 cases of cholera at Karwar under Wadhwán, none fatal.
Baroda ...	·10	General health good.
		General Remarks.—Good showers of rain in Southern Mahratta Country and the Deccan generally; south-west monsoon fairly set in except in the north of Guzerat where it is expected; cholera decreasing in Southern Mahratta Country, continues in Násik, Ahmednagar, Tanna and Surat; sowing generally commenced; heavy rain in Bombay from 18th instant.
Bengal— (June 21st)		
Chittagong ...	·91	
Noakholly ...	3·69	Cholera has somewhat abated at Dalál Bazár; fever still prevalent in the district.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	4·13	
Hill Tipperah ...	4·26	Cholera has disappeared from Agartola.
Backergunge ...	3·34	
Furreedpore ...	3·57; 4·48 in Goalundo; 3·90 in Madarepore.	
Dacca ...	·69; 16·14 in Moonshee-gunge from 7th to 14th instant.	Intense heat; health good.
Tipperah ...	1·90	
Mymensingh ...	5·64	
24-Pergunnahs ...	·36	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	·38	
Nuddea ...	·84	
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	
Pubna ...	3·15	
Rajshahye ...	·36	
Bogra ...	2·13	
Maldah ...	2·54	Only 2 deaths from cholera.
Dinagepore ...	Return not received.	Cholera still continues in the jail and in the mofussil.
Rungpore ...	·92	Fever and cholera prevalent in Gaibanda sub-division; otherwise public health on the whole satisfactory.
Cooch Behar ...	4·04; 3·69 in Dinhátá; 3·67 in Mekhaliganj; 1·72 in Mátabhánga.	Public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	8·10	
Darjeeling ...	1·81	
Midnapore ...	·32	
Howrah ...	·17	
Hooghly ...	·68	Public health normal; cattle disease still prevalent in one village in station Balagarh.
Burdwan ...	·17	Cattle plague prevalent in Culna.
Bankoora ...	·05	
Beerbhoom ...	·01	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·61; 2·64 in Deoghur; 1·31 in Godda.	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Bhágalpur ...	·93	Health fair.
Monghyr ...	·24	
Purneah ...	*Nil*	
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Several cases of cholera.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*; ·76 in Hámirpur; ·77 in Seetamurhee.	General health good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*; 3·75 in Sewan.	
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	
Patna ...	*Nil*	Health generally good.
Gya ...	·21	Public health continues fairly good.
Shahabad ...	·02	Cholera reported to be on the increase in Sasseram; otherwise health good.
Hazáribágh ...	·24	General health good.
Lohardugga ...	·43	Public health good.
Manbhoom ...	·25	
Singhbhoom ...	·15	District healthy.
Balasore ...	·50	Public health good.
Cuttack ...	1·46	Ditto.
Pooree ...	1·28; 1·62 in Khoordah.	Ditto.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain in most districts during the week; all crops on the ground are coming on well, and the prospects are favourable.
N.-W. P. and Oudh— (June 21st)		
Benares (June 20th)	...	No change; weather sultry.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Hot winds continue.
Jhansi („ 21st)	...	No change.
Agra („ 20th)	·1 in one pargana.	
Meerut („ „)	Slight shower on 18th.	Cloudy.
Lucknow („ „)	...	Weather dry and hot; rain anxiously wished for.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil* at head-quarters.	
Fyzabad („ „)	...	Weather hot; no change.
		General Remarks.—Hot weather still continues; no signs of the rains.
Punjab— (June 20th)		
Delhi ...	...	Health good; hail and locusts reported in one tahsil, but no damage caused.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot and dusty; *kharif* sowings in progress, young crops doing well; health generally good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops reaped; health good.
Lahore ...	Slight rain on 16th.	Crops and health good.
Rawalpindi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; health fair.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Fever prevailing; sowing progressing.
		General Remarks.—Health and agricultural prospects generally good.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (June 16th)	·88	*Kharif* sowings commenced in places; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	·90	Sowings commenced; health good.
Bilaspur ...	...	Rice being sown; slight fever; cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Raipur ...	·14	*Kharif* lands ready for sowing on first fall of rain; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Bálaghát ...	·06	*Kharif* sowings commenced; slight small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	·05	Cloudy; preparations for *kharif* sowings in progress; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (June 17th)	...	Hot; rice sowing commenced; cattle disease continues; prices rising.
Betúl („ 18th)	...	*Kharif* ploughing progressing; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 19th)	...	Cloudy and close; *kharif* sowings commenced; fever, small-pox and cholera continue; prices stationary.
Nágpur („ 20th)	·78	*Kharif* ploughing continues; health good; prices steady.
Wardha ...	·35	Cloudy and hot; ploughing continues.
Nimár ...	2·11	Sultry; fields ready for sowings; small-pox continues.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Hoshangabad ...	·47	Extremely hot; small-pox continues; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Close; health good; prices falling.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Showery; hot; measles continue.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy and hot; ploughing continues.
Seoni ...	·75	Ploughing continues; health good; prices rising.
Mandla ...	·05	Hot; ploughing continues; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	Flight of locusts passed through tahsil Hattra; no damage done; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in some districts; rice sowings taken in hand in the districts of Sambalpur, Upper Godávari, Bilaspur, Bálaghát, Chanda and Bhandára; land ready for sowing on first fall of rain in other districts.
British Burma—(June 21st)		
Arrakan Division ...	9·0 in Akyab.	Public health good; 3 deaths from cholera in Akyab jail; ploughing commenced.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	5·81	Public health normal.
Thonkwa ...	Rainfall steady.	Health generally good; ploughing commenced.
Bassein ...	3·0	Health good.
Henzada ...	4·4; 4·6 in Myanoung.	Public health good except in Henzada jail where 9 deaths occurred from diarrhœa and dysentery.
Prome ...	0·83	One death from cholera and 1 from small-pox in Padoung township; otherwise healthy.
Thayetmyo ...	1·0	Seven deaths from cholera in Thayetmyo town.
Tenasserim Division ...	4·67 in Amherst; 6·9 in Shwegyeen.	Public health good; ploughing commenced.
		General Remarks.—Cattle disease in 3 townships of Akyab district, also in one circle of Bassein district; slight cattle disease in Mengyee and Tahpoon townships in Henzada district.
Assam—		
Gauhâti (June 21st)	1·73	Weather hot with frequent heavy showers; *sali* cultivation and tea manufacture in progress; diarrhœa disappeared from station; cholera reported in the district.
Sylhet („ „)	6·78	More rain wanted; crops promise well; weather very hot.
Mysore and Coorg—(June 21st.)	Bangalore 1·10; Coorg 3·56.	The showers have been light and partial accompanied by high winds; more rain needed; ordinary rice selling in Bangalore at 18½ lbs. per rupee; cholera decreasing; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved as per last tabulated statement is in—

Bangalore district including town ...	6,048	and	53,207
Kolar	4,809	„	12,279
Túmkúr	5,785	„	17,982
Mysore	1,776	„	6,023
Hassan	1,844	„	6,180
Shimoga	1,425	„	1,054
Kadur	516	„	1,501
Chitaldroog	7,086	„	16,450
Total ...	29,289	„	114,676

excluding those employed by the professional department, daily average of which is 28,236.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (June 21st)	3·18	Sowing operations commenced in some places; small-pox and cholera decreasing.
Central India—(June 21st)		
Indore „ 20th)	2·57	Health good.
Gwalior ...	*Nil*	
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	
Sutna ...	*Nil*	
Rutlam ...	2·30	
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 21st)	·37	Total rainfall 3·97; sultry days, showery afternoons, cool mornings.
Sirohi („ 17th)	...	Health good; weather seasonable.
Marwar („ 16th)	...	Water abundant; heat intense; no sign of rains; health good.
Meywar („ 15th)	Few drops of rain.	Hot winds; thunder-storm on 14th; sowings awaiting rain; health good.
Bikánir („ 13th)	...	Exceedingly hot; hot winds from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; heat apoplexy deaths frequent; locusts passed north-west to south-east on 8th.
Harowtee („ 16th)	...	Heat excessive; health good.
Jhallawar ...	·17	Weather hot.
Ajmere („ 21st)	...	After excessive heat storm of rain cooled the air; health good; ploughing commenced.
Jeypore ...	...	Cloudy; high variable winds; sand-storms; health good.
Bhurtpore („ 20th)	...	Occasional clouds; health good.
Ulwur ...	·08 on 18th	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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№ 26.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877. [Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act Amendment Act, 1877.
The Burma Embankment Act, 1877.
The Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1877.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act Amendment Bill, 1877.
The Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act Amendment Bill, 1877.
The Transfer of Property Bill, 1877.

SUPPLEMENT No. 26.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th June 1877.

No. 22.—Mr. W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. J. G. Apear resigned.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 29th June 1877.

No. 567.—Mr. R. Evans is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

MEDICAL.

The 29th June 1877.

No. 390.—The usual subsidiary leave, preparatory to his obtaining furlough on medical certificate, is granted to Surgeon W. Finden, in joint medical charge of Simla, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of such leave.

JUDICIAL.

The 27th June 1877.

No. 1013.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel P. Wheeler are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE—FAMINE.

Simla, the 26th June 1877.

No. 539.—Surgeon G. Waters, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, was appointed temporarily Medical Attendant to His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple during His Excellency's mission, and held that office from the 27th March to the 30th April 1877.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 26th June 1877.

No. 745F.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 635, dated the 4th June 1877, granting one year's furlough on medical certificate to Mr. R. N. Anstruther, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade in British Burma—

for "with effect from the 13th ultimo,"

read "with effect from the 12th ultimo."

The 28th June 1877.

No. 752F.—Mr. H. Leeds, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade in the Central Provinces, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 13th instant, on return from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 225, dated the 10th March 1876.

Mr. Leeds is granted subsidiary leave for two days to enable him to join his appointment at Nagpur.

No. 754F.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. G. Stratford, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in British Burma, to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, with effect from the 27th April last.

SALT.

The 27th June 1877.

No. 138.—The following is published in substitution of Notification No. 330, dated the 30th November 1876:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 1, Clause 4 of Act VIII of 1875 (for regulating inland customs duties on salt and sugar and for other purposes), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Section 3 of Chapter I, Chapter III, Chapter V (omitting Section 23), and Chapter VI of the said Act, except so far as the same relate to sugar, to all the districts of the Patna Division in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

No. 139.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10 of the Inland Customs Act VIII of 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the manufacture of salt, and the manufacture and refining of saltpetre, throughout all the districts of the Patna Division in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, except in such places, and subject to such conditions in and subject to which such manufacture and refining were lawful on the 10th day of April 1876.

MINERALS AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The 23rd June 1877.

No. 35.—Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, Assistant of the 2nd grade in the Geological Survey of India, is granted furlough for 1 year 11 months and 25 days with effect from the 1st August next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 27th June 1877.

No. 77J.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Act I of 1877 (The Specific Relief Act) and Act III of 1877 (The Indian Registration Act) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and to the Cantonment of Secunderabad.

POLITICAL.

The 27th June 1877.

No. 1518P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. Kennedy as Vice-Consul for Denmark at Moulmein.

GENERAL.

The 27th June 1877.

No. 1725G.—The following Brigade Order, dated 10th April 1877, issued by the Commandant of the Central India Horse, is confirmed:—

APPOINTMENTS: 1st *Regiment*—

Lieutenant A. G. A. Durand, Officiating 3rd Squadron Commander, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant H. A. Vincent on furlough, with effect from 10th April 1877.

Lieutenant H. E. Ravenshaw, Officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander, *vice* Lieutenant Durand.

The 29th June 1877.

No. 1776G.—The following extract from the "*London Gazette Extraordinary*," dated Saturday, the 5th of May 1877, is published for general information:—

Foreign Office, May 4, 1877.

The following official notification of the blockade of the Russian ports in the Black Sea, issued by the Turkish Government, has this day been received by telegraph from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople:—

ART. 1. The Ottoman Government declares the whole of the Russian Coast of the Black Sea comprised between Tchuruk Sou on the Asiatic Coast and the Kilia mouth of the Danube, in Turkey in Europe, to be in a state of blockade.

ART. 2. The blockade thus established will take effect from the 5th of May, and will be maintained by a sufficiently powerful Ottoman fleet.

ART. 3. A delay of three days, reckoning from the 5th of May, is granted to all merchant vessels wishing to proceed to one of the blockaded ports, and a delay of five days to those who wish to clear from the same. At the expiration of this delay any vessel endeavouring either to enter or to quit the blockaded waters will be treated as an enemy.

ART 4. As regards the vessels which being on the voyage are ignorant of the state of blockade, the Ottoman fleet, on their arrival in the blockaded waters, shall certify to them the blockade. If after this special notification the ships persist in advancing, they will be considered as an enemy.

No. 1777*G*.—The following extract from the "Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, the 1st of May 1877," is published for general information:—

Foreign Office, May 1, 1877.

The following translation of a notification issued on the 24th of April by the Governor of Odessa has been received from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Odessa:—

NOTICE.

In consequence of the laying of mines from noon on the 12/24th April, the entering and the leaving the port of Odessa will only be allowed on the following conditions:

1. A ship arriving must stop opposite Middle Fountain, where she will be met by Russian officers with crews, who will take command of the ship, having previously ascertained that the ship's papers are in order.

2. The master gives an undertaking for himself personally, and likewise for the crew and passengers, stating that until they enter the port none of them will be on deck, nor follow the course of the ship through the ports or port-holes.

3. A similar undertaking will be taken from the masters of vessels leaving the port.

4. In case of men-of-war cruisers appearing in points of the Bay of Odessa whence they could observe the piloting out of ships, the Russian authorities will require them to withdraw for a certain time to a sufficient distance, in order that the vessels may be piloted out; and until they fulfil this request, unforeseen by international marine law, but indispensably called for by the newest conditions of war with mines, no foreign ship will be allowed to leave the port.

The following telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, dated April 28, 1877:—

I have just received following notice from the Porte:—

First. The Dardanelles and Bosphorus are closed both for entrance and exit to all steamers and sailing ships without exception during the night, that is, from sunset to sunrise.

Secondly. The lighthouses in these Straits, with the exception of the two great light houses at the entrance to the Bosphorus, in the Black Sea, and the two lighthouses of Sedal Bahr and Koln Kaleh, on the Dardanelles, will be extinguished. The four above-mentioned lights may also be extinguished by the orders of the military commanders.

Thirdly. The firing of guns, cannon in foggy weather, or an alarm signal, is absolutely forbidden.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 7th June 1877.

No. 1111.—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount, bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum: the form and conditions of these Notes will be those of the Notes of the Consolidated Transfer Loan of 1842-43, of which Loan they will form a part. No Note will be issued for less than one hundred rupees, or for any amount not being a multiple of one hundred rupees: the Notes will be payable to order, and interest thereon will be paid half-yearly, on the First day of February and the First day of August.

3. Tenders for the whole or part of the above-named sum of Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Monday, the Ninth day of July next.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Loan."

5. Tenders will be opened at the Office of the Comptroller General in Calcutta, at noon on Monday, the Ninth day of July next.

6. Accepted tenders must be paid, in five equal instalments, on the following dates:—

One-fifth on Monday, the 23rd day of July 1877:
One-fifth on Thursday, the 23rd day of August 1877:
One-fifth on Monday, the 24th day of September 1877:
One-fifth on Tuesday, the 23rd day of October 1877:
One-fifth on Friday, the 23rd day of November 1877:

but the whole or any part of any tender may be paid at any time after its acceptance is notified.

7. Interest upon each payment will be paid in advance, from the date when such payment is received, to the 31st January next.

8. Payment of any accepted tender may be made to the account of the Government in one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or in any Branch of any of the Presidency Banks, or into any Government treasury or treasuries in India that may be named in the tender.

9. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an Officer in charge of some Government treasury, or by a cheque on a banker in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or by Government Promissory Notes made payable to the Comptroller General, for not less than one-hundredth part of the tender: this deposit of one per cent. will be treated as in part payment of the last instalment, and will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully taken up: a cash deposit may, after the tender in support of which it is made is accepted, be replaced by a Government Promissory Note.

10. Scrip receipts for instalments paid will be given by the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government treasuries at which payment is made: these receipts will, as soon as possible, be exchanged for Promissory Notes.

11. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and placed upon the table, in a sealed envelope, when the tenders are opened, but will not be declared unless tenders for Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees are received but not accepted.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate: the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders.

14. The names of the persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, will be posted, for general information, at the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for rupees . of the Loan advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated the 7th June 1877, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of rupees annas* for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

* Fractions of an anna not allowed.

I enclose a *deposit receipt*† for rupees , and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Presidency Bank of‡ . [or at the Branch of the Bank of ; or into the Government treasury at‡ as the case may be] the first instalment on or before Monday, the 23rd day of July next, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the Notification, as follows:—

† Or cheque or Government Promissory Note.

‡ Here enter the name of bank or treasury.

One-fifth on Monday, the 23rd day of July 1877:
One-fifth on Thursday, the 23rd day of August 1877:
One-fifth on Monday, the 24th day of September 1877:
One-fifth on Tuesday, the 23rd day of October 1877:
One-fifth on Friday, the 23rd day of November 1877.

NOTES.—(1).—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. In order to avoid mistakes, it is desirable that the tender, or, at least, the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.*

(2).—*This Notification will be published, simultaneously, by the Secretary of State for India, in London.*

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 9th June 1877.

No. 1150.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable under the said Act on tenders for any portion of the loan advertised in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary of the 7th June 1877.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

The 29th June 1877.

No. 1606.—Mr. G. H. R. Hart is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, during the absence on furlough of Mr. Tudor G. Trevor, or until further orders.

Moung Hla Oung is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Comptroller General with effect from the 10th May 1877.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 29th June 1877.

No. 1608.—*Silver received and coined in the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the calendar year* 1877 :—

	Bullion or Coin received.		
	From the Paper Currency Department and (petty amounts) from Government Officers.	From Merchants.	Coined and examined.
In the month of May 1877—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	7,04,372	..	28,49,823
Bombay	60,63,431	..	1,07,97,300
TOTAL ..	67,67,803	..	1,36,47,123
First five months—			
Calcutta	90,81,250	731	1,34,52,617
Bombay	3,61,01,978	..	3,69,07,040
TOTAL ..	4,60,83,228	731	5,03,59,657

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1877.

	Gold.			Silver.			Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of May ..	15,04,663	2,78,400	12,26,263	1,04,30,398	12,46,540	91,83,858	1,19,35,061	15,24,940	1,04,10,121
First five months ..	90,72,195	3,31,526	87,40,669	4,12,71,965	63,30,645	3,49,41,320	5,03,44,160	66,62,171	4,36,81,989

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c.

The 29th June 1877.

No. 1609.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department :—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

SUPPLEMENT C.

SECTION 3, RULE 3 (PAGE 106).

Add the following :—

"A Chaplain of the Church of Scotland serving in the Bengal Presidency, who wishes to obtain pension from the authorities in India, must submit his application to the Government of India in the Home Department, if he is not Senior Chaplain, through the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland. A Chaplain of the Church of Scotland serving in Madras or Bombay must submit his application to the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, if he is not Senior Chaplain, through the Senior Chaplain of his Presidency."

RULE 7 (PAGE 55).

Substitute the following for this Rule :—

7. Except as provided in Rules 1, 2 and 3, an officer who, having been discharged with a pension or gratuity, is subsequently re-employed, may not count his new service for a separate pension or gratuity. Pension or gratuity is in any case admissible only for the new service combined with the old, the whole being counted as one service. Provided, however, that if a gratuity received for the earlier service has not been refunded, gratuity or pension (as the case may be) may be allowed for the subsequent service on condition that the amount of such gratuity, or the present value of such pension calculated according to Table A in Appendix E, plus the amount of the previous gratuity, shall not exceed the amount of gratuity, or the present value of the pension calculated according to Table A in Appendix E, that would have been admissible had the gratuity received for the earlier service been refunded. If the amount of such gratuity, or the present value of such pension, plus the amount of the previous gratuity, exceeds the amount of gratuity, or the present value of the pension that would have been admissible if the gratuity receive for the earlier service had been refunded, the excess must be disallowed.

Examples to the Proviso :—

1. A. B., after a service of 8 years, received a gratuity of Rs. 4,800. A. B. was re-employed but did not refund the gratuity. After serving for 5 years, A. B. becomes eligible for an invalid gratuity of Rs. 3,000. If A. B. had refunded the gratuity for the earlier service, he would have been entitled to a gratuity of Rs. 7,200. As the gratuity admissible for the new service, plus the gratuity received for the earlier service, exceeds the gratuity which would have been admissible to A. B. if the gratuity for the earlier service had been refunded, A. B. is entitled to receive a gratuity of Rs. 3,000 minus Rs. 600 which is the excess.
2. C. D. obtained a gratuity of Rs. 4,000 after a service of 8 years. C. D. was re-employed but did not refund the gratuity. After serving for 16 years, C. D. at the age of 48 years becomes eligible for an invalid pension of Rs. 150 a month. If C. D. had refunded the gratuity for the earlier service he would have been entitled to a pension of Rs. 150 a month. The present value of the pension of Rs. 150 (Rs. 18,971-14-0) plus the gratuity received for the earlier service is equal to Rs. 22,971-14-0, and as this is in excess of the present value of the pension by Rs. 4,000, the excess should be disallowed. C. D. will therefore be entitled to a pension of which the present value is Rs. 14,971-14-0, or a pension of Rs. 118-5-11 a month.
3. E. F. is removed after a service of 10 years with a gratuity of Rs. 3,000. E. F. was re-employed but did not refund the gratuity. After serving for 20 years, E. F. at the age of 56 years becomes eligible for a superannuation pension of Rs. 150 a month. If E. F. had refunded the gratuity for the earlier service he would have been entitled to a superannuation pension of Rs. 225 a month. The present values of the pension of Rs. 150 and Rs. 225 are respectively Rs. 16,092-3-0 and Rs. 24,138-4-6. The present value of the pension of Rs. 150, plus the amount of the gratuity received for the earlier service, does not exceed the present value of the pension that would have been admissible if the gratuity for the earlier service had been refunded. E. F. is therefore entitled to the pension of Rs. 150 a month.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

SECTION 4 (PAGE 118).

Insert the following as case (k) :—

(*k*). When the leave allowances of an officer are said to be chargeable to several accounts according to the "rule of proportions," the meaning is that the charge should be debited to such several accounts in the proportions in which the aggregate salary drawn by the officer in the course of the three years immediately preceding the beginning of his leave, was charged to such several accounts.

SECTION 36 A.

Substitute the following for this Section :—

Section 36 *A*. The leave allowances of an officer, who in the course of the three years immediately preceding the beginning of his leave has served in any appointment, the pay or salary of which has been derived either wholly or in part otherwise than from Indian Revenues, shall be charged according to the "rule of proportions." This rule does not however apply to an officer who has made a contribution under Section 38 of the Civil Pension Code for the cost of his leave, or who is specially exempted from the operation of that section. Nor does this rule apply to a Military officer who vacates his appointment in the Civil Department when going on leave and reverts to the Military Department : in this case the leave allowance is charged to the Military Department.

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

CHAPTER IX (PAGE 236).

Add the following Section to this Chapter :—

Section 28*A*. Section 28 does not apply to the case of an officer the pay of whose appointment is changed during his tenure of office. In such case if the new pay is progressive, the officer is not entitled to the first increment on his old pay till a year after the date of the order sanctioning the increase.

Examples.—(1). The pay of A. B.'s appointment is Rs. 300 : on the 1st July 1876 it is changed to Rs. 250 rising by five annual increments of Rs. 20 a month to Rs. 350. A. B is entitled to Rs. 320 from the 1st July 1877.

(2). The pay of C. D.'s appointment is Rs. 200 rising by five equal annual instalments to Rs. 300. C. D.'s pay has been Rs. 300 for five years. The pay of the appointment is changed by an order dated 1st July 1876 to Rs. 250 rising by five equal annual instalments to Rs. 350. C. D. is entitled to Rs. 320 from the 1st July 1877.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th June 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 574.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, Clause 5 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Andrew Macqueen,—18th June 1877.

No. 575.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Captain John Mowbray Trotter, General List, Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Peshawur district,—29th June 1877.

Lieutenant Henry Richard Marrett, 1st Battalion, 14th Foot, Wing Officer 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—23rd May 1876.

No. 576.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain (Brevet Major) George Campbell Ross, Bengal Staff Corps,—19th June 1877.

No. 577.—BREVET—

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Douglas, Madras Staff Corps. Lieutenant-Colonel George Andrew Walker, Madras Staff Corps.	23rd June 1877.

No. 578.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*," 18*th May* 1877, *page* 3215.

India Office, 16*th May* 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant S. C. F. Peile, 109th Foot. Dated 12th October 1875.

Lieutenant E. D. H. Daly, 15th Hussars. Dated 12th October 1875.

Lieutenant C. Hogge, 22nd Foot. Dated 30th December 1875.

"*London Gazette*," 22*nd May* 1877, *page* 3267.

War Office, Pall Mall, 22*nd May* 1877.

The honorary rank of Lieutenant conferred on Deputy Assistant Commissary George Blake, Warrant Officer, Bengal Establishment, to be dated 15th July 1875, instead of 31st January 1877, as stated in the *Gazette* of 30th January 1877.

* * * * *

The undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces have been granted a step

of honorary rank on retirement. Dated 23rd May 1877:—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Fendall, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander George Davidson, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Davidson, Madras Staff Corps.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Allardyce, Madras Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, but to be junior of that rank for one year:—

Deputy Assistant Commissary John Wolfe. Dated 3rd March 1876.

Deputy Assistant Commissary John Harvey. Dated 16th October 1876.

No. 579.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Major N. R. Burlton, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Major H. D. E. W. Chester, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Major S. A. T. Judge, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Lieutenant C. S. Hogge, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

} From 18th June 1877, *vice* Colonel A. Macqueen, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, who vacates on succeeding to the Colonel's allowance.

No. 580.—ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT—

Temporary.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Smith, Junior Superintendent, to officiate as Senior Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôts.

Major T. F. C. Rochfort, Senior Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as Junior Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôts.

Captain L. F. Jamieson, Junior Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as Senior Assistant Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôts.

} From 10th July 1877, *vice* Colonel B. Parrott, on leave.

No. 581.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Deputy Surgeon-General J. Lamprey, M.B., Army Medical Department, is brought on the Administrative Staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General N. H. Stewart, M. D., deceased.

Dr. Lamprey is appointed to the medical superintendence of the Lahore circle, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office.

Surgeon-Major J. Hendley, Army Medical Department, to be Superintending Surgeon-Major, Presidency circle, from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General Lamprey, M.B.

No. 582.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant G. W. Younghusband, 34th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

No. 583.—NATIVE ARMY—

ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 453 of 1877, for "38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry" read 41*st* (*The Gwalior*) *Regiment of Native Infantry.*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 584.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Surgeon Denis Francis Keegan, M.D., in medical charge, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse,—urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Annesley John Garrett, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 585.—PAY CODE—

The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume I, "British Troops":—

Article 134, clause *h*, page 45.—Restore the words "Repairs of arms" in the fourth line, for which the word "Ditto" was substituted by G. G. O. No. 287 of 1877.

G. L. Nos. 678-98 of 23rd May 1877.

To the entry in the ninth line, *viz.*, "For care and repair of rifled carbines," &c., *add* the words "Not applicable to Bombay."

G. L. Nos 678-98 of 23rd May 1877.

Article 1670.—*Add* "Substantive promotions may, however, be made to fill vacancies in the establishment of non-commissioned officers of regiments caused by death, reduction to the ranks, &c., irrespective of any supernumeraries there may be at the depôts."

G. L. Nos. 1193-6 of 21st March 1877.

Article 474.—In the ninth line after the word "circumstances" *add* "when, from special temporary causes, the number of field officers in large garrisons falls below the number that can properly be called on to perform the roster of garrison duty."

G. L. Nos. 113-16C, dated 4th April 1877.

To the note at foot of page 316, *add*—

"Lance ranks in receipt of pay as such, are to be posted for duty with the service companies only, and are not to form portion of the establishment of depôts."

G. L. Nos. 876-9 of 21st May 1877.
G. O. No. 79 of 1877.

Article 1734, clause XV, page 330.—Immediately below the entry commencing "Station butcher," &c., &c., insert the following:—

"For the care of a fire-engine in possession of a British regiment. The allowance will only be passed when one man (or more) is actually employed in the regiment to look after the engine and its appurtenances, ... Rs. 2-0-0."

G. L. Nos. 390-48 of 30th April 1877.

Article 93.—Expunge the parenthetical sentence "(if an officer of the British army)" after the words "Brigade Major."

G. G. O. No. 420 of 1877.

Article 100 and foot-note appertaining thereto is cancelled.

G. G. O. No. 420 of 1877.

At foot of page 314, enter "Rs. 60-0-0" and "Rs. 58-9-6" as the *gross* and *net* pay, respectively, for a month of 30 days, of Orderly-room clerk after five years' uninterrupted service, &c.

G. G. O. No. 1007 of 1876.

Article 1447*a*.—*Add* "A warrant officer on furlough receives half the emoluments of his office calculated in the same manner as those of a commissioned officer; no warrant officer, however, receiving as furlough pay, less than the English furlough pay of his rank."

G. G. O. No. 440 of 1877.

Article 1448A, clause *a*.—*Add* "The allowance is also admissible whilst proceeding to take over, and returning after having made over charge, provided the warrant officer marches at his own expense."

G. L. Nos. 893-48 of 30th May 1877.
Madras Pay Code, section XVII, para. 43.

Article 1595, page 300.—In the column of "Staff pay for any month" *enter* Rs. 5-0-0 opposite "Sergeants" "Corporals" "Privates" of the Governor's band, Bombay, and in the column of "Remarks" *enter* "Eligible for good conduct pay."

G. L. Nos. 316-17S of 14th June 1877.

Article 1327.—In the first line, *for* "These loans" *substitute* "One-half of this loan (article 1326)." At the end of the article, *add* the following:—

Bombay G. G. O. No. 336 of 1877.

"The payment of a loan in England will only be made on the subscriber undertaking, at the time of applying for it, to refund the same at the India Office, with interest, within two months from the date of advance in the event of his wife or children, as the case may be, not proceeding to India. Recoveries on account of loans paid in England will be commenced from the first issue of pay after the receipt of advice of the issue of the loan."

Article 1043G.—In the fourth line, after the words "accruing furlough" *insert* the words "and will not count as service for pension."

G. G. O. No. 480 of 1877.

Article 1078.—The last sentence is cancelled and the following substituted:—"The issue of the above rates will be regulated by substantive rank in the case of a combatant officer, and by relative rank in the case of a medical officer or veterinary surgeon."

G. G. O. No. 482 of 1877.

Article 1081 is cancelled, and the following substituted:—

"1081.—After the receipt of the order recalling an officer from India, consequent on his promotion, transfer, or removal under any circumstances, or on the expiration of his tour of service, he should be required to proceed to England by the first available opportunity, in a troop-ship or other vessel according to the season of the year; and in the case of a regimental officer, or a medical officer not on the administrative staff, he should remain at his station on the pay and Indian allowances (which will include the British pay of advanced rank, if promoted) he was drawing when the order reached him, until it is necessary for him to proceed to the port of embarkation to ensure his arriving there in time. But the Indian allowances in question cannot be admitted unless the officer proceeds, as above, by the first available opportunity, nor under circumstances which involve a double payment, *viz.*, to the officer proceeding to England, and to his successor who may have already come out to relieve him; in such cases British pay only of rank will be passed.

G. G. O. No. 482 of 1877.

Should an officer be absent on leave in India when the order necessitating his removal from the Indian establishment is received at his regiment or station, he will cease to draw Indian allowances from the date of the general order notifying the arrangement, but will be granted the personal allowance until his departure from the country, provided he proceeds to the port of embarkation with the least practicable delay.

The provisions of this article are not applicable to a general officer, or to a surgeon-general and deputy surgeon-general, whose pay and allowances prior to embarkation, after removal from the Indian establishment, or on the expiration of tour of service, are regulated by separate rules.

The journey should be so timed that no unnecessary detention shall take place at the port of embarkation.

As a rule, detention at ports should not exceed three clear days"

Insert the following article:—

"1084*a*. The provisions of articles 1078—1084 are not applicable to an officer who, on being struck off Indian allowances, is not entitled to British pay."

G. G. O. No. 482 of 1877, para. 12.

Article 368, clause *i*, page 89.—The second sentence of this clause is reconstructed as follows:—

"for the period that may intervene between the date of receipt of the order and the date on which he must leave his station to catch the first troop-ship in which he could possibly sail, provided that he performs regimental duty during the time and that no double charge devolves on the State—see article 1081."

Secretary of State's No. 165 of 14th August 1872.
G. O. No. 114 of 1872.
Secretary of State's No. 118 of 19th June 1873.
G. G. O. No. 482 of 1877, para. 6.

Article 124, page 42.—In foot-note *a*, *for* "Rs. 95" *substitute* "Rs. 65;" at page 43, in foot-note *c*, *for* "Nusseerabad Rs. 90, Deesa Rs. 90, Poona Rs. 80," *substitute* "Nusseerabad Rs. 80, Deesa Rs. 80, Poona Rs. 130."

Bombay G. G. O. No. 219 of 1877.
Bombay G. G. O. No. 219 of 1877.

No. 586.—The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume II, "Native Troops":—

Articles 260 and 403. Expunge the words "artillery and."

Bombay G. G. O. No. 752 of 1875.

Insert the following article at page 128, immediately above the heading "Hutting money":—

"615*a*. Furlough at the rate of ten per cent. annually, is allowed to the 4 tindals and 46 store lascars permanently located and attached to the Royal Artillery at Aden."

G. L. No. 722-4 of 24th May 1877.

Insert the following at page 132, immediately above the heading "Transport and travelling":—

"635*a*. Free rations on board ship are allowed to tindals and store lascars permanently located at Aden, when proceeding and returning from furlough—article 615*a*."

G. L. No. 722-4 of 24th May 1877.

Article 636. Insert the following additional clause:—

"*d*. To tindals and store lascars permanently located at Aden (article 615*a*), when proceeding on and returning from furlough."

G. L. No. 722-4 of 24th May 1877.

Article 20. Substitute "32" for "24" as the scale of pension boys attached to the Sappers and Miners.

G. L. No. 461 of 25th May 1877.

Article 559, page 115. To foot note *o add*—

"A similar allowance (Rs. 2 monthly) is granted to one syce per troop, appointed jemadar of syces."

G. L. No. 181-48 of 9th June 1877.

Insert the following article at page 24:—

"95 *a*. A native aide-de-camp when moving on duty, by whatever mode of travelling, is allowed transport at the public expense on the scale provided for a British subaltern officer."

G. L. No. 428-31 of 24th May 1877.

Article 209. Enter the following additional clause *after* the "Note":—

Madras Pay Code, Section IX, Article 51, and G.G.O. No. 330 of 1864.	"At whatever station within or beyond the frontier, serving or residing.	Recruit and pension boys.	When the price exceeds one rupee for 13⅜ Madras measures in the proportion of 1 1/32 Madras measures of rice per boy per diem."

Article 34, page 5. At the end of the article, add the words "—but see article 488."

Article 488, page 96. After the words "as regards pension" insert the words "except in special and deserving cases where there are breaks in a man's service, which may be submitted for the consideration of government."

G. L. No. 1105-5 A, of 19th March 1877.

PENSIONS.

No. 587.—Naick Ala Meer, 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, is granted a pension of four rupees per mensem from the date of his discharge, payable in the Punjab circle.

No. 588.—The undermentioned men of the Punjab Frontier Force are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment:—

Serial No.	Rank	Names.	In what rank pensioned	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		4th Punjab Cavalry.		Rs	
	Sowar ...	Kishen Singh ..	Sowar ..	4	Punjab.
	" ...	Sahib Khan ..	" ..	4	"
	" ...	Ausan Singh ..	" ..	4	Presidency.
	" ..	Maha Singh ..	" ..	4	Punjab.

No. 589.—Jemadar Syce Gholam Hussun, No. 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, is granted a pension of Rs. 3-0-0 per mensem from the date of his discharge, payable in the Punjab circle.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 590.—Deputy Surgeon-General James Pattison Walker, M. D., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum, with the additional pension of £250, under the provisions of paragraph 37 of G. G. O. No. 1060 of 1864, from the 22nd June 1877.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 591.—The services of Surgeon A. E R. Stephens, attached to the 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 1st May 1877.

No. 592.—The services of Lieutenant I. MacIvor, 3rd Hussars, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 23rd June 1877.

No. 302.—Corporal G. Grey, R. E., Overseer 1st grade, Assam, is permitted to revert to military duty at his own request.

The 29th June 1877.

No. 303.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following *temporary* promotions in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

This supersedes Public Works Department Notification No. 279, dated 8th June 1877.

Names.	Present grade.			Grade to which promoted.			With effect from		
							1876.		
Blood, B. W. ...	Exe.	Engr.	4th	Exe.	Engr.	3rd	April	20	*Vice* Mr. G. R. Clark, promoted.
Addis, H. B. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	20	
McCudden, E. G. J. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	20	
Downing, Major A. E., *B.I.*	Exe.	"	3rd	Exe.	"	2nd	"	20	*Vice* Mr. J. W. Buyers, on furlough.
Swappe, C. ...	"	"	4th	"	"	3rd	"	20	
Floyd, W. C. L. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	20	
Mehtab Chunder Mullick...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	20	
Lloyd, J. A. D. ...	"	"	1st	Exe.	"	4th	May	17	*Vice* Mr. W. C. Hennessey, on furlough.
Peel, W. deW. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	17	
Croudace, C. H. ...	Exe.	"	4th	Exe.	"	3rd	June	1	*Vice* Capt C. E. Shepherd, on furlough.
Campion, J. M. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	1	
Baxter, B. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	1	
Bagley, F. R. ...	"	"	2nd	"	"	1st	"	30	*Vice* Mr. W. A. Bell, on furlough.
Birkenshaw, J. F. ...	"	"	1st	Exe.	"	4th	August	15	*Vice* Mr. T. W. Miles, temporarily transferred to Foreign Department.
Bagley, F. R. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	15	
Taylor, W. B. ...	Exe.	"	4th	Exe.	"	3rd	September	16	*Vice* Mr. W. Quarry, deceased.
Wiseman, W. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	16	
Braham, F. S. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	16	
Sedgwick, Captain W., *R.E.*	Exe.	"	4th	Exe.	"	3rd	October	8	*Vice* Mr. W. B. Taylor, on furlough.
Gilchrist, W. G. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	8	
Wynne, T. R. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	8	
Bagley, F. R. ...	"	"	2nd	"	"	1st	November	17	*Vice* Mr. W. K. Stent, promoted.
Luff, J. M. ...	Exe.	"	2nd	Exe.	"	1st	"	23	*Vice* Mr. J. L. Gallott, on furlough.
Downing, Major A. E., *B.I.*	"	"	3rd	"	"	2nd	"	23	
Croudace, C. H. ...	"	"	4th	"	"	3rd	"	23	
Birkenshaw, J. F. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	23	
Braham, F. S. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	23	
Braham, F. S. ...	"	"	2nd	"	"	1st	December	1	*Vice* Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, R. E., on furlough.
Croudace, C. H. ...	Exe.	"	4th	Exe.	"	3rd	"	1	*Vice* Mr. J. R. Bell, promoted.
Birkenshaw, J. F. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	1	
Wynne, T. R. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	1	
Downing, Major A. E., *B.I.*	Exe.	"	3rd	Exe.	"	2nd	"	19	*Vice* Mr. T. B. Walker, on furlough.
Croudace, C. H. ...	"	"	4th	"	"	3rd	"	19	
Birkenshaw, J. F. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	19	
Wynne, T. R. ...	"	"	2nd	Asstt.	"	1st	"	19	
Engledue, Captain W. J., *R.E.*	Exe.	"	3rd	Exe.	"	2nd	"	26	*Vice* Mr. S. deV. H. Alexander, on furlough.
Cloëte, H. N. C. ...	"	"	4th	"	"	3rd	"	26	
Johnston, W. ...	Asstt.	"	1st	"	"	4th	"	26	

Consequent on the return of Lieutenant C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, from furlough on the 31st July 1876—

Mr. F. R. Bagley

reverted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

Consequent on the return of Mr. E. J. Moore, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, from furlough on 11th October 1876, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades :—

Gilchrist, W. G., to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.
Wynne, T. R., to " " 2nd "

Consequent on the return of Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, from furlough on 27th October 1876, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades :—

Wiseman, W., to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.
Braham, F. S., to " " 2nd "

Consequent on the return of Mr. J. W. Buyers, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, from furlough on 6th November 1876, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades :—

Downing, Major A. E., *B.I.*, to Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.
Croudace, C. H., to " " 4th "
Birkenshaw, J. F., to Assistant " 1st "
Bagley, F. R., to " " 2nd "

Consequent on the return of Captain G. F. O. Boughey, *R.E.*, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, from furlough on 25th November 1876, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades :—

Croudace, C. H.,	to	Executive Engineer,	4th	grade.
Birkenshaw, J. F.,	to	Assistant „	1st	„
Braham, F. S.,	to	„ „	2nd	„

Consequent on the return of Mr. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, from furlough on 18th December 1876, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades :—

Downing, Major A. E., *B.I.*,	to	Executive Engineer,	3rd	grade.
Croudace, C. H.,	to	„ „	4th	„
Birkenshaw, J. F.,	to	Assistant „	1st	„
Wynne, T. R.,	to	„ „	2nd	„

Consequent on the return of Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, from furlough on the 30th December 1876, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades :—

Engledue, Captain W. J., *R.E.*,	to	Executive Engineer,	3rd	grade.
Cloëte, H. N. C.,	to	„ „	4th	„
Johnston, W.,	to	Assistant „	1st	„

No. 304.—Sergeant T. Rutherford, *R.A.*, is reappointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer 1st grade, and posted to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, Western System.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877. Register No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st March 1877.

From the 14th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 7th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd June 1877.

For "Spirly Tremearne" in the High Court Notification published in the *Gazette* of 9th June 1877, Part II, read "Shirley Tremearne."

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd June 1877.

No. 8.—Mr. H. H. Tubb, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for two and half months under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th April 1877.

D. G. ROBINSON, *Col., R.E.,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th June 1877.

No. 74.—Major E. Mockler, Assistant Political Agent, Mekran Coast, has been granted by the Government of Bombay privilege leave for three months, under Section 29, Chapter VII, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 11th May 1877.

No. 75.—Mr. W. D. Smallpeice, 4th Grade Clerk, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, leave on medical certificate for one year, under Section 3, and subsidiary

leave not exceeding eighteen days, under Section 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st April 1877, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

This cancels Notification No. 68, dated 26th April 1877.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 26th June 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 2nd to 14th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Aboo, the 18th June 1877.

No. $\frac{1600}{1216}$ *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1592—1166G, dated 8th June 1877, Dr. L. D. Spencer, Agency Surgeon, is appointed to hold charge of the Office of the Political Agent in the Eastern States, in addition to his own duties, until further orders.

No. $\frac{1676}{1242}$ *G.*—Captain N. C. Martelli, Guardian and Tutor to His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwur, to be in charge of the Office of Political Agent at Ulwur, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Major T. Cadell, V.C.

By Order,
H. M. DURAND,
1st Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore Division.

Lahore, the 20th June 1877.

No. 19.—Privilege leave for twenty days is granted to Baboo Romanath Banerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to Ferozepore Division, Military Works, from the 20th June 1877, or from such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Lahore Divn., Mily. Works.

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 23rd June 1877.

No. 37.—Colonel J. J. Dansey, Barrack Master, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 7th instant, from the sixty days' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 9 of 26th February 1877.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

Oudh Division of Superintendence.

Lucknow, the 19th June 1877.

No. 41.—Mr. S. W. Grant, Supervisor, attached to the Allahabad Division, Military Works, has been transferred to the Benares Sub-Division of the Dinapore Division, Military Works, which he joined on the morning of the 13th instant.

The 22nd June 1877.

No. 42.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 209 of 10th ultimo, Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his departure on the afternoon of the 5th instant to join the State Railway to which he has been transferred.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Divn., Mily. Works.

Sirhind Division of Superintendence.

Umballa, the 23rd June 1877.

No. 13.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 57 of the 8th ultimo, Captain J. E. Toller, R.E., Executive Engineer, made over charge of the Umballa Division, Military Works, to Mr. R. D. Falkiner, C.E., Executive Engineer, on the afternoon of the 1st current.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Divn. of Superintendence, Mily. Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd June 1877.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 273, dated the 5th instant, Mr. I. Sherlock Hubbard, Assistant Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, was relieved of his duties on the forenoon of the 19th June 1877.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 287, dated the 13th June, Mr. J. W. A. McNair, Assistant Examiner attached to the Office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

The 25th June 1877.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 273, dated 5th June, Mr. F. E. Godfrey, Deputy Examiner of Railway Accounts, joined the Office of Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, at Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 21st instant.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th June 1877.

No. 5.—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 290 of the 14th June 1877, Mr. R. Gompertz, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Rajputana Railway.

The 25th June 1877.

No. 6.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Director's Notification No. 3 of the 4th June 1877, for "Mr. T. S. Brown, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade," read "Mr. J. S. Brown, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade."

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director of State Railways.

Western System.

Simla, the 25th June 1877.

No. 6.—Mr. J. F. Cockburn, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted six months' leave without allowances, under Section 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

ALEX. GRANT,
Officiating Director.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 19th June 1877.

No. 34.—Mr. R. C. Beeston, Assistant Engineer, temporary 1st Grade, Barnagar Division, is granted privilege leave for forty-seven days from 16th July 1877.

No. 35.—Mr. H. C. Woods, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Barnagar Division, availed himself of the privilege leave for two months and eleven days granted him in Notification No. 31, dated 31st May 1877, on the afternoon of the 9th June 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 18th June 1877.

No. 136.—With reference to the Director, Western System of State Railways' Notification No. 3, dated 11th June 1877, Sergeant K. Ross, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Mooltan District.

The 21st June 1877.

No. 137.—Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th June 1877.

No. 139.—Mr. H. F. Marreco, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Larkana Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, and two months' privilege leave, from 15th June 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

No. 140.—With reference to Director, Western System of State Railways' Notification No. 4, dated 11th June 1877, Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 20th June 1877.

No. 141.—The following postings have been made by the Superintending Engineers:—

Mr. J. C. Porter, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Larkana Division.

Sergeant K. Ross, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, to the Khanpur Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 16th June 1877.

No. 27.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 260, dated the 31st ultimo, Mr. W. J. Galwey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, appointed to the Rajputana State Railway as Superintendent of Way and Works, reported his arrival at Agra on the forenoon of the 4th instant, and received charge of the Engineering Department from Mr. H. Bell on the afternoon of the 14th idem.

The 20th June 1877.

No. 28.—With reference to the Director of State Railways' (Central System) Notification No. 3, dated the 4th instant, Mr. J. S. Brown, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 2nd idem, and was posted to the Delhi Division of this Railway.

CORRIGENDUM.—In Notifications of the Rajputana State Railway, Nos. 25 and 26, dated the 30th ultimo, published at page 332 of Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 9th instant, *for* "Fred. Firebrace, Officiating Manager," *read* "G. F. Mathew, for Manager."

G. F. MATHEW,
for *Manager.*

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Ajmere, the 15th June 1877.

No. 716.—Referring to Director of State Railways' (Central System), Notification No. 3, dated 4th June 1877, Mr. J. S. Brown, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his departure on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

The 16th June 1877.

No. 721.—In accordance with Government of India Notification No. 278, dated 8th June 1877, Mr. P. Phillips, Examiner of Accounts, made over, and Captain J. Grierson received, over charge of the Western Rajputana State Railway Accounts on the forenoon of 11th June 1877.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 493.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first eleven months of the year 1876-77, as compared with the corresponding period of 1875-76.*

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1876-77.	April 1875 to Feb. 1876.	April 1876 to Feb. 1877.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,381,000	18,081,385	16,636,973	...	1,444,412
II.—Tributes ...	700,000	645,576	599,664	...	45,912
III.—Forest ...	600,000	474,903	445,240	...	29,663
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,525,000	2,251,746	2,262,144	10,398	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	333	296	...	37
VI.—Customs ...	2,620,000	2,419,145	2,134,135	...	285,010
VII.—Salt ...	6,300,000	5,688,900	5,668,484	...	20,416
VIII.—Opium ...	8,200,000	7,646,192	8,321,445	675,253	...
IX.—Stamps ...	2,837,000	2,562,215	2,556,887	...	5,328
X.—Mint ...	124,000	108,642	207,668	99,026	...
XI.—Post Office ...	778,000	698,653	978,123	279,470	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	281,500	168,426	219,816	51,390	...
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	316,000	282,976	295,867	12,891	...
XIV.—Marine ...	198,000	171,373	185,478	14,105	...
XV.—Interest ...	488,000	490,386	463,621	...	26,765
XVI.—Pensions ...	504,400	185,699	174,774	...	10,925
XVII.—Gain by Exchange	347,000	311,934	410,962	99,028	...
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	238,400	236,703	198,757	...	37,946
	48,438,300	42,425,187	41,760,334	...	664,853
Army Receipts ...	840,800	795,152	706,358	...	88,794
Public Works, Ordinary ...	65,000	42,707	47,978	5,271	...
Canals ...	527,000	455,170	419,232	...	35,938
State Railways ...	415,000	256,528	331,614	75,086	...
Traffic Receipts of the Guaranteed Railways ...	7,888,000	6,694,994	8,024,546	1,329,552	...
TOTAL ...	58,174,100	50,669,738	51,290,062	620,324	...
England, including Army and Public Works ...	193,900	278,114	204,925	...	73,189
GRAND TOTAL ...	58,368,000	50,947,852	51,494,987	547,135	...

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates. 1876-77.	April 1875 to Feb. 1876.	April 1876 to Feb. 1877.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	3,106,400	2,735,655	2,814,858	79,203	...
2.—Ditto on Service Funds ...	390,000	329,128	329,210	82	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	300,000	251,808	244,023	...	7,785
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,467,800	2,183,853	2,148,676	...	35,177
5.—Forest ...	414,500	337,201	360,435	23,234	...
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	87,000	75,613	77,846	2,233	...
8.—Customs ...	189,000	169,570	174,777	5,207	...
9.—Salt ...	525,600	449,135	429,299	...	19,836
10.—Opium ...	2,199,000	2,112,512	2,723,230	610,718	...
11.—Stamps ...	71,700	64,236	64,308	72	...
12.—Mint ...	79,000	74,739	77,446	2,707	...
13.—Post Office ...	760,400	698,182	960,398	261,216	...
14.—Telegraph* ...	381,300	264,155	272,588	8,433	...
15.—Administration ...	1,251,500	1,138,454	1,175,297	36,843	...
16.—Minor Departments ...	249,400	223,063	204,482	...	18,581
17.—Law and Justice ...	2,364,200	2,115,295	2,182,548	67,253	...
18.—Marine ...	403,400	363,251	330,712	...	32,539
19.—Ecclesiastical ...	161,100	143,636	141,683	...	1,953
20.—Medical ...	184,000	166,394	165,344	...	1,050
21.—Political ...	293,400	346,908	336,385	...	10,524
22.—Allowances ...	1,675,200	1,166,569	1,085,225	...	81,344
23.—Civil Furlough ...	...	27	701	674	...
24.—Superannuation ...	586,000	640,810	520,610	...	120,200
25.—Loss by Exchange ...	2,332,000	1,425,077	2,046,305	621,228	...
26.—Miscellaneous ...	45,000	74,753	60,625	...	14,128
27.—Allotments ...	5,059,400	4,662,761	4,650,016	...	12,745
28.—Famine Relief ...	...	...	148,512	148,512	...
	25,576,300	22,213,785	23,725,539	1,511,754	...
Army Charges ...	11,820,700	10,470,056	10,557,573	87,517	...
Public Works, Ordinary ...	2,441,500	2,147,834	2,018,960	...	128,874
Ditto Extraordinary, including Railways ...	3,015,900	2,612,147	2,373,095	...	239,052
Land and Supervision ...	93,000	65,072	44,109	...	20,963
Interest in India ...	30,000	32,382	32,960	578	...
State Railways ...	292,000	194,633	279,784	85,151	...
Working Expenses of the Guaranteed Railways, including Surplus Profits ...	4,418,000	2,970,135	2,946,608	...	23,527
TOTAL ...	47,687,400	40,706,044	41,978,628	1,272,584	...
England, including Army, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	14,295,600	12,642,600	13,306,340	663,740	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	61,983,000	53,348,644	55,284,968	1,936,324	...

* Indian and Indo-European up to December.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 29th June 1877.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg Deputy Comptroller General

W. WATERFIELD,

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th June 1877.

No. 22.—Mr. George William Jarbo, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, having resumed his duties on the 22nd instant, the leave of absence for three months, granted in Notification No. 17, dated 21st ultimo, is commuted to two months.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 28th June 1877 ... Rs. 60,81,704-8-10

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
29th June 1877.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On General Treasury.	On Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June 18	...	3,84,621	3,84,228	13,67,465	57,07,763	.
" 19	.	3,91,362	3,90,963	9,61,622	60,14,051	...
" 20	Holiday.					
" 21		3,88,486	3,88,090	5,48,416	62,27,665	...
" 22	..	3,75,338	3,74,955	1,58,062	66,17,361	...
" 23	..	1,50,109	1,49,955	2,399	66,72,996	...

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 25th June 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows :—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs.	2	10	0	per cubic foot.
22 "	@	"	2	12	0	"
23 "	@	"	2	14	0	"
24 "	@	"	3	0	0	"

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs.	2	8	0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 "	@	"	2	4	0	"
under 7 "	@	"	2	0	0	"

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.,* special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th June 1877.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid-up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		16,70,179	2	5
	Rs. A. P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,17,13,550 1 8	2,63,41,328	8	4
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,46,27,778 6 8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,10,13,369	11	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.		2,09,941	11	2
Sundries		14,68,979	6	2
RUPEES ...		7,07,03,798	8	0

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...		1,16,77,046	14	9
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		43,58,211	3	5
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		46,91,339	13	6
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches		2,04,33,855	10	10
Balances with other Banks ...		11,63,006	15	9
Bullion		8,01,954	10	0
Dead Stock		10,21,522	1	8
Stamps		9,672	10	0
Sundries		1,91,221	0	9
		4,43,47,831	0	8
	Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office...	1,43,75,939 12 1	2,63,55,967	7	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,19,80,027 11 3			
RUPEES ...		7,07,03,798	8	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 28th June 1877.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
126	L 85—65337	1,000	Nimchand Komolakant Bonick.
127	L 84—33541	100	Sumber Misser.
128	L 84—39810	100	Mr. C. W. Stuart.
131	L 83—97259	100	Chatto Lal Burmun.
	L 84—04252	100	
132	L 27—85241	5	Sergt. G. S. Marriner.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
124	L 81—16316	50	Ahsanoolla Mahomed Ismaeel.
125	L 76—76696	10	Mr. John Husband.
126	L 77—14004	20	Lieut. Fd. Maxwell, R.E.
127	L 87—03694	10	Babu Jadub Chunder Chatterjee.
	L 24—50898	5	
128	L 97—71755	10	Babu Taraprosad Chatterjee.
129	L 86—90723	10	Babu Ramyead Pattuck.
130	L 81—62105	50	Mr. Henry Tinter.
74	L 23—92776	5	Babu Gosto Behari Sen.
	„ —92775		
5	L 22—47687	5	Lalbhoy Dayabhoy.
	„ —47686		
76	L 1—01285	10	Mr. Nowrojee Eduljee Tulater.
	„ —01286		
77	L 10—06978	5	Babu Gonesh Chunder Shaw.
	L 9—42717		
78	L 63—48438	20	Babu Hurry Dass Sen.
	„ —48439		
	L 17—60913	5	
	„ —60915		
	L 15—61812	5	
	„ —61813		
	L 15—07165	5	
	„ —07169		
79	L 58—43182	10	The Chief Paymaster, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	„ —91310		
80	L 10—79262	5	Babu Madhub Chunder Paul.
	„ —79263		
81	L 15—76987	5	Babu Aughor Nath Laha.
	„ —76985		
82	L 90—18567	20	Babu Raj Narain Rukhit.
	L 79—85780		

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 29th June 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
W41	C 70—99303	500	The Post Master General, N.-W. Provinces.
W42	M 27—47580	10	The Cashier, G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay.
	M 29—24410	10	
W43	M 19—35215	10	The Post Master General, Goa.
	C 84—54411	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.			Rs.	
H91	M 17—20651		10	Lieutenant Fred. Maxwell, R. E., Ajmere.
H92	M 4—91676		5	J. M. Harriot, Esq., Roorkee.
H93	M 24—61900		100	Fredk. Maurice, Esq., District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Bhosawal.
	M 27—58416		10	
	„ —58417		10	
H94	M 4—81200		5	Mansookh Pranjivan, Zalode.
H95	M 23—46419		50	Captain H. S. Hutchinson, Asst. Supdt. of Survey, Poona.
H96	M 21—00589		10	Dadabhoy Furdoonji Khetwady, 7th Lane, Bombay.
H97	M 6—16986		5	Mr. Jamsedji Edulji, Chief Constable, Taluka Malsiras, Sholapur District.
M58	M 22—34135	wrongly joined.	20	Cawasji Dorabji, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay.
	„ —34134			
M59	C 92—86374	ditto	10	Venkatrao Donti Sowkar, Kaladgi.
	„ —85598			

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 26th June 1877.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 7—83706	10	Ramaga Naique, Hospital Orderly, 11th Regiment, N. I., Bhuj.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 14th June 1877.*

W. A. INGLE,
Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
38	E 10—47425	10	The Post Master General, Panjab, Lahore.
39	E 10—62889	10	Gogan Lal, Munsiff, Hafizabad, Zilla Gujranwalla.
40	E 12—36654	20	Pundit Kashiram, Pathankote.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
68	E 7—41418	5	Budri Chowdry, Nynee Tal.
71	E 4—93216	50	R. Chalmers, Esq., Dugshai.
73	E 13—20611	100	A. H. H. Munrowd, Esq., Lahore.
77	E 15—12825	50	A. H. H. Munrowd, Esq., Lahore.
75	E 12—33421	20	John Husband, Esq., Lahore.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 23rd June 1877.*

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
27	B 54—05952	20	Chinnasawmy Naidu, Madras.
29	B 35—80248	20	Deputy Collector in charge of Treasury, Tinnevelly.
31	B 55—08201	50	J. Thomson, Esq., C.S., Cuddalore.
	„ —08202	50	J. Thomson, Esq., C.S., Cuddalore.
	„ —08203	50	J. Thomson, Esq., C.S., Cuddalore.
	„ —08204	50	J. Thomson, Esq., C.S., Cuddalore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
52	B 40—73172	5	V. Thondavaroya Moodelliar, Bindigamalay.
	B 50—94592	100	V. Thondavaroya Moodelliar, Bindigamalay.
53	B 49—48342	10	C. Ponarungum Moodelliar, Madras.
54	B 9—46995	20	Degambara Row, Salem.

FORT ST. GEORGE, Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 18th June 1877.*

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th June 1877.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 30th June 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 1st July 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Malda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 2nd July 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 3rd July 1877, by which Mails for Mauritius and Zanzibar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 2nd July 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 6th July 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 6th July 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 6th July 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 6th July 1877, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 29th June 1877.

Arakiel, A. Z. T.
Brands, W.
Browne, W. K.
Callam, T.
Colville, Miss C.
Cooper, Dr. F. S.
Connew, J. G.
Dmorlie, F.
Douglas, Frazer & Co.
Elliott, Mrs.
Flyter, L.
Fox, Chas.
Gifford, L. E F.
Gladaman, J.
Gordon, Jas.
Gorman, Miss.
Hannen, Mrs.
Harden, John.
Hickey, Sergt.
Howatson, C. M.
Jackson, Mrs. H. W.
Jewett, C. S.
Macvitie, E. H.
Mills, T. W.
Norman, M. J.
Rodrigues, E. M.
Thorpe, W. B.
Trelawney, E. D.
Turner, Mrs.
Vaugulin, E.
Wilkinson, Geo.
Wolfel Herun, E.
Young, T. N.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Abbott, Capt.
Andrew, E. S.
Atkinson, H. M.
Ball, L. M.
Battye, Major H. D.
Beaton, Jas.
Blundell, C. E.
Blundell, H. S.
Boileau, Lieut. T. S.
Burrows, H.
Buzlool Hossein.
Caddy, D. G.
Chennell, Thos.
Clarke, Capt. H. W.
Clarkson, Mr.
Croghan, W. J.
D'Cruz, J.
District Supdt. of Police.
Donnelly, Mrs. E.
Eaton, Mrs. G. W.
Elderton, Mrs.
Emilie, Mdlle.
Ewing, Geo.
Falmon, B.
Gibson, Jas. H.
Gray, William
Hartley, Charles.
Henry, Jas.
Howard, Jas. R.
Hudson, Thos.
Hughes, J. W.
Jenkinson, Mrs.
Illis, John.
Johns, Phillip.
Lomas, Geo.
Mackenzie, Hector.
MacWilliam, Miss.
Mery, Madame.
Meyer, H. G.
Nichols, W. J.
Pillot, Monsieur Eugene.
Rayner, Thomas.
Rein, G.
Rifle Ranger.
Ryall, Henry.
Smithers, H.
Steers, W.
Sutherland, H. C.
Taylor, G. W.
Walker, Major.
White, H. H.
Williams, Mrs.
Williams, Capt. T.
Wilson, Arthur J.
Wood, R. B.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Beaton, Jas.
Gray, W.
Smithers, H.

Registered Letters.

Backman, A.
Bruce, Hustard
Cosing, H.
Dyer, Mrs. W.
Hogg, A.
Fagan, L. S.
Vallente, Mrs. C.
Waite, Capt. A.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set :—

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The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

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A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

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Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

Just published.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Messrs Cairns Deas and John Gillespie have been admitted as Partners into this Firm as from 1st November 1876.

BURN & Co.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Mislaid.

Mislaid in the Almorah. Senior Assistant Commissioner's Office 5½ per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 045235, dated 3rd May 1859, for Rs. 1,800, standing in the name of Hurruck Sing, Pensioned Soobahdar.

H. G. BATTEN,
Treasury Officer.

ALMORAH TREASURY, }
The 16th June 1877. }

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th June 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XII OF 1877.

An Act to amend the Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876.

Preamble.

FOR the purpose of amending the Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act No. VI of 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Amendment of Act VI of 1876, section 12, clause 2.

1. For the word "six" shall be substituted the word "twelve" in the second clause of the twelfth section of the said Act.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th June 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIII OF 1877.

An Act to provide for the execution of works urgently required in connection with embankments in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the execution of works urgently required in connection with embankments in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Embankment Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

"Embankment."

"Embankment" means any embankment constructed for the purpose of excluding, regulating or retaining water, and includes all earthen walls, dams, canals, drains, piers, groins, sluices, buildings, water-gauges, bench-marks, and other works subsidiary to any such embankment; and

"Embankment-officer."

"Embankment-officer," used with reference to an embankment, means the officer appointed by the Chief Commissioner, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, to carry out this Act in respect of such embankment.

Circumstances under which this Act may be put in operation.

3. Whenever the embankment-officer has reason to believe that unless some work is quickly executed in connection with an embankment, loss of life or extensive damage to property will ensue, and that the labourers or materials required for the execution of such work cannot be obtained in the ordinary course in time to enable him to execute such work with the expedition necessary in order to avert such loss or damage, he may, by order under his hand, direct that the provisions of this Act shall be put into operation for the execution of such work; and thereupon

Power to impress labour.

(a) every able-bodied person who resides in the neighbourhood of such embankment, and whose name appears in the list hereinafter mentioned, shall, if required to do so by such officer or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, be bound to assist in the execution of such work by labouring thereon as such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may direct; and

(b) such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter into and upon any immoveable property in the said neighbourhood and take possession of, appropriate and remove any trees or bamboos, whether standing or not, and any timber, mats, rope or other materials found in or upon such property, and use the same for the purposes of such work.

Power to take materials.

4. Subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe in this behalf, the Deputy Commissioner shall prepare a list of the persons liable to be required under section 3, clause (a), to assist as aforesaid, and may from time to time add to or alter such list or any part thereof.

List of labourers.

5. All persons labouring, or detained for the purpose of labouring, in compliance with a requisition made under section three, or whose materials may be taken under that section, shall, as soon as may be reasonably practicable, be paid by the embankment-officer for their labour and detention, or for such materials (as the case may be), at such rates, not being less than the highest market rates for similar labour or materials for the time being prevailing in the said neighbourhood, as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by written order direct.

Payment for labour impressed and materials taken.

6. When from the removal of any trees, bamboos or other materials under section three, any damage, over and above the price payable for such materials under section five, results directly to any person, the embankment-officer shall pay to such person such sum as may be agreed upon as compensation for such damage, or, in case of dispute as to the amount so to be paid, as the Deputy Commissioner of the district may award, subject to such rules, as to appeal or otherwise, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

Compensation for damage done in taking materials.

7. Where an embankment-officer has been appointed for any embankment, any person who, without the permission of such officer,—

(a) grazes any cattle or allows any cattle under his charge to trespass on such embankment, or

(b) cuts or roots out any trees, shrubs or grass growing on such embankment, or

(c) obstructs any drain or sluice connected with such embankment,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Explanation.—In this section, clause (a), "cattle" includes also elephants, buffalos, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids.

Penalties for trespass on embankments, &c.

8. Every embankment-officer and every person authorized by an embankment-officer to act under section three, shall be deemed to be a "public servant" within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and nothing in the British Burma Labour Law, 1876, section 71, shall apply to any such officer or person acting under section three of this Act.

Certain persons to be deemed public servants.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th June 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIV OF 1877.

THE BROACH AND KAIRA INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1877.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Commencement.
2. Act No. XV of 1871 repealed.
3. Interpretation-clause.

II.—OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

4. Application for benefit of Act.
5. Order to enquire.
6. Verified statement to be submitted.
False averments in statement.
7. Report of enquiry and proceedings thereon.

III.—OF THE ORDER OF MANAGEMENT.

8. "Order of management" to what it extends.
Commencement of management.
9. Effect of order of management.
Stay of pending proceedings, &c.
Bar of fresh proceedings.
The debtor incompetent—
to contract debts,
to encumber or alienate property,
to grant receipts for rent.
10. Manager to have powers of owner and to receive rents and profits,
to have powers of Collector for their recovery.
11. Manager to pay therefrom—
costs of management and repairs,
Government revenue, &c.,
rent due to superior holder,
allowance for maintenance and expenses of debtor and family,
cost of improvements, &c.
Residue how disposed of.

IV.—PROOF OF DEBTS AND SCHEME FOR LIQUIDATION.

12. Notice to claimants against debtor.
Copies of notice to be exhibited.

SECTIONS.

13. Claim to contain full particulars.
Documents to be given up.
Entries in books.
Power to exclude documents not produced with claim.
14. Claim not duly notified to be barred.
Admission of claims within further period of six months.
15. Determination of debts and liabilities.
16. Power to rank debts and to fix interest.
17. Scheme for liquidation.
Provisions of scheme.
18. Proceedings of Commissioner on submission of scheme.
19. Power to relinquish management.

V.—OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

20. Effects of sanctioning scheme.
21. Power to remove mortgagee in possession.
22. Power to enquire into consideration given for leases.
23. Power to lease.
24. Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.
25. Manager's receipt a discharge.
26. Termination of management.
Restoration of owner.
27. Death of debtor during management.
28. Mortgages, &c., made by restored Thákur valid only for his life.

VI.—OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

29. Appeal.
30. Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

31. Power to make rules.
32. Power to appoint new manager.
33. Managers and their agents to be public servants.
34. Investigation, a judicial proceeding.
35. Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.
36. Bar of suits.
37. Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Broach and Kaira in respect of certain suits.
38. Exemption of certain Thákurs from certain provisions of Act.
39. Amendment of Bombay Act VI of 1862.
40. Taluqdári Settlement Officer to be—
deemed an officer under Bombay Act VI of 1862, section 1,
Assistant to certain Collectors.
41. Acts of Taluqdári Settlement Officer valid.

An Act to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira.

Preamble.

WHEREAS many Thákurs in the districts of Broach and Kaira are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to mortgages, charges and liens; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1877:"

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Act No. XV of 1871 repealed.

2. Act No. XV of 1871 (*to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach*) is repealed: but all applications and appointments and rules made, all notices published, and all other things duly done, under the said Act, shall be deemed to have been respectively made, published and done under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Thákur."

"Thákur" means also taluqdár, jágírdár, and kasbátí, and such other classes of holders of estates as the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare to be Thákurs for the purposes of this Act:

"Heir."

"Heir" means the person for the time being entitled as heir to a Thákur:

"Commissioner."

"Commissioner" means the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay.

II.—OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

Application for benefit of Act.

4. At any time within twelve months after the passing of this Act, any Thákur,

or any person who would be sole heir or one of the heirs to such Thákur if he then died intestate,

may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner, stating that such Thákur is subject to debts or liabilities, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or that his immoveable property is charged with debts or liabilities other than as aforesaid, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case.

When any Thákur or other person entitled to make an application under this section is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot, such application may be made on his behalf by the guardian or other legal curator of his person, or by the legally constituted administrator or manager of his estate.

Order to enquire.

5. When any such application is made by or on behalf of a Thákur, or the person who would be his sole heir if he then died, the Commissioner shall direct an enquiry to be made by such officer as he thinks fit into the nature and amount of such debts and liabilities and the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to discharge the same.

When such an application is made in any other case, it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner, subject to any general rules which may from time to time be made by the Governor of Bombay in Council in this behalf, either to reject such application or to direct an enquiry to be made as aforesaid.

6. When an enquiry has been directed under section 5, the applicant shall, within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the officer appointed to make such enquiry a statement duly verified by the said applicant, or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and containing, so far as may be practicable, such details as to the debts and liabilities, and as to the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to meet the same, as the Commissioner, or the said officer, subject to his control, may require.

Verified statement to be submitted.

If any such statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, such person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

False averments in statement.

7. The officer so appointed, after making enquiry, shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Commissioner.

Report of enquiry and proceedings thereon.

On receipt of such report, the Commissioner may—

(a) direct a further enquiry, or

(b) dismiss the application, or

(c) by order published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that the immoveable property of the debtor shall be managed, and that his debts shall be liquidated, in the manner hereinafter provided, by a manager.

The Taluqdárí Settlement Officer for the time being shall, unless the Local Government in any case otherwise directs, be such manager.

III.—OF THE ORDER OF MANAGEMENT.

8. Such order (hereinafter called "the order of management") shall extend to all immoveable property of or to which the debtor is on the date of its publication possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him during the continuance of the management, and to all debts and liabilities to which he is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property on the said date.

"Order of management" to what it extends.

The management shall be deemed to commence from the date on which the order is published.

Commencement of management.

9. On the publication of the order of management the following consequences shall ensue:

Effect of order of management.

First, all proceedings then pending in any Civil Court in British India in respect to the debts and liabilities mentioned in section 8 shall be stayed; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended;

Stay of pending proceedings, &c.

Secondly, so long as the management continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any Civil Court in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities;

Bar of fresh proceedings.

Thirdly, so long as the management continues, the debtor shall be incompetent—

The debtor incompetent—

(a) to enter into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability, or

to contract debts,

(b) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property under management or any part thereof, or

to encumber or alienate property,

(c) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom:

to grant receipts for rent.

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to preclude the manager from letting, and the debtor from taking, the whole or any part of such property on such terms, consistent with this Act, as may be agreed upon between the parties;

Fourthly, so long as the management continues, no person other than the manager shall be competent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or any part thereof.

10. The manager shall, during the management of the property, have all powers which the owner thereof might, as such, have legally exercised, and shall receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect of the property under management,

Manager to have powers of owner and to receive rents and profits,

and for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits shall have, in addition to any powers possessed by a Thákur, all the powers possessed by a Collector, under the law for the time being in force, for securing and recovering land-revenue due to Government:

to have powers of Collector for their recovery.

Provided that he shall not, before the liquidation-scheme hereinafter mentioned has been sanctioned, demise the property under management, or any part thereof, for any term exceeding two years, to take effect in possession.

11. From the sums received or recovered under section 10, the manager shall pay—

Manager to pay therefrom—

First, the costs of the management, including the costs of necessary repairs;

costs of management and repairs,

Secondly, the Government revenue and all debts and liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the property under management;

Government revenue, &c.,

Thirdly, the rent (if any) due to any superior holder in respect of the said property;

rent due to superior holder,

Fourthly, such periodical allowance as the Commissioner may from time to time fix for the maintenance and other necessary expenses of the debtor and of such members of his family as the Commissioner directs;

allowance for maintenance and expenses of debtor and family,

Fifthly, the cost of such improvements of the said property as he thinks necessary, and as are approved by the Commissioner.

cost of improvements, &c.

The residue shall be retained by the manager for the liquidation, in manner hereafter provided, of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section 8 other than those so due or incurred to Government.

Residue how disposed of.

IV.—PROOF OF DEBTS AND SCHEME FOR LIQUIDATION.

12. On the publication of the order of management, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice in English and Gujaráthí calling upon all persons having claims against the debtor or the property under management, to notify the same in writing to such manager within six months from the date of the publication.

Notice to claimants against debtor.

He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at the Mámlatdárs' kachahrís in the district in which the said property lies, and at such other places as he thinks fit.

Copies of notice to be exhibited.

13. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Claim to contain full particulars.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the manager along with the claim.

Documents to be given up.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the manager together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Entries in books.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the manager along with the claim, the manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Power to exclude documents not produced with claim.

14. Every such claim (other than claims of the Government) not notified to the manager within the time and in the manner required by such notice shall, except as provided in section 19, clause (*d*), be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged;

Claim not duly notified to be barred.

Provided that, when proof is made to the manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of section 12, the manager may receive such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the original period of six months.

Admission of claims within further period of six months.

15. The manager shall inquire into the history and merits of every claim received under sections 12 and 14, and shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities (if any) justly due to the several claimants.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

16. If such amount cannot be paid at once, the manager shall then proceed to rank such debts and liabilities according to the order in which they shall be paid, and to fix the interest (if any) to be paid thereon, respectively, from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

Power to rank debts and to fix interest.

17. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities (including those due and incurred to Government) has been finally determined, the manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called the liquidation-scheme) shewing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management, or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Scheme for liquidation.

Every such scheme shall further provide for the continuance of the payments to be made by the manager under section 11, and may provide for the improvement of the property under management either from the said income or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Provisions of scheme.

18. The Commissioner may—

Proceedings of Commissioner on submission of scheme.

(*a*) as often as he thinks fit send back such scheme to the manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme, or

(*b*) sanction any liquidation-scheme, or any revised liquidation-scheme, submitted to him, either as it stands, or subject to such modifications as he may deem expedient.

19. At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under section 18, the Commissioner may, by an order published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that on a date fixed by such order the management shall be relinquished.

Power to relinquish management.

On the date so fixed—

(*a*) the management shall terminate;

(*b*) the owner of the property under management shall be restored to the possession thereof, subject to any leases made under section 10;

(*c*) any residue of the rents and profits of the said property, retained under the last clause of section 11, shall be paid to him; and

(*d*) the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed and suspended under section 9, and the debts and liabilities barred by section 14, shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

V.—OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

Effects of sanctioning scheme.

20. When the Commissioner sanctions the liquidation-scheme, he shall notify the fact of such sanction at such places and in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time by rule direct; and thereupon—

1st, all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section 9 shall be for ever barred, and

2nd, every debt or liability due or owing to any person which was proveable before the manager shall be extinguished, and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him under Part IV of this Act in respect of such debt or liability.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

21. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the manager, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may, by an order in writing, require such incumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to him at the end of the then current revenue year.

If such incumbrancer refuse or neglect to obey such order, the manager may, without resorting to a Civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom the said incumbrancer and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any incumbrancer to receive, under the liquidation-scheme, the amount (if any) awarded to him under Part IV of this Act.

Power to inquire into consideration given for leases.

22. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease dated within the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the management, the manager may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given; and if such consideration appear to him insufficient, may by order, with the consent of the Commissioner, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, either set aside the lease or require the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the manager thinks fit, and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

Power to lease.

23. Subject to the rules made under section 31, the manager, after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of the payment to him of any fine, or without fine, and reserving such rents, and under such conditions, as may be agreed upon.

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

24. At any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, the manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for carrying out such scheme—

(*a*) by mortgaging the whole or any part of the property under management for a term not exceeding twenty years from the publication of the order of management; or

(*b*) by charging the whole or any part of such property; or

(*c*) by selling, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the manager thinks fit, such portion of the said property as may appear expedient.

Manager's receipt a discharge.

25. The manager's receipt for any moneys, rents, or profits raised or received by him under this Act, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

Termination of management.

26. When the debts and liabilities mentioned in the liquidation-scheme have been paid and discharged as therein provided, or in such other manner as the Commissioner thinks fit, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice fixing a date for the termination of the management.

Restoration of owner.

On the date so fixed the management shall terminate, and the owner shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property under management, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the manager under the power conferred by section 24, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the manager under the powers conferred by sections 10, 23 and 24.

Death of debtor during management.

27. If the debtor dies after the publication of the order of management and before the management has been terminated in either of the modes hereinbefore provided—

1st, the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if such debtor were still living;

2ndly, any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the property under management shall, while such management continues, be subject in respect of such property to the disabilities imposed by clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section 9; and

3rdly, no Civil Court in British India shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the property under management, for or in respect of any debt or liability incurred by any such person whether before or after his said succession.

Mortgages, &c., made by restored Thákur valid only for his life.

28. When a Thákur has been restored under section 26 to the possession of any property, no mortgage, charge, lease or alienation of such property, or of any part thereof, made by such Thákur, shall be valid as to any time beyond his natural life.

VI.—OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

Appeal.

29. An appeal against any decision or order under sections 14, 15, 16 and 22 or imposing a fine or imprisonment in exercise of the powers conferred

by section 35, shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such decision or order.

There shall be no appeal against the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal.

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

30. The Commissioner may, of his own motion or on the application of any person concerned, call for the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon, consistent with the provisions of this Act, as he thinks fit.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

31. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) to regulate the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act;

(*b*) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act;

(*c*) for the guidance of officers enquiring into and determining on claims under Part IV of this Act; and in particular as to the allowance of interest (if any) on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determination, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment, and as to the order of paying debts and liabilities;

(*d*) for investing any moneys received or raised by the manager under this Act in any Government securities of British India, and for the sale of such securities, and

(*e*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and when so published shall have the force of law.

Power to appoint new manager.

32. The Local Government may suspend or remove any manager, and may appoint any officer in the stead of any manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former manager shall become vested in the new manager.

Every such new manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers and their agents to be public servants.

33. Every manager appointed under this Act and every agent of such manager shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation, a judicial proceeding.

34. Every investigation conducted by the manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

35. For the purposes of this Act, the manager and any officer making an enquiry under section 5 may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents, by the same means and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Bar of suits.

36. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Broach and Kaira in respect of certain suits.

37. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Broach and Kaira having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the manager of such property shall be made a party.

Exemption of certain Thákurs from certain provisions of Act.

38. Nothing in section 9 shall be deemed to render any of the following Thákurs, namely, the Thákur of Ahmod, the Thákur of Sarod, the Thákur of Kerwára, the Thákur of Dehej, and the Thákur of Janiádra incompetent to enter into contracts involving him in pecuniary liability, nor shall anything in section 28 apply to any of the said Thákurs:

Provided that, if any such Thákur has, since the scheme for the settlement of his debts and liabilities was approved under section 11 of the said Act No. XV of 1871, entered into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability exceeding the average annual income derived during the previous five years from his immoveable property after deducting therefrom the land-tax and other dues of Government, the Local Government may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, declare that the exemption made by the former part of this section shall cease in his case, and thereupon such exemption shall cease accordingly.

Amendment of Bombay Act VI of 1862.

39. And whereas doubts have been raised as to the validity of Bombay Act No. VI of 1862 (*for the amelioration of the condition of Taluqdárs in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and for their relief from debt*) so far as it purports to affect the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, for the purpose of precluding such doubts, it is hereby further enacted that the said Act, so far as it purports to affect the said High Court, shall be deemed to be and to have been valid.

Taluqdárí Settlement Officer to be—

40. The said Taluqdárí Settlement Officer for the time being shall, unless the Local Government in any case otherwise directs, be—

deemed an officer under Bombay Act VI of 1862, section 1.

(*a*) deemed to be an officer appointed under section 1 of the said Bombay Act No. VI of 1862, to manage all estates with respect to which a declaration is or has been made and published under the said section;

Assistant to certain Collectors.

(*b*) an Assistant to the respective Collectors of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach.

Acts of Taluqdárí Settlement Officer valid.

41. Nothing heretofore done by any Taluqdárí Settlement Officer shall be deemed to be or to have been invalid by reason only of his not having been duly appointed,

(*a*) under section 1 of the said Bombay Act No. VI of 1862, to manage any estates with respect to which a declaration has been made under the said section, or

(*b*), to be a manager under the said Act No. XV of 1871, or

(*c*), to be an Assistant to the respective Collectors of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877. | Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th June 1877 :—

No. 11 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exempt from the operation of the fourth section of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, certain suits instituted in the Districts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Addition to section 5, Act X of 1876.

1. To section five of the said Act the following clause shall be added (namely)—

"and nothing in section four shall be held to prevent the Civil Courts in the Districts mentioned in the second Schedule hereto annexed from exercising such jurisdiction as, according to the terms of Acts No. XI of 1852, No. XXIII of 1871, and Bombay Acts No. II of 1863, No. VII of 1863 and No. III of 1874, or of any other law in force on the twenty-eighth day of March 1876, they could have exercised over claims against Government—

"(*a*) relating to any property appertaining to the office of any hereditary officer appointed or recognized under Bombay Act No. III of 1874, or any other law for the time being in force, or of any other village-officer or servant:

"(*b*) to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land-revenue:

"(*c*) to receive payments charged on, or payable out of, the land-revenue."

Schedule added to Act X of 1876.

2. The following Schedule shall be added to the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, (namely)—

"THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

The District of Ahmedabad.

The District of Kaira, exclusive of the Panch Mahâls.

The District of Broach.

The District of Surat, exclusive of the lapsed State of Mándvi, as described in the schedule annexed to Act X of 1848.

The District of Tanna.

The District of Colába, exclusive of the lapsed State of Colába mentioned in Act VIII of 1853.

The District of Ratnágiri.

The District of Kanara."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act (X of 1876), section 4, sub-section (*a*), article 1, and sub-section (*f*), articles 1 and 2, withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in every part of the Bombay Presidency (1) claims against Government relating to property appertaining to the office of any hereditary officer appointed or recognized under Bombay Act III of 1874, or any other law for the time being in force, or of any other village-officer or servant, and (2) claims against Government to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land-revenue, or to receive payments charged on, or payable out of, the land-revenue.

2. The object of this Bill is to restore to the Civil Courts, so far as the Old Provinces are concerned, whatever jurisdiction has been taken away by the articles above referred to.

3. The reasons for the Bill are shortly as follows: In the Old Provinces the Courts had, to a certain extent, cognizance of the claims in question; obscure and disputed claims to exemption from land-revenue or from enhanced assessments are commoner there than in other parts of India; and for these and other causes the change effected by the articles above mentioned is distasteful to the population.

SIMLA, *The 19th April* 1877. } A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th June 1877:—

No. 12 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend the Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876.

Preamble.

FOR the purpose of amending the Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act No. VI of 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of Act VI of 1876, section 12, clause 2.

1. For the word "six" shall be substituted the word "twelve" in the second clause of the twelfth section of the said Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Government of Bengal being of opinion that the period of six months provided by section 12 of the Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, is too short for deciding whether an estate should be retained under management or relinquished under that section, the period of six months is, by the amending Bill, increased to twelve months, which period it is believed will be sufficient for the purpose.

SIMLA; *The 25th May* 1877. } A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th June 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 13 of 1877.

THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL, 1877.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTION.
1. Short title.
Extent.
Commencement.
2. Repeal of Acts.
Saving of certain rights, liabilities, etc.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF ASSURANCES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

4. Persons competent to make assurances.
5. Conveyance of easements.
6. Power to convey subject to obligation for benefit of public or neighbour.
7. Power to convey with reservation of certain rights.
8. Form of assurance.
9. Application of rules of construction.
10. Operation of assurance.
Things comprised in grant.
Covenants concerning its subject.

CHAPTER III.

OF SALES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

11. Rights and liabilities of seller and buyer.
12. Contract for sale not of itself to create interest in property.
13. Purchase of immoveable property which buyer causes to be transferred to another.

CHAPTER IV.

OF MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

14. Mortgage, mortgagor and mortgagee defined.
15. Respective rights of mortgagor and mortgagee.
16. Rights and duties of mortgagee in possession.
17. Receipts of mortgagee in possession.
18. Injunctions to restrain waste.
19. Preliminary decree in foreclosure-suit.
Procedure in case of payment of amount due and subsequent costs.
Final decree for foreclosure.
20. Power to order sale at instance of mortgagee.
21. Power to decree sale in foreclosure-suit.
22. Mortgagee not to bid at sale.
23. Recovery of balance due on mortgage.
24. Power of sale.
25. Preliminary decree in redemption-suit.
26. Loss occasioned by mortgagee's default.
27. Procedure where nothing due or amount paid.
Procedure when amount due is not paid.
28. Payment of interest.
Proviso.
29. Costs of mortgagee.
30. Costs of mortgagee subsequent to decree.
31. Effect of deposit of title-deeds.
32. Sale of property subject to mortgage.
33. Application of proceeds.
34. Mortgage to secure balance of account.
35. Right to pay off mortgagee in order to prevent sale.
36. Effect of such payment by person having whole interest in property charged.
37. Effect of payment by person only partially interested.

SECTION.

38. Tacking abolished.
39. Redemption of one of two properties separately mortgaged.
40. Rights and powers of transferee of mortgage debt or mortgaged property.
41. Charge made by assurance or will.

CHAPTER V

OF LEASES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

42. Form of written lease.
43. Exclusion of day on which term commences.
Duration of term.
Option to determine lease.
44. Rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee.
45. Saving of right to distrain.
46. Duration of certain leases in absence of written agreement or local usage.
47. Effect of holding over.

CHAPTER VI.

OF EXCHANGES.

48. Exchange defined.
Rights and obligations of parties.
Exchange of money.

CHAPTER VII.

OF SETTLEMENTS.

49. "Settlement" defined.
50. Consideration not necessary to make settlement binding.
51. Voidability of settlement made in fraud of creditors.
52. Condition restraining alienation of interest.
53. Condition making interest determinable on insolvency or alienation.
54. Vesting of gift in general terms.
55. Vesting in interest of gift to unborn person not entitled to possession immediately on birth.
56. Application of sections of Act X of 1865 to gifts contained in settlements.
57. Right to income of property coming into possession under settlement.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF GIFTS FOR RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

58. Gift to charitable uses by person having certain relatives.
59. Assurance of property in perpetuity for use of any community or institution.

CHAPTER IX.

OF APPORTIONMENT.

60. Apportionment of rents and other periodical payments.

CHAPTER X.

OF CERTAIN RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF LIMITED OWNERS.

61. Rights and obligations of persons having limited interest in property.

SECTION.

62. Obligation of limited owner in possession of property mortgaged.
63. Right to increase of value to property in which there are successive interests.
64. Discovery of death of tenant for life.
65. Saving of lessees.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE DISCRETION OF THE COURTS TO DEAL WITH SETTLED LAND.

66. Powers exercisable by Court on application of person interested in possession in settled immoveable property.
67. Service of notice and advertisement of application.
68. Appearance to oppose or support application.
69. Costs of application.
70. Leases under section 66.
71. Payment into Court of money receivable under section 66.
72. Power to direct payment of income to person entitled.
Application of residue.

CHAPTER XII.

OF POWERS.

73. Power to appoint, defined.
Donor, donee, objects, appointee, defined.
General power.
Special power.
74. Exercise of power vested in several donees.
75. Modes in which powers may be executed.
Jurisdiction to aid defective executions abolished.
76. Validity of forms hereby prescribed.
77. Concurrence where power is to be exercised with consent of several persons.
78. Recital of power not necessary.
79. Power exercisable by several instruments executed at different times.
80. Disposition intended to take effect after interests appointed under void power.
81. Effect of general power.
82. Effect of general power without disposition of property in case of non-appointment.
83. Interest conferrible by donee of special power.
84. Effect of appointment to objects some authorized and others unauthorized.
85. Appointment in excess of power when voidable at election of appointee.
86. Invalidity of appointment creating authorized and unauthorized interests not separable.
87. Appointment with unauthorized condition.
88. Contract not to exercise power of leasing.
89. Invalidity of agreement not to exercise power.
90. Frauds on powers.
91. Right to property in default of appointment.
92. Appointment of whole property to some only of several objects in favour of which power is given.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF PROPERTY HELD BY SEVERAL PERSONS.

93. Right to property by survivorship created only by express words.

SECTION.

94. Partition of immoveable property. Power to direct sale and to distribute proceeds.
95. Power to allow person interested to bid for property sold for purpose of partition.
96. Payment into Court.
97. Saving of laws relating to partition of revenue-paying estates.
98. Waste by one joint-owner.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF ASSIGNMENT OF THINGS IN ACTION.

99. Sale, &c., of things in action.
100. Notice to be in writing signed.
101. Liability of assignee of thing in action.
102. Saving of negotiable instruments.

The First Schedule—Enactments repealed.
The Second Schedule—Forms.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to the transfer of property; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Transfer of Property Act, 1877 :"

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India ;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the day of 1878.

Repeal of Acts.

2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

Saving of certain rights, liabilities, &c.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect—

(*a*) any right or liability acquired or incurred before this Act comes into force or any remedy in respect of any such right or liability :

(*b*) any right of pre-emption acquired after this Act comes into force :

(*c*) any option of a mortgagee to make further advances required by the mortgagor :

(*d*) any contract of bottomry or respondentia :

(*e*) any sale, mortgage or other transfer of a British ship :

(*f*) any sale in execution of a decree or order, or for arrears of rent or revenue :

(*g*) the construction of any instrument executed before this Act comes into force.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"assurance." "assurance" means any instrument not testamentary, creating, transferring or otherwise disposing of any interest in immoveable property :

"grantor." "grantee." "grant." the person so creating, transferring or otherwise disposing, is called a grantor : the person in whose favour such creation, transfer or disposition is made, is called a grantee ; and the operation effected by an assurance is called a grant :

"registered." "registered" means registered in British India under the law for the time being regulating the registration of documents.

"affixed to the soil." "affixed to the soil" means—

(*a*) imbedded in the soil, as in the case of walls ;

(*b*) permanently resting upon it, as in the case of buildings ; or

(*c*) permanently attached to what is so imbedded or so rests, as by means of nails, bolts or screws.

Words defined in Act I of 1872.

and all words occurring in this Act and defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall have the meaning attributed to them respectively by that Act.

CHAPTER II.

OF ASSURANCES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Persons competent to make assurances.

4. Every person competent to contract may make an assurance of any immoveable property of which he is the owner, or which he is entitled to transfer, or on which he is entitled to create a charge.

Conveyance of easements.

5. Immoveable property may be granted with the right to an easement affecting any other immoveable property belonging to the grantor, or subject to an easement for the benefit of any other property.

Easements may be made the subject of separate grants.

Where any easement is actually enjoyed with any property the subject of any grant, the grant shall, unless a contrary intention appears by the assurance, be deemed to pass such easement.

Power to convey subject to obligation for benefit of public or neighbour.

6. Immoveable property may be granted subject to an obligation for the benefit of the public or of any neighbouring owner.

Such obligation shall bind the grantee and all persons claiming the granted property under him, and may be the subject of a separate grant.

Whenever such an obligation is created for the benefit of the public, it may be enforced by the grantor and his legal representatives or by the Government as a civil right.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A grants certain land to Z subject to the condition that Z shall not, without the consent of A, build any dwelling-house within a hundred yards of certain adjoining land of A. A and all persons claiming such land under him may enforce this obligation on Z, and all persons claiming the granted land under him.

(*b*). A grants certain land to Z, subject to the condition that Z shall for ever maintain thereon a fountain for the use of travellers.

Z, being the owner of certain land, covenants with A that he will for ever maintain thereon a fountain for the use of travellers.

In each case either A or the Government may enforce the obligation against Z, and all persons claiming the land under him.

Power to convey with reservation of certain rights.

7. Immoveable property may be granted with the reservation of any right of using the same or of severing and removing any part thereof. Such rights may be the subject of separate grant.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A may grant to B his lands of Rámnagar, reserving to himself the right to dig for and remove the coal and other minerals thereon, and to do in person, or by his servants, whatever is necessary for obtaining and removing the coal and other minerals.

(*b*). A may grant to B, by a separate assurance, the right to plant fruit-trees on A's lands of Rámnagar, and to gather the fruit.

Form of assurance.

8. An assurance may be made in the form in the second schedule hereto annexed, or in any other form which expresses an intention thereby, and without any further act, to grant any interest in immoveable property.

Application of rules of construction.

9. The rules of construction which apply to testamentary instruments shall also be applicable to assurances, so far as the different nature of assurances will permit.

Operation of assurance.

10. Unless a contrary intention appears by the assurance, a grant shall be deemed to pass to the grantee all the interest which the grantor is capable of passing in the subject of the grant, and to comprise—

(*a*) trees and all other products of the soil;

(*b*) things affixed to the soil, and, in the case of machinery so affixed, the moveable parts thereof;

(*c*) in the case of a house, the locks, keys, bars, doors and windows,

Covenants concerning its subject.

and a covenant by the grantee concerning the subject of the assurance binds all persons claiming such subject under the grantee, and may be enforced by all persons claiming under the grantor, and a like covenant by the grantor binds all persons claiming the subject under the grantor, and may be enforced by all persons claiming under the grantee.

CHAPTER III.

OF SALES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Rights and liabilities of seller and buyer.

11. Unless a contrary intention appears from the assurance or, when no assurance has been made, from the contract, the seller and the buyer of immoveable property respectively possess the rights and are subject to the liabilities mentioned in the nine rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property sold:

(*a*). If the buyer, or any person claiming under him, suffers loss by reason of any invalidity of the seller's title not known to the buyer when the contract was entered into, the seller, or, where the seller is not the person for whose benefit the consideration was received, then such other person, is responsible for the loss so suffered.

(*b*). The seller has a charge upon the property for the amount of the purchase-money, or any part thereof, remaining unpaid; but as soon as the assurance (if any) is registered, such charge shall cease.

EXPLANATION.—Money for which a bill of exchange has been taken remains unpaid, within the meaning of this clause, until the bill is paid.

(*c*). After the contract has been made, the seller is entitled to the rents and profits of the property until the time fixed for the completion of the sale, and if he has received any such rents and profits which accrued after that time, he must on completion account for them to the buyer. The buyer must, on completion, pay to the seller interest on the purchase-money from the time fixed for the completion of the sale. But this is not to preclude either party from obtaining compensation where loss has been occasioned by the default or delay of the other party.

(*d*). The buyer is entitled to a charge on the property for the amount of any purchase-money properly paid by him in anticipation of the completion of the sale.

(*e*). In the absence of fraud or misrepresentation the seller is not answerable for any latent defect in the property sold.

(*f*). After the contract has been made, the buyer is liable to bear any loss arising from the destruction or decrease in value of the property, and not caused by the seller's fault, and is entitled to the benefit of any improvement in, or increase in value of, the property.

(*g*). The seller is bound to execute a proper assurance of the property when the buyer tenders it to him for execution at a proper time and place.

(*h*). When the buyer has been let into beneficial possession of the property pending discussions as to the seller's title thereto, and the contract is not completed owing to defects in such title, the buyer is not liable to pay for his use of the property.

(*i*). When the completion of the contract is delayed by the buyer, and, after the day fixed for completing it, the seller expends money on the property, the seller is entitled to recover the amount so expended, provided that such expenditure was required for the preservation of the property, or by any law for the time being in force.

Contract for sale not of itself to create interest in property.

12. Save as provided by section 11, clause (*b*), a contract for the sale of, or relating to, immoveable property, whether registered or not, shall not have the effect of creating any interest in, or charge on, such property; but the only right of any person under the contract shall be to apply for specific performance, or for compensation, or for both, according to the rules laid down in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and the Specific Relief Act, 1877.

Purchase of immoveable property which buyer causes to be transferred to another.

13. A person paying the consideration for any immoveable property, but having the transfer of it made to another person, is not, by reason of such payment, entitled to such property or to any interest therein.

CHAPTER IV.

OF MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Mortgage, mortgagor and mortgagee defined.

14. When any interest in specific property is actually or contingently transferred by one person to another for the purpose of securing the payment of money, the transfer is called a mortgage, the transferor is called a mortgagor, the transferee a mortgagee, the money of which payment is secured is called the mortgage-money, and the instrument (if any) by which the transfer is effected is called a mortgage-deed.

For the purposes of this chapter, any person claiming as heir, legatee, assignee, lessee or otherwise the interest of the transferor in the property subject to the mortgage, or any part of such interest, is a mortgagor; and any person claiming as heir, legatee, assignee or otherwise the interest of the transferee under the mortgage, or any part thereof, is a mortgagee.

EXPLANATION.—A judgment-creditor who attaches any mortgaged property or mortgage-money claims under the transferor or transferee (as the case may be) within the meaning of the second paragraph of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A binding himself personally for the repayment of a loan, pledges certain land to B as collateral security for such repayment, but does not actually deliver possession.

(*b*). A not so binding himself, pledges certain land as in illustration (*a*), and covenants that in default of payment of the loan on a certain date the land pledged shall pass to B.

(*c*). A borrows money from B, and gives up certain land to B that he may retain possession thereof until he has from the rents and profits of the land repaid himself the sum so lent.

(*d*). A binding himself as in illustration (*a*), pledges certain land to B as a collateral security for the repayment, and permits B to receive the rents and profits of the land until he has repaid himself the loan, but does not actually deliver possession.

(*e*). A not so binding himself covenants that on default of payment of the loan on a certain date the land pledged shall pass to B. A meanwhile puts B into possession of the land, and allows him to receive the rents and profits in discharge of the loan.

(*f*). A charges certain land in favour of B with Rs. 1,000 and interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum.

(*g*). A charges a certain fund in favour of B with the amount which shall be due to him on the balance of A's account not exceeding Rs. 1,000, together with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum.

(*h*). A borrows Rs. 10,000 from B and conveys certain land to B in trust that the same shall stand charged with the payment to B of the Rs. 10,000 and interest and subject thereto in trust for C and others, and the deed confers express power on B in default of payment to sell the land.

Each of these transactions is a mortgage. A is the mortgagor, B the mortgagee.

(*i*). A, in consideration of a loan of money paid to him by B, makes over his land to B for a term of twenty years, but does not bind himself to pay to B principal or interest. This is not a mortgage.

Respective rights of mortgagor and mortgagee.

15. On the completion of a mortgage the mortgagor has the following rights:—

(*a*) he may, at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable, or has been paid, and before his right to redeem the mortgaged property is foreclosed or the property is sold, institute a suit (hereinafter called a suit for redemption) to have the mortgaged property re-transferred to him;

(*b*) he may, at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable and before such suit is barred, tender to the mortgagee or deposit in the principal Civil Court within the local limits of whose ordinary original civil jurisdiction the mortgaged property or any part thereof is situate, to the account of the mortgagee, the whole amount for the time being due on the mortgage.

And the mortgagee has the following rights:—

(*c*) he may take possession of the mortgaged property at or after the time, if any, specified in the mortgage-deed for payment of the mortgage-money, or, if no time is so specified, at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable to him;

(*d*) he may, at any time after he is entitled to take possession of the mortgaged property, and before it is redeemed, institute a suit against the mortgagor (1) for a foreclosure of his right to redeem the property, with or without possession thereof, or (2) for a sale of the property, or (3) for either of such remedies;

(*e*) where the mortgagor deposits money in court under clause (*b*) of this section, the Court shall forthwith cause written notice of the deposit to be served on the mortgagee, and the mortgagee may, on depositing the mortgage-deed (if any) in the same Court and on filing a written statement (verified in manner prescribed by law for the verification of plaints) of the amount due to him under the mortgage, apply for and receive in payment of such amount the money so deposited;

(*f*) if at the date of the mortgage the mortgaged property is insured against fire, the mortgagee, in case of damage to the property by fire, may (in the absence of a contract to the contrary) require the insurance-money to be laid out in reinstating the property.

Rights and duties of mortgagee in possession.

16. When, during the continuance of the mortgage, the mortgagee takes possession of the mortgaged property, he has the following duties and rights:—

(*a*) he shall manage the property as a person of ordinary prudence would manage it if it were his own;

(*b*) he shall collect all rents and other profits arising out of the property;

(*c*) he shall, in the absence of an express contract to the contrary, pay out of the income of the property the Government revenue and all other charges of a public nature due in respect thereof and keep down the interest due on all mortgages of the property prior to his own, and on all mortgages of the property subsequent to his own, of which he has notice;

(*d*) he may spend such money as is necessary for the due management and preservation of the property and add it to the principal money secured, at the same rate of interest;

(*e*) where the property is by its nature insurable, he may insure and keep insured from loss or damage by fire the whole or any part of such property, and add the premiums paid for any such insurance to the principal money secured, at the same rate of interest;

(*f*) he shall keep accurate accounts of all sums received and spent by him as mortgagee;

(g) he shall, at any time during the continuance of the mortgage, give the mortgagor, at his request and cost, true copies of such accounts and of the vouchers by which they are supported.

Receipts of mortgagee in possession.

17. When the mortgagee is in possession of the mortgaged property, unless there is an express contract in writing between the mortgagee and the mortgagor that his net receipts therefrom shall, so long as the mortgagee is in possession thereof, be taken in lieu of interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage, such receipts shall be debited against him in reduction of the amount (if any) from time to time due to him on account of interest on the principal sum so secured, or, so far as such receipts exceed any interest due, in reduction of such principal sum.

Injunctions to restrain waste.

18. Where the mortgagor remains in possession of the mortgaged property or any part thereof, and commits or threatens to commit waste thereon, the mortgagee may obtain an injunction to stay the waste: provided that the security is insufficient or will be rendered insufficient by the waste complained of. Where the mortgagee takes possession of the mortgaged property or any part thereof and commits or threatens to commit waste thereon, the mortgagor may obtain an injunction to stay the waste.

EXPLANATION.—A security is insufficient within the meaning of this section unless the value of the mortgaged property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of houses, exceeds by one-half, the mortgage-money.

Foreclosure and Sale.

Preliminary decree in foreclosure-suit.

19. In a suit for foreclosure or sale, if the plaintiff succeed, the Court shall pass a preliminary decree, ordering—

(a) that an account be taken of what will be due to the mortgagee for principal and interest on the mortgage and for his costs of the suit, on the day next hereinafter referred to,

(b) that, upon the defendant paying to the plaintiff or into Court the amount so due, on a day within six months from the date of the decree, to be fixed by the Court, the mortgagor shall, if necessary, be put in possession of the mortgaged property by the mortgagee free from all incumbrances created by the mortgagee or any person claiming under him, or, where the mortgagee claims by derived title, by those under whom he claims; but

(c) that, if such payment is not made on or before such day, the mortgagor shall be absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

Procedure in case of payment of amount due and subsequent costs.

If payment is so made of such amount and of such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section 30, the mortgagor shall (if necessary) be put into possession of the mortgaged property.

Final decree for foreclosure.

If such payment is not so made, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to apply to the Court for a decree for the foreclosure of the said mortgage, and the Court may then pass a decree ordering the defendant to be foreclosed of all right to redeem the mortgaged property, and may, if necessary, deliver possession of the property to the mortgagee; and thereupon the mortgagor's right to redeem and the debt secured by the mortgage shall both be extinguished.

Power to order sale at instance of mortgagee.

20. In any suit by the mortgagee under this chapter, the Court may, at the instance of the plaintiff, decree that in default of the defendant paying to the plaintiff or into court the amount for the time being due on the mortgage and the plaintiff's costs of the suit, the mortgaged property or a sufficient part thereof be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale (after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale) be paid into court and applied in payment of what is due for the time being to the plaintiff on the mortgage, and that the balance, if any, be paid to the defendant or other persons entitled to receive the same.

Power to decree sale in foreclosure-suit.

21. When the mortgagee sues only for a foreclosure, the Court may, at the instance of the mortgagor, decree that in default of such payment, the mortgaged property or a sufficient part thereof be sold, if (a) the Court considers that the mortgagee will not be damnified thereby, and (b) the mortgagor furnishes such security, if any, as the Court thinks fit for the payment of the balance due for the time being by him on the mortgage.

Mortgagee not to bid at sale.

22. At any sale under section 20 or section 21, the mortgagee shall not bid for or acquire any interest in the property sold without the leave of the Court, or without submitting to such conditions as the Court may impose.

Recovery of balance due on mortgage.

23. If the nett proceeds of any such sale are insufficient to pay the amount due for the time being on the mortgage, the balance may be recovered in the same suit in the same manner as under a decree for money, or by any other legal process open to the mortgagee.

Power of sale.

24. Power may be expressly conferred by the mortgage-deed on the mortgagee to sell or concur in selling the mortgaged property, or any part thereof, on default made in payment of any principal money or interest, payment of which is secured by the mortgage-deed. But in exercising such a power, the mortgagee shall be subject to the following rules (namely)—

(a) he shall use all reasonable diligence to obtain a fair price for the property:

(b) no such sale shall be made (1) until after six months' notice in writing of the intended sale has been given to the mortgagor, or (2) after the amount for the time being due on the mortgage has been paid or tendered to the mortgagee by or on behalf of the mortgagor, or (3) pending a suit for redemption of the property, or (4) so as to give the mortgagee any interest in the property.

When a sale has been effected in professed exercise of any such power, the title of the purchaser shall not be liable to be impeached on the ground that no such default had been made or that the rules so prescribed had not been complied with.

Receipts for purchase-money given by the mortgagee exercising such power shall discharge the purchasers therefrom.

The proceeds of every such sale shall be applied as follows:—

first, in defraying the expenses incident to the sale, or properly incurred in any attempted sale under the power;

secondly, in or towards satisfaction of the amount for the time being due on the mortgage; and

thirdly, the surplus (if any) of the said proceeds shall be paid to the mortgagor.

Redemption.

Preliminary decree in redemption-suit.

25. In a suit for redemption, if the plaintiff succeed, the Court shall pass a preliminary decree for taking the accounts, as provided by section 19, between the mortgagor and mortgagee, and directing that upon the mortgagor paying within six months from the date of the decree to the mortgagee or into Court what (if anything) is found due to the mortgagee for principal, interest and costs, the mortgagee shall re-convey the mortgaged property to the mortgagor, free from the mortgage, and from all incumbrances created by the mortgagee or any persons claiming under him, and that if such amount is not so paid, the plaintiff's suit shall thenceforth stand dismissed, and that he shall be foreclosed of all right to redeem the mortgaged property.

Loss occasioned by mortgagee's default.

26. If the mortgagee fail to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by section 16, he may, when the said accounts are taken, be debited with the loss, if any, occasioned by such failure.

Procedure where nothing due or amount paid.

27. If on taking the accounts nothing is found due to the mortgagee, or if the amount found due together with such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section 30 is paid according to the decree, the mortgagor shall, if necessary, be put into possession of the property. But if such amount and costs are not so paid, the mortgagor shall be absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem the property, and the Court shall, if necessary, deliver possession thereof to the mortgagee.

Procedure when amount due is not paid.

Interest.

Payment of interest.

28. When the mortgagor and mortgagee have contracted as to the payment of interest on the principal money for the time being due to the mortgagee under the mortgage, interest shall be payable in accordance with such contract: Provided that where the mortgagor has tendered or deposited in Court the whole amount due to the mortgagee, such interest shall cease from the date of the tender or from the time when the mortgagee could take such amount out of Court, as the case may be.

Proviso.

Costs.

Costs of mortgagee.

29. The mortgagee is ordinarily entitled to add to his debt his costs properly incurred of any suit under this chapter. But such costs, or any part thereof, may be disallowed if the mortgagor has tendered to the mortgagee or has deposited in Court the whole amount due to him under the mortgage, and if the mortgagee has unreasonably refused to accept such tender or to take such money out of Court in discharge of his claim, or if he has prevented a mortgagor willing and able to make such tender or deposit from making it by refusing or neglecting to give him proper information as to the state of the accounts required to be kept under section 16.

Costs of mortgagee subsequent to decree.

30. In finally adjusting the amount to be paid to a mortgagee in case of a redemption or a sale by the Court under this chapter, the Court shall, unless the conduct of the mortgagee has been such as to disentitle him to costs, add to the principal debt such costs of suit as have been properly incurred by him since the decree for foreclosure, redemption or sale up to the time of actual payment.

Deposit of Title-deeds.

Effect of deposit of title deeds.

31. The deposit of title-deeds with intent to create a mortgage on the property comprised therein, but without actual transfer of such property, shall be deemed to be only evidence of a contract for a mortgage of the property, and shall entitle the depositee merely to institute a suit for specific performance of such contract.

Sale of property subject to prior mortgage.

Sale of property subject to prior mortgage.

32. If any property the sale of which is directed under this chapter is subject to a prior mortgage, the Court may, with the consent of the prior mortgagee, order that the property be sold free from the same, giving to such prior mortgagee the same interest in the proceeds of the sale as he had in the property sold.

Application of proceeds.

33. Such proceeds shall be brought into Court and applied as follows:

first, in payment of all expenses incident to the sale or properly incurred in any attempted sale;

secondly, if the property has been sold free from any prior mortgage, in payment of whatever is due on account of such mortgage;

thirdly, in payment of all interest due on account of the mortgage in consequence whereof the sale was directed, and of the costs of the suit in which the decree directing the sale was made;

fourthly, in payment of all principal moneys due on account of that mortgage; and

fifthly, the residue (if any) shall be paid to the person proved to be interested in the property sold, or if there be more such persons than one, then to such persons according to their respective interests therein.

Mortgage to secure balance of account.

34. If a mortgage made to secure the balance of a running account expresses the maximum to be secured thereby, a subsequent mortgage on the same property shall, if made with notice of the prior mortgage, be postponed to the prior mortgage in respect of all advances or debits not exceeding the maximum, though made or allowed with notice of the subsequent mortgage.

Illustration.

A gives to his bankers, B & Co., a charge on Sultánpur to secure the balance of his account with them to the extent of Rs. 10,000. A then gives to C a charge on Sultánpur to secure Rs. 10,000; and C gives notice thereof to B & Co. At the date of the second charge, the balance due to B & Co. does not exceed Rs. 5,000. B & Co. subsequently advance to A sums making the balance of the account against him exceed the sum of Rs. 10,000. B & Co. are entitled, to the extent of Rs. 10,000, to priority over C.

Right to pay off mortgagee in order to prevent sale.

35. Any person having an interest in mortgaged immoveable property may, at any time before a sale of such property has taken place under this chapter, tender to the next prior mortgagee the amount due to him on account of his mortgage. Such mortgagee is bound to accept such tender and to give a receipt for the sum due, and on such receipt being registered, his interest in the property in respect of the mortgage shall absolutely cease.

Effect of such payment by person having whole interest in property charged.

36. In such case, where the person making the tender has, subject to the mortgage, the absolute ownership of the property, the mortgage shall cease to exist and the property shall vest in the person making such tender.

Effect of payment by person only partially interested.

37. If the tender be made by a person not having, subject to the mortgage, the absolute ownership of the property, he shall acquire in respect of the property all the rights and powers of the mortgagee to whom he has made such tender.

Tacking abolished.

38. No mortgagee paying off a prior mortgage, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his original security. And no mortgagee making a subsequent advance to the mortgagor, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his security for such subsequent advance.

Redemption of one of two properties separately mortgaged.

39. If the owner of two or more properties creates separate mortgages on them by separate assurances, each mortgage may be dealt with irrespectively of the other, though the mortgages are created in favour of the same mortgagee.

Illustration.

A, the owner of farms Z and Y, mortgages Z to B for Rs 1,000. A afterwards mortgages Y to B for Rs. 1,000, making no stipulation as to any additional charge on Z. A may institute a suit for the redemption of the mortgage on Z. alone.

Rights and powers of transferee of mortgage-debt or mortgaged property.

40. If property subject to a mortgage, or the right to receive mortgage-money, be transferred to a third person, the transferee has all the rights and powers of his transferor, under the mortgage, and is subject to the liabilities existing between his transferor and the mortgagor or mortgagee, as the case may be.

Where such a transfer is made for the purpose of securing the payment of money, the original mortgage-debt, if recovered by either the transferor or the transferee, is applicable, *first*, in payment of the costs of such recovery, *secondly*, in or towards satisfaction of the amount for the time being secured by the transfer; and the residue, if any, belongs to the transferor.

Charge made by assurance or will.

41. If by any assurance other than a mortgage-deed, or by any will, or under the provisions of this or any other Act, or by operation of law, certain property of one person is made security for the payment of certain money to another, all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagor shall apply to the owner of such property, and all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagee shall apply to the owner of such money.

CHAPTER V.

OF LEASES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Form of written lease.

42. A lease may be made in the form in the second schedule hereto annexed, or in any other form which expresses an intention of the parties to give and take, for rent or a fine, possession of, or profits derived from, immoveable property, for a time shorter in duration than the lessor's interest therein.

Exclusion of day on which term commences.

43. Where the time limited by a lease is expressed as commencing from a particular day, in computing that time such day shall be excluded.

Duration of term.

Where the time so limited is a year or a number of years, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, the lease shall last during the whole anniversary of the day on which such time commences.

Option to determine lease.

Where the time so limited is expressed to be determinable before its expiration, and there is no express agreement as to the party having the option of determining it, the lessee shall have such option.

Rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee.

44. Unless a contrary intention appears from the lease, the lessor and the lessee, as against one another, respectively possess the rights and are subject to the liabilities mentioned in the twenty-two rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property leased :—

(*a*). During the continuance of the lease, the lessee is entitled to the enjoyment of all lights, waters, water-courses, drains, ways and other easements enjoyed as incident to the property leased at the time when the lease was made.

(*b*). The lessor is bound to put the lessee in possession of the property leased, and to deliver it to him in a condition reasonably fit for the purpose for which both parties contemplate that the lessee is to use it.

(*c*). If the lessee is, by reason of the invalidity of the lessor's title, or by any act or default of the lessor, or of any person claiming under him, or of any person claiming by a superior title to his, disturbed in the peaceable enjoyment of the property leased, the lessee is entitled to compensation from the lessor for any loss thereby caused, and may also obtain from any Court of competent jurisdiction a decree for the rescission of the lease.

(*d*). If the lessee is, by reason of the invalidity of the lessor's title, deprived of any substantial part of the property leased, or of anything essential to his enjoyment thereof, he is entitled to compensation from the lessor for any loss thereby caused, and may also obtain from any Court of competent jurisdiction a decree for the rescission of the lease.

(*e*). In the absence of fraud or misrepresentation, the lessor is not answerable for any latent defect in the thing leased.

(*f*). The lessor is bound to do all things necessary for maintaining the roof, walls, beams, floors, stairs and drains of any house or other building comprised in the lease, and may for that purpose enter such building at all reasonable times.

(*g*). In all other respects the lessee is bound to keep, and at the end of the lease to restore, the property leased in as good condition as it was in at the time when he was put in possession, subject only to reasonable wear and tear.

(*h*). Deteriorations arising from want of painting or plastering, or from breaking of glass, are not to be considered as wear and tear, but shall be made good by the lessee.

(*i*). If by fire, tempest or flood, or violence of an army or of a mob, or other superior force, any part of the property leased be wholly destroyed or rendered substantially unfit for the purposes for which it was let, the obligation of the lessor as to that part shall cease unless he consents to reinstate the part so destroyed or rendered unfit; but in case of refusal or neglect to reinstate the same, the lessee shall be entitled to be discharged from his lease.

If the injury be occasioned by the wrongful act of either party, such party shall not be entitled to avail himself of the benefit of this provision.

(*j*). In case any rent remains unpaid at the end of a month from the time when it was payable and demanded, or in case within a reasonable time after notice default is made by the lessee in the performance of any of his other obligations under the lease, the lessor may institute a suit for a decree for the rescission of the lease and for possession of the property leased, unless the lessee shall, within a time to be specified by the Court, pay such arrears and perform such obligations, and also pay all costs and expenses sustained by the lessor through the lessee's default.

(*k*). In case the lease is rescinded for the default of the lessee, he is bound to pay the rent up to the time of such rescission, and also to make compensation for any other loss resulting from his default.

(*l*). If the lessor neglects to make, within a reasonable time after notice, repairs which he ought to make, the lessee may make the same himself, and deduct the expense of such repairs from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor.

(*m*). If the lessor neglects to make any payment which he is bound to make, and which if not made is recoverable against the property leased, the lessee may make such payment himself, and deduct it from his rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor.

(*n*). Every lessee who receives notice of any proceeding to recover the property leased to him or any part thereof, is bound to give notice thereof to the lessor with reasonable diligence; and, in default of so doing, he is liable to make compensation to the lessor for any loss or expenses occasioned by such omission.

(*o*). The lessee is bound to give notice to the lessor, within a reasonable time, of any encroachment made upon, or any interference with the lessor's rights concerning, the property leased; and, in default of so doing, he is liable to make compensation to the lessor for any loss or expenses occasioned by such omission.

(*p*). The lessee may use the soil and its products for all purposes of enjoyment as a reasonable owner would use them: but he may not destroy them wastefully, nor remove them after the expiration of the lease.

(*q*). No lessee of immoveable property who erects thereon any building, engine or machinery for agricultural purposes shall remove the same without first giving to the lessor or his agent one month's previous notice in writing of his intention so to do, and thereupon the lessor or his agent may elect to purchase the thing so proposed to be removed, and the lessee's right to remove the same shall thereby cease, and the same shall belong to the lessor, and the value thereof shall in case of dispute be ascertained and determined by two referees, one to be chosen by each party, or by an umpire to be named by such referees, and shall be paid or allowed in account by the lessor.

(*r*). Subject to the provisions of clause (*g*) and clause (*q*), the lessee has a right to remove at any time during his possession of the property leased, or within a reasonable time afterwards, all things not being products of the soil which he has affixed to the soil.

(*s*). When a lease of land determines in consequence of an uncertain event over which the lessee has no control, the lessee is entitled to all the crops growing upon the land for the season current when the lease determines, and to free ingress, egress and regress to reap and carry them.

(*t*). Upon the death of the lessor or of the lessee, his legal representative shall have all the rights and be subject to all liabilities of the lessor or lessee whom he represents.

(*u*). If the lessor transfers the property leased, or any part thereof, or any part of his interest therein, the transferee shall possess all the rights and, if the lessee so elects, be subject to all the liabilities of the lessor as to the property or part transferred so long as he is the owner of it; but the lessor shall not by reason only of such transfer cease to be subject to any of the liabilities imposed upon him by the lease, unless the lessee elects to treat the transferee as the person liable to him: Provided that if the lessee pay rent to the lessor without having reason to believe that such transfer has been made, he shall not be liable to pay such rent over again to the transferee.

Where only a part of the property leased is transferred by the lessor, he may determine what proportion of the rent reserved by the lease is payable in respect of the part so transferred.

(*v*). The lessee has a right to transfer his lease. The transferee may again transfer it. The lessee shall not, by reason of such transfer, cease to be subject to any of the liabilities attaching to the lease, unless the lessor elects to treat the transferee as the person subject to such liabilities. Subject as

aforesaid, each successive transferee, so long as he is entitled to the property leased, possesses all the rights, and is subject to all the liabilities, of the lessee.

Saving of right to distrain.

45. Nothing in this Act shall affect any right to distrain which a lessor may exercise under any local law for the time being in force.

Duration of certain leases in absence of written agreement or local usage.

46. In the absence of any written agreement and of any local law or usage to the contrary, a lease of property for purposes of cultivation shall be a lease from year to year terminable by six months' notice ending with the end of a year of the tenancy; and a lease of property for any other purpose shall be a lease from month to month, terminable by fifteen days' notice ending with the end of a month of the tenancy.

Every notice under this section must be in writing signed by or on behalf of the party giving it and served on the party who is intended to be bound by it.

Effect of holding over.

47. If a lessee of property remains in possession thereof after the expiration of the lease, and the lessor accepts rent from him, or otherwise assents to his continuing in possession, the lease is, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, renewed from year to year or from month to month, according to the purpose for which the property is leased, as specified in the last preceding section.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A lets a house to B for five years. B sub-lets the house to C at a monthly rent of Rs. 100. The five years expire, but C continues in possession of the house and pays the rent to A. C's lease is renewed from month to month.

(*b*). A lets a farm to B for the life of C. C dies, but B continues in possession with A's assent. B's lease is renewed from year to year.

CHAPTER VI.

OF EXCHANGES.

"Exchange" defined.

48. Exchange is a contract by which the parties mutually give, or agree to give, one thing for another, neither thing or both things being money only.

Rights and obligations of parties.

Each party has the rights and obligations of a seller as to that which he gives and the rights and obligations of a buyer as to that which he takes.

Exchange of money.

On an exchange of money, each party thereby warrants the genuineness of the money given by him.

CHAPTER VII.

OF SETTLEMENTS.

"Settlement" defined.

49. "Settlement" means in this chapter any disposition of property—

(*a*) which is not testamentary, and is not founded on any valuable consideration, or

(*b*) which is made in consideration of marriage, or

(*c*) which is made for the purpose of dividing property of the settlor among his family or those for whom he desires to provide,

but does not include a gift made by a Hindú Muhammadan or Buddhist.

Consideration not necessary to make settlement binding.

50. In order that a settlement should be binding, it is not necessary that it should be made for a consideration.

Voidability of settlement made in fraud of creditors.

51. A settlement made for the purpose of depriving present or future creditors or other persons having demands against the settlor, of their demands on him, is voidable at the option of such creditors or other persons, and so far as regards the demands of such creditors or other persons, but not as against a person who, having no knowledge of the purpose for which the settlement was made, has contracted for or acquired an interest therein by marriage or for other valuable consideration, nor as against claimants under such persons. Such settlement is nevertheless binding on the settlor and on all persons claiming under him.

EXPLANATION.—Where there is no positive evidence of fraud, the intent to deprive creditors and other persons of their demands on the settlor may be inferred from

(*a*) the indebtedness of the settlor at the date of the settlement,

(*b*) want of consideration for the settlement, and

(*c*) any other circumstance indicative of fraud.

Condition restraining alienation of interest.

52. A condition or limitation in a settlement or will restraining any person from parting with or disposing of his interest, is void.

Condition making interest determinable on insolvency or alienation.

53. A condition or limitation contained in a settlement or will making an interest thereby reserved or given to or in trust for any person to cease on his becoming insolvent, or endeavouring to transfer or dispose of the same, is void.

Vesting of gift in general terms.

54. If by a settlement property be given to a person then living in general terms, without indicating the time when it is to be paid or delivered, such person has a vested interest therein from the day of the execution of the settlement, and if he dies without having received it, it shall (subject to any legal disposition thereof which he may have made) pass to his legal representatives.

Vesting in interest of gift to unborn person not entitled to possession immediately on birth.

55. Where by the terms of a settlement a thing is given to a person not in existence, but he is not entitled to possession of it immediately upon his birth, a right to receive it at the proper time shall, unless a contrary intention appears by the settlement, become vested in such person upon his birth, and shall (subject to any legal disposition thereof which he may have made) pass to his legal representative if he dies before that time, and without having received it. And in such cases it is from his birth said to be vested in interest.

Application of sections of Act X of 1865 to gifts contained in settlements.

56. The provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, sections 100 to 104, both inclusive, 107 and 108, 111 to 127, both inclusive, and 167, shall be applicable, so far as the nature of the case will admit, to gifts contained in settlements.

Right to income of property coming into possession under settlement

57. Whenever a person becomes entitled in possession by virtue of a settlement to money or any other property yielding income, he shall be entitled to receive the interest or income thereof from that time.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF GIFTS FOR RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

Gift to charitable uses by person having certain relatives.

58. No person having a nephew or niece, or any nearer relative, shall have power to give any property to religious or charitable uses, by any instrument which is required to be registered, unless such instrument be executed not less than twelve months before his death, and duly registered.

Assurance of property in perpetuity for use of any community or institution.

59. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding section, property may be assured in perpetuity for the benefit of the public in the advancement of religion, knowledge, commerce, health, safety, or any other object beneficial to mankind. But no such assurance shall take effect until it has been sanctioned by some public authority to be designated by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette.

The grant or refusal of such sanction may be notified by an entry in the book in which the assurance is registered, and the registering officer shall make such entry on receiving from the public authority aforesaid a written order in this behalf.

If no such order is made within two years next after the time when the property becomes applicable for the benefit of the public, it shall be deemed that sanction has been granted.

If such sanction is refused, the property shall devolve as if no such assurance had been made.

CHAPTER IX.

OF APPORTIONMENT.

Apportionment of rents and other periodical payments.

60. All rents, annuities, pensions, dividends and other periodical payments shall, upon the determination of such payments by the death of the recipient or otherwise, be apportionable as if they had been made to accrue due from day to day, but to be payable on the days appointed for the payment thereof.

Nothing in this section shall affect any express provision in any instrument binding on the recipient.

CHAPTER X.

OF CERTAIN RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF LIMITED OWNERS.

Rights and obligations of persons having limited interest in property.

61. A person having a limited interest in any immoveable property is not entitled to do or omit any act the doing or omitting of which is destructive or permanently injurious to such property.

EXPLANATION.—No act done in the reasonable use and enjoyment of property is destructive or injurious within the meaning of this section, though it may exhaust the substance of the property.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A Hindú widow is in possession as such of land protected from floods and rendered cultivable by a dyke. She is not entitled to cut the dyke and turn the land into a lake.

(*b*). A is tenant for life of land on which a dwelling-house stands. He is not entitled to pull down the house. Nor must he suffer it to fall for want of necessary repairs.

(*c*). A is tenant for life of land in which coal lies. He is entitled to work and use the coal.

(*d*). A is tenant for life of land planted with trees. He is entitled to cut the trees at maturity, but is not entitled to cut them when immature, except for the purpose of thinning out or otherwise benefiting the plantation.

Save as aforesaid, such person or his legal representative has the same right as a lessee to remove during the continuance of such interest, or within a reasonable time afterwards, all things which he has affixed to the soil in which he had such limited interest, and all crops growing upon the land for the season current when such limited interest determines.

Obligation of limited owner in possession of property mortgaged.

62. A person having a limited interest in possession in any property, is bound to discharge all periodical payments due on account of any mortgage thereon taking effect during the continuance of his interest in priority to such interest, and all taxes and other public periodical charges to which such property is liable.

Right to increase of value to property in which there are successive interests.

63. Every advantage or increase of value accruing (accidentally or through the exertions of any one having a limited interest) to any property in which successive interests exist, belongs to all the persons having any interest in the property in the same shares and manner as they are entitled to the property.

EXPLANATION.—A person having a mortgage on property has not thereby an interest within the meaning of this section.

Discovery of death of tenant for life.

64. Any person claiming any immoveable property after the death of any minor, married woman, or other person, and having reason to believe that such minor, married woman or other person is dead, and that his or her death is concealed by his or her guardian, husband or any other person, may once a year move the High Court to order the person concealing or suspected to conceal such person to produce him or her at such time and place, and before such persons (if any), as the Court may direct. And the High Court, if it think fit, shall make such order, and in case of disobedience thereto, the person so claiming the property may enter thereon and receive the profits thereof as if the person so concealed or suspected to be concealed were dead.

Saving of lessees.

65. Nothing in this chapter applies to lessees.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE DISCRETION OF THE COURTS TO DEAL WITH SETTLED LAND.

Powers exercisable by Court on application of person interested in possession in settled immoveable property.

66. If any person having, under a settlement or will, a limited interest in possession in any immoveable property, apply under this section to the High Court or District Court within the local limits of whose ordinary original

civil jurisdiction such property or any part thereof is situate, the Court may, if it deem it just and expedient to do so,—

(a) make such leases of the whole or any part of the property for such terms of years, for such rents, with such powers, and with such conditions, reservations and exceptions as the Court thinks fit;

(b) make such sales of the whole or any part of the property, for such sums, payable either at once or periodically, with such powers, and with such conditions, reservations and exceptions as the Court thinks fit;

(c) appropriate any part of the property for the formation of streets, roads, gardens or other open spaces, tanks, sewers, drains or water-courses, and authorize the erection of buildings and works thereon;

and generally deal with the property in any way the Court may think just and beneficial to the persons interested therein.

Service of notice and advertisement of application.

67. Every such application shall be in writing, and notice thereof shall be served through the Court on all trustees under the settlement or will and on any other persons who in the opinion of the Court ought to be so served, and shall be published in such newspapers as the Court may direct.

Appearance to oppose or support application.

68. The Court may permit any person, whether interested in the property or not, to appear and be heard in opposition to or in support of any such application on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

Costs of application.

69. The Court may order the costs of all or any parties to any application under this section to be paid out of any principal money receivable on account of any dealing with the property which is the subject of the application or to be a charge on such property or on any other property belonging to the same owners.

Leases under section 66.

70. Every lease made under section 66 shall take effect in possession; and on every such lease shall be reserved the best rent that can be reasonably obtained, to be made payable half-yearly or oftener without taking any fine or other benefit in the nature of a fine.

Payment into Court of money receivable under section 66.

71. All or any part of the proceeds of any lease, sale or disposition under section 66 may, if the Court think fit, be paid into Court.

Power to direct payment of income to person entitled.

72. The Court shall declare what parts of such proceeds so received shall be considered as income, and may direct the same to be paid to the person for the time being entitled in possession to the property dealt with; and the residue of such money shall be applied as the Court shall direct in one or more of the manners following:—

Application of residue.

(a) the payment of the amount due in respect of any charge on the property dealt with;

(b) the purchase of other property or the investment in securities for the benefit of the persons interested in the property dealt with;

(c) the payment to any person becoming absolutely entitled to the property dealt with;

EXPLANATION—In this section the term "securities" means—

(d) promissory notes, debentures, stock and other securities of the Government of India;

(e) bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

(f) stock or debentures of, or shares in, railway or other companies, the interest whereon has been guaranteed by the Government of India; and

(g) debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any municipal body under the authority of any Act of an Indian legislature.

CHAPTER XII.

OF POWERS.

Power to appoint, defined.

73. Where a person is authorized to determine the disposition of property otherwise than by virtue of his ownership, he is said to have power to appoint such property.

Donor, donee, objects, appointee, defined.

The person who gives the power is called the donor, the person to whom the power is given is called the donee, and the persons for whose benefit the power is to be exercised are called the objects of the power. A person to whom any property is appointed is called an appointee.

Illustration.

A grants land to B for life, with remainder to such of B's children as B shall appoint. B appoints to C and D, two of his children, in equal shares. A is the donor of the power, B the donee, B's children the objects, and C and D the appointees.

General power.

A power authorising the donee to appoint to whomsoever and for whatsoever interest he pleases, is called a general power.

Special power.

A power restricted in respect either of its objects or the interests that may be conferred under it, is called a special power.

Rules as to all powers.

Exercise of power vested in several donees.

74. Where a power is vested in several donees, all who are living must unite in its execution; but in case any one or more of them die during the continuance of the power, it may be exercised by the survivors or the survivor, unless a contrary intention appears by the instrument creating the power.

Modes in which powers may be executed.

75. The donor may direct that the power shall be exercised by will only or by non-testamentary instrument only.

If he directs that the power shall be exercised by will only, it must be exercised by will duly executed according to the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, or according to such other law as at the time of the execution of the power may be applicable to a will executed by the donee.

If he directs that the power shall be exercised by non-testamentary instrument only, it must be exercised by an instrument executed as an assurance and registered.

If he imposes no such restriction on the exercise of the power, it may be exercised either by such will or by such instrument as lastly hereinbefore mentioned.

Jurisdiction to aid defective executions abolished.

When the power is not properly exercised, no Court shall in any case compel the person in possession of the property to which the power relates to deliver the property as if the power had been properly exercised or shall otherwise aid the defective execution.

Validity of forms hereby prescribed.

76. All appointments made in the manner directed by section 75 shall be deemed to be executed and attested in proper form, notwithstanding that some other mode of execution or attestation has been prescribed by the donor.

Concurrence where power is to be exercised with consent of several persons.

77. Where a power is to be exercised with the consent of several persons, all who are living must concur in the consent, but in case any one or more of them die during the continuance of the power, the consent of the survivors or the survivor is sufficient, unless a contrary intention appears by the instrument creating the power.

Consent to the exercise of a power must be given by an instrument executed as an assurance and registered.

Consent to the exercise of a power need not be given by the instrument by which the power is exercised, but if it is given by a different instrument, such instrument must be executed at a time not later than the time at which the donee of the power executes the instrument by which he exercises the power.

Recital of power not necessary.

78. If a person disposes of property in such manner as is authorized by a power vested in him, such disposition shall take effect out of the power, notwithstanding that the power is not mentioned or referred to in the instrument of disposition.

Illustration.

Land is settled upon A for life with a special power to charge, by a non-testamentary instrument, portions in favour of his children. Subsequently a general power to dispose of the land by any instrument is vested in A. He executes an assurance, by which he directs that a sum of money shall be raised out of the land and settled on his son B for life, with remainder to B.'s wife and children. Such an appointment cannot take effect under the special power, but may be treated as a valid exercise of the general power.

Power exercisable by several instruments executed at different times.

79. The donee of a power need not exercise it entirely and at once by a single instrument, but he may from time to time exercise any unexhausted part thereof at his discretion.

If the donee has purported to exercise his power in such a manner that his appointment is void, the power is, to that extent, unexhausted.

Disposition intended to take effect after interests appointed under void power.

80. Where a power given by any instrument is void in its creation, no disposition or gift made by the same instrument shall be deemed void merely because it is intended to take effect after the interests to be appointed under the power or in default of any such appointment.

Illustration.

A marriage-settlement provides that the settled property shall belong to the husband and wife successively for their lives; that after the death of the survivor of them, it shall go to such of the children of the marriage and in such shares as the husband and wife shall jointly appoint, the interest of each such child to become vested in him on his attaining the age of twenty-five years; and that in the event of there being no child of the marriage who shall attain that age, or in default of appointment, the property shall belong to the husband or his legal representative.

Here the power to appoint the property is, under section 56, void in its creation; but the ultimate interest given to the husband takes effect.

General Powers.

Effect of general power.

81. If the donor confers on the donee a general power, the donee shall, so far as regards his power of disposition, his creditors and all persons who contract with him for valuable consideration to obtain any interest in the property comprised in the power, be deemed to be the absolute owner of such property for such interest therein as the donor could dispose of.

This rule is to take effect notwithstanding that the donor has prescribed some particular method for executing the power.

Illustrations.

A, the absolute owner of land, settles it on B for life, with remainder to such purposes as B—

shall appoint, or
shall by deed appoint, or
shall by will appoint, or
shall by deed or will appoint,

and, in case B dies without making any such appointment, on C absolutely.

If B—

grants the land by assurance, or
bequeathes it, or
contracts to sell it, or
incurs debt,

the property is liable, in the hands of either B or C, as the case may be, to the claims of B.'s grantee, legatee, purchaser or creditors, as the case may be.

If B dies having made no disposition of the property, C is entitled to it, subject to any claims which B's creditors may establish against it.

Effect of general power without disposition of property in case of non-appointment.

82. If the donor confers on the donee a general power, and makes no disposition of the property in the event of non-appointment, the donee shall be considered as the absolute owner of the property for such interest therein as the donor could dispose of.

Illustration.

A, the absolute owner of property, settles it on B for life with remainder to such purposes as B shall appoint, and makes no gift over in default of appointment. B dies without making any disposition of the property. The property vests in the representatives of B, and does not revert to A or his representatives.

Special Powers.

Interest conferrible by donee of special power.

83. If the donee has only a special power, he cannot confer any interest in the property comprised therein which could not have been conferred by the donor at the time of the creation of the power.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A settles a fund upon B for life with remainder to such purposes as B shall appoint. After the settlement is made C is born. B then appoints the fund to C for life with remainder to C's children absolutely. The appointment is valid, though C has no children at the time.

(b). A settles a fund upon B for life with remainder to his children as he shall appoint. At the date of the settlement B has no child, but afterwards has a son C. B then appoints to C for his life, with remainder to his children. Such interest could not have been conferred by A, and B's appointment is void.

Effect of appointment to objects, some authorized and others unauthorized.

84. Where the donee of a special power purports, in exercise of the power, to appoint to objects authorized by the power, and also to objects not so authorized, the appointment in favour of the authorized objects shall take effect if their interests can be separated from those of the unauthorized objects.

Illustration.

Property is settled on A for life, and after his death on such of his children as he shall appoint, and in default of appointment to all A's children equally. A appoints that the property shall go after his death to his widow for her life, and after her death to two of his sons, C and D, in equal shares. There are five children of A. The appointment in favour of A's widow is invalid, and the rents and profits of the property during her life will go to all the five children in equal shares, but after her death to C and D absolutely.

Appointment in excess of power when voidable at election of appointee.

85. Where the donee of a special power purports in exercise of the power to confer a larger interest than is authorized thereby, such appointment shall, if the appointee so elect, be void only for the excess, and good for the residue, if they can be separated.

Illustrations.

(a). A has a life-interest in Rámnagar, with power to grant leases thereof for 30 years. A makes a lease of Rámnagar for 50 years. Such lease is good for 30 years only.

(b). A having a life-interest in Rámnagar and Sultánpur, with power to grant leases of Rámnagar for 21 years, grants a lease comprising both Rámnagar and Sultánpur for 21 years. After A's death the lessee may, if he thinks fit, elect to retain the lease as a lease of Rámnagar only, till the end of the 21 years.

Invalidity of appointment creating authorized and unauthorized interests not separable.

86. Where, by an appointment under a special power, interests authorized and also interests unauthorized are created, and the interests authorized cannot be distinguished from those unauthorized, the whole is void.

Illustrations.

(a). A fund is settled on A during his life, and after his death on his children as he shall appoint. A appoints the annual income for the benefit of his son B and his wife and children, in such manner as trustees shall think fit. The appointment is wholly void.

(b). Under a similar settlement, A having legitimate children by B, his wife, and others by C and D, his concubines, appoints the property to be divided among his children by B, C and D, the shares of the sons to be double those of the daughters. Here the interests authorized and unauthorized cannot be distinguished, and the appointment is wholly void.

Appointment with unauthorized condition.

87. When a person exercising a special power annexes to the gift a condition or qualification which is not authorized by the power, the gift is good and the condition or qualification only is void.

Illustrations.

(a). A, having a power to appoint a fund among his children, gives a part of it to his son B on condition that B shall settle it on B's children. The condition is void, and the gift is absolute.

(b). A, having a power to appoint a fund to a limited class of objects of whom B is one, appoints it to B, adding a condition that B shall release a debt owing to him by A, and also pay Rs. 1,000 to C. The appointment is good; but the condition is void.

Contract not to exercise power of leasing.

88. If a beneficial interest in immoveable property and also a power to let it are given to the same person and he grants his interest in the property, he may enter into a contract not to exercise his power.

Invalidity of agreement not to exercise power.

89. Save as provided by section 88, an agreement or undertaking not to exercise a power which is given for the benefit of persons other than the donee is void.

Frauds on powers.

90. Where a power given for the benefit of persons other than the donee is exercised with a view to the benefit, direct or indirect, of the donee, in any mode not intended by the donor, the appointment is void.

Illustrations.

(a). A, having power to appoint a fund in favour of any of her children, appoints the whole fund absolutely to one child, who has previously entered into an agreement with her to give one-half of the fund to A's husband absolutely. The appointment is void.

(b). A, having power to appoint a fund in favour of any of his children, appoints a portion of the fund to his son C, a minor, whom he knows to be suffering from a mortal disease; A being the person entitled to C's property in the event of his death. The appointment is void.

(c). A, having power to grant leases of certain settled land, exercises the power in favour of B in consideration of Rs. 1,000 paid to A by B as a fine or premium. The lease is void, and A holds the Rs. 1,000 in trust for the persons interested under the settlement.

Right to property in default of appointment.

91. If the instrument by which a power of appointment in favour of specified objects is created does not provide for the event of no appointment being made, the property belongs (subject to any appointment that may have been made) in equal shares to the said objects.

Illustration.

A settles property on B for life with remainder to B's children as he shall appoint, and makes no disposition in default of appointment. B has two children, C and D, and appoints Rs. 1,000, part of the property, to C. Then C dies. Then B dies without making any further appointment. After paying Rs. 1,000 to C or his representative, the residue of the property is divisible in equal moieties between D and the representative of C.

Appointment of whole property to some only of several objects in favour of which power is given.

92. Under a power of appointment in favour of several objects, an appointment of the whole property to one or more of such objects exclusively of the others is valid:

Provided that, where the assurance creating the power declares the minimum amount or value of the share from which no object of the power is to be excluded, the appointment shall be invalid so far as it excludes any such object from any such share, and no farther.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF PROPERTY HELD BY SEVERAL PERSONS.

Right to property by survivorship created only by express words.

93. Where property is held by more persons than one, the share of any of them having at the time of his death a beneficial heritable interest therein shall

become vested in his legal representative, unless the property is held under an instrument which expressly provides that on the death of one his share shall accrue to the survivors.

Nothing in this section applies to property belonging to an undivided Hindú family.

Illustration.

A and B jointly advance money on mortgage. A dies intestate. The money advanced by A belongs to his legal representative.

Partition of immoveable property.

94. When immoveable property is held in possession by joint owners, any one of them may institute a suit in the proper Court, and such Court may direct a partition of the property to be made among the joint owners, and for the purposes of partition may, in order to equalise the value of the shares, direct any money to be paid by one to another or to be charged on one share in favour of another.

Power to direct sale and to distribute proceeds.

If it appear to the Court that a sale of the property and a distribution of the proceeds would be more beneficial for the persons interested than a division of the property between them, the Court may, on the application of any such person, direct a sale of the property.

Power to allow person interested to bid for property sold for purpose of partition.

95. On any sale under the last preceding section, the Court may, if it think fit, allow any of the persons interested in the property to bid at the sale, on such terms as to setting-off or accounting for the purchase-money or any part thereof, or as to any other matters, as to the Court seems reasonable.

Payment into Court.

96. All sums of money paid under the two last preceding sections may if the Court think fit, be paid into Court.

Saving of laws relating to partition of revenue-paying estates.

97. Nothing in this chapter shall affect any local law for the time being in force relating to the partition of estates paying revenue to Government.

Waste by one joint-owner.

98. When one joint-owner of immoveable property commits, or threatens to commit, waste to the same without the consent of the other joint owner, that other may institute a suit to recover compensation for the injury caused to him by the waste or to obtain an injunction to stay the waste, as the case may require.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF ASSIGNMENTS OF THINGS IN ACTION.

Sale, &c., of things in action.

99. No sale or disposition of, or charge on, any debt, and no sale or disposition of, or charge on, any beneficial interest in moveable property, shall have any operation against the debtor or against the person in whom the property is vested, until notice of the sale, disposition or charge is given to him, unless he is a party to such sale, disposition or charge; and every dealing by such debtor or person, not being a party to, and not having received notice of, a sale, disposition or charge, with the debt owing by him, or with the property vested in him, shall be valid as against such sale, disposition or charge.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A owes money to B, who assigns the debt to C. B then demands the debt from A, who having no notice of the assignment, pays B. The payment is valid, and C cannot sue A for the debt.

(*b*). A has jewels deposited with B, a jeweller. A mortgages them to C. A then executes an assignment of them to D, who takes his assignment to B and gets the jewels from him before he, B, has received any notice of C's mortgage. B is justified in handing the jewels to D, and C has no remedy against D.

Notice to be in writing signed.

100. Every such notice must be in writing signed by the person making such sale, disposition or charge, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf.

Liability of assignee of thing in action.

101. The person to whom a debt or charge is assigned shall take it subject to all the liabilities to which the assignor was subject in respect thereof at the date of the assignment.

Illustration.

(*a*). A debenture is issued in fraud of a public company to A. A sells and transfers the debenture to B, who has no notice of the fraud. The debenture is invalid in the hands of B.

Saving of negotiable instruments.

102. Nothing in this chapter applies to debts secured by negotiable instruments.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*a*). STATUTES.

Year and chapter.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
13 Ed. I, c. 22	Waste	The whole.
31 Hen. VIII, c. 1	Partition	The whole.
32 Hen. VIII, c. 62 ...	Do.	The whole.
13 Eliz., c. 5...	Fraudulent Conveyances	The whole.
27 Eliz., c. 4...	Do.	The whole.
6 Anne, c. 72	Discovery of deaths of tenants for life.	The whole.

(*b*). ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXIV of 1841	Illusory appointments, &c.	So far as regards illusory appointments.
X of 1865 ...	Succession ...	Illustration (*g*) to sec. 107.
IV of 1872 ...	Panjáb Laws Act ...	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation I of 1798 and conditional sales made after this Act comes into force.
XX of 1875 ...	Central Provinces Laws Act.	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806

(*b*). ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,—*concluded.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		and mortgages and conditional sales made after this Act comes into force.
XVIII of 1876	Oudh Laws Act ...	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806 and mortgages and pledges made after this Act comes into force.

(*c*). REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation I of 1798.	Conditional sales ...	The whole Regulation except as to conditional sales made before this Act comes into force.
Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806.	Redemption ...	The whole Regulation except as to mortgages and conditional sales made before this Act comes into force.
Bombay Regulation V of 1827.	Mortgagees in possession	Section 15 except as to mortgages and pledges made before this Act comes into force.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

TRANSFER ON SALE.

(*See section* 8).

This assurance is made the day of 18 , between *A B*, of , and *C D*, of . In consideration of rupees paid to me, *A B*, by *C D*, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, I, *A B*, do hereby grant all that (*description of property*) unto *C D*. In witness whereof, I have signed these presents.

(*A B*)

CHARGE.

(*a*). This assurance is made the day of 18 , between *A B*, of , and *C D*, of . I, *A B*, do hereby charge Sultánpur to *C D*, with five thousand rupees and interest at the rate of per cent. per , payable on the day of . In witness, &c.

(*b*). This assurance is made the day of 18 between *A B*, of , and *C D*, of . I, *A B*, do hereby charge Sultánpur to *C D*, with the sum which shall be due to him on the balance of my account, not exceeding rupees, together with interest thereupon at the rate of per cent. per . In witness, &c.

LEASE.

(*See section* 42).

This assurance is made the day of , between *A B*, of , and *C D*, of . I, *A B*, do hereby lease to *C D* all that (*description of property*), to hold the same from the day of for the term of at the rent of rupees, payable by equal payments on the day of and the day of in each year. In witness whereof we have, &c.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill embodies the bulk of the rules submitted in the sixth report of the late Indian Law Commission. One of its chief objects is to bring the rules which regulate the transmission of property between living persons into harmony with the rules affecting its devolution upon death, and thus to furnish the necessary complement of the work commenced in framing the law of succession, now Act X of 1865. Another is to render more simple and efficient the law relating to mortgages and conditional sales. The expediency of legislation on this subject was affirmed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Tambasvámi Mudali* v. *Muhammad Husain*, L. R. 2 Indian Appeals, 241. Rules are also laid down on the other subjects hereinafter mentioned.

The Bill is divided into fourteen chapters.

Preliminary.

Chapter I contains the usual preliminary matter. The repealing clause will get rid of several obsolete statutes relating to land which are still in force in the Presidency Towns and, in the case of Europeans, may possibly be in force elsewhere. The saving clause exempts from the operation of the proposed Act acquired rights and liabilities incurred before the Act comes into force, subsequently acquired rights of pre-emption, options of mortgagees to make further advances (such options exist in Malabar and possibly elsewhere), contracts of bottomry and respondentia, transfers of British ships, sales in execution of decrees or for arrears of rent or revenue.

Assurances of Immoveable Property.

Chapter II deals with assurances of immoveable property. It declares (section 4) that every person competent to contract may make an assurance of property of which he is the owner, or which he is entitled to transfer, or on which he is entitled to create a charge. It declares (sections 5, 6 and 7) that land may be conveyed (*a*) with the benefit of, or subject to, an easement: (*b*) subject to an obligation for the benefit of the public or of the neighbouring owner, or (*c*) with the reservation of any right of user, severance and removal. It lays down rules (section 8) as to the mode in which the transfer *inter vivos* of immoveable property can alone be effected, and applies (section 9) to assurances the rules of construction contained in the Succession Act. It declares (section 10) that, unless a contrary intention appears by the assurance, a grant shall be deemed to pass to the grantee all the interest which the grantor is capable of passing in the subject, and a grant of land shall be deemed to comprise trees and fixtures. Covenants running with the land are dealt with by the same section.

Sales of Immoveable Property.

The Bill then enumerates (section 11) the rights and liabilities which, in the absence of any provision to the contrary, arise in the case of a sale of land. The principal changes in the law here made are as follows: the seller will be responsible for loss caused to the buyer, or any person claiming under him, through any invalidity of the seller's title not known to the buyer when the contract was entered into and the seller's lien for unpaid purchase-money will cease as soon as the assurance is registered. Section 12 declares that, except so far as regards the vendor's lien, a contract for sale shall not of itself have the effect of creating any interest in the property sold: the Bill will thus get rid of much difficult law relating to the purchaser's equitable ownership, and the rights created by charging and assigning it. Lastly, section 13 declares that a person paying the purchase-money for any immoveable property, but having the transfer made to another, will not by reason of the payment be entitled to the property or to any interest therein. It will thus become the absolute property of the transferee, unless he is made a trustee in some way more definite than by the mere payment of the money by another person; and it is hoped that this rule will tend to prevent the litigation which arises from the doctrine of equitable presumption.

Mortgages and Charges.

Chapter IV deals with mortgages and charges. 'Mortgage' is so defined and explained as to include, besides simple mortgages, usufructuary mortgages, mortgages by conditional sale, and their combinations. The Bill declares (section 15) the respective rights of mortgagor and mortgagee on completion of a mortgage. It defines (sections 16, 17 and 18) the rights and duties of a mortgagee in possession. It shews when the mortgagor or the mortgagee may obtain an injunction to stay waste committed or threatened by the other. It provides rules (sections 19—24) as to suits for foreclosure or sale. Powers of sale given by the mortgage-deed to the mortgagee have been held void in the Mufassal: the Bill (section 24) declares them to be valid: but contains provisions for the protection of the mortgagor similar to those in 23 & 24 Vic., c. 145, ss. 11—14. It provides rules (sections 25, 26 and 27) as to suits for redemption. It contains provisions as to interest (section 28) and costs (sections 29, 30). It declares (section 31) that a deposit by a debtor of his title-deeds, shall be deemed to be only evidence of a contract for a mortgage and to entitle the creditor merely to sue for specific performance. Any person having an interest in the property charged may prevent a sale at the suit of a mortgagee (section 35) by paying off the mortgagee who requires it, and the registration of the mortgagee's receipt for the money will be sufficient without any further assurance. If the payment be made by a person having the whole interest in the property subject to the mortgage, the mortgage so paid off will (section 36) cease to exist: if the payment be made by a person not having the whole of such interest, he will acquire (section 37) the rights of the incumbrancer whom he has paid off.

The Bill abolishes the system of tacking, by declaring in sections 38 and 39 that no mortgagee paying off a prior mortgage shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his original mortgage; that no mortgagee making a subsequent advance to the mortgagor shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his security for such advance; and that, if the owner of two properties creates separate mortgages upon them by separate assurances, each property may be redeemed or dealt with irrespectively of the other, though the mortgages are created in favour of the same mortgagee.

It has been held that, where a mortgage extends to future advances, the mortgagee cannot safely make such advances, if he has notice of an intervening second mortgage. But the Bill (section 34) provides that, if a charge made to secure the balance of a running account expresses the maximum to be secured thereby, a second charge shall be postponed to the first charge in respect of advances not exceeding the maximum, though made subsequently to the second charge with notice thereof.

Leases.

Chapter V deals with leases of immoveable property. It lays down rules (section 43) as to the commencement and duration of leases. It states in some detail (section 44) the obligations which, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary, are to arise out of the relationship of landlord and tenant. Special notice may be called to the provision enabling a lessee, where the lessor omits to make repairs which he is bound to make, himself to make them and

deduct the expense from the rent, and the similar provision for the case of failure on the part of the lessor to make payments, which, if not made, are recoverable against the thing leased; to the provisions binding tenants to inform their landlords of proceedings to eject, and of encroachments, and to the power of obtaining a decree for the rescission of a lease, in a suit by either party, in case of misconduct by the other.

The rules as to fixtures in section 44, clauses (*q*) and (*r*), are, it is thought, likely to prove useful. No distinction is made between ornamental, trade and agricultural fixtures, save that the landlord is given a right (resembling that conferred by 15 Vic., cap. 25, section 23) to purchase agricultural fixtures.

The rest of this chapter saves (section 45) any right to distrain possessed under any local law: provides rules (section 46) as to the duration of leases in the absence of written agreement or of local law or usage; and treats (section 47) of the effect of holding over.

Exchanges.

Chapter VI deals with Exchange or Barter. It is taken from the New York Civil Code, and merely declares that each party has the rights and obligations of a seller as to that which he gives, and those of a buyer as to that which he takes; and that, on an exchange of money, each party warrants the genuineness of the money given by him.

Settlements.

Chapter VII deals with settlements, which are defined so as to include endowments and absolute gifts to children and others, excluding, however, gifts by Natives. The Bill declares (section 50) that a settlement may be binding, though not made for a consideration. Settlements made in fraud of creditors will be voidable (section 51) at their option; but not as against persons who, without notice and for valuable consideration, have acquired interests thereunder. The English law, by which a voluntary settlor of land can by subsequent sale defeat the settlement he has made, is not perpetuated here. Conditions restraining any person from parting with his or her interest will be void (section 52), and when property is settled on a married woman, it will therefore no longer be possible to deprive her of the power of anticipation. Such power is the logical consequence of a married woman's capacity, under Act IX of 1872, to enter into contracts. The Bill also contains provisions as to making interests under settlements or wills determinable on insolvency or attempted alienation (section 53), as to the vesting of gifts in general terms (section 54), as to the vesting of a gift to an unborn person not entitled to possession immediately on birth (section 55). Various sections of the Indian Succession Act (100—104, 107, 108, 111—127, 167) are applied (section 56), so far as the nature of the case will admit, to gifts contained in settlements.

Gifts for Religious and Charitable purposes.

In accordance with the Succession Act, the Bill prohibits (section 58) persons who have near relatives from giving property to religious or charitable uses unless by an instrument executed not less than twelve months before their death and duly registered. And while allowing property to be given in perpetuity for such uses, the Bill requires (section 59) that it shall be given with the sanction of some public authority to be designated by the Government. A mode of notifying the grant or refusal of such sanction is provided. Where the sanction is refused, the property will devolve as if the gift had not been made.

Apportionment.

Chapter IX consists of a single section (60) treating of the apportionment of rents and other periodical payments.

Rights and Liabilities of limited Owners.

In Chapter X, the Bill abolishes the distinction between limited owners with, and those without, impeachment of waste. Such persons (section 61) will not be entitled to do any act destructive or permanently injurious to the property; but it is explained that no act done in the reasonable enjoyment of property (such, for example, as working a mine) is 'destructive' or 'injurious,' though it may exhaust the substance of the property. The power of such persons and their representatives to remove fixtures will be the same as that given to tenants under a lease. Persons having limited interests in possession will be bound (section 62) to discharge periodical payments due under prior mortgages and also taxes and other public periodical charges. The right to increase in the value of property in which there are successive interests is declared (section 63); and a provision (resembling that made by 6 Anne, chapter 72, section 1) is made for the production of tenants for life, when the remainder-man has reason to suspect fraud.

Leases and Sales of settled Estates.

Chapter XI is suggested by the English Statute 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 20. It gives the Courts (here defined to mean only the High Courts and the District Courts) a power to deal with lands subject to a settlement or will, by lease or sale, or by appropriating any part of the property for the formation of streets, roads, gardens, tanks, &c. The various modes in which the proceeds of the sales or leases may be applied are specified.

Powers.

Chapter XII treats of powers, *i. e.*, rights to determine the disposition of property otherwise than by virtue of ownership. It reproduces the principal rules of the English law on the subject. But the Bill does not propose to give the Courts power to aid defective executions of powers. This jurisdiction does not rest on any sound principle, and is, indeed, hardly consistent with a strict system of registration. In the case of the exercise of a power given to several donees some of whom die before it has been fully exercised, the Bill declares (section 74) that the survivors may do all that might have been done by the whole number. An analogous declaration is made (section 77) as to a power exercisable with the consent of several persons.

Property held by several Persons.

Chapter XIII contains some rules as to the devolution of shares of several persons holding the same property. The Bill proposes to declare that a right by survivorship can be created only by express words. This chapter also contains some provisions (sections 94, 95, 96) as to partitions of immoveable property, which may be useful in cases to which no local law as to the partition of revenue-paying estates applies. In case of illegal waste by one of several persons holding the same property, power is given (section 98) to sue for compensation or to obtain an injunction.

Assignments of Things in Action.

Chapter XIV deals with the assignment of debts and other things which are not in the possession of the person entitled to them, but for the recovery of which he may be obliged to sue. The only change proposed to be made in what is now the law in all Indian Courts is, that the Bill requires (section 99) the assignee to complete his title by giving the debtor notice in writing of the assignment. Negotiable instruments are excluded from the operation of this chapter.

The subject of the Bill is one of great difficulty and complexity, and errors will doubtless be found in the present draft. Ample time will be given for the searching criticism which it is hoped the draft will receive at the hands of the Local Governments, the Judges and the legal profession.

SIMLA,
The 10th May 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORT ON THE VARIATION OF RAIN-FALL IN TROPICAL INDIA WITH THE CYCLE OF SUN-SPOT FREQUENCY.

The pamphlet lately put forth by Dr. Hunter treats of two subjects, which are virtually distinct, *viz.*, the rainfall of the presidency town of Madras, and the occurrence of famines in various parts of Southern India. Amid many fluctuations, which at present are reducible to no law, the annual rainfall of Madras city appears to be subject to a regular cyclical variation, in periods of about eleven years; and the epochs of maximum and minimum precipitation coincide approximately with those of sun-spot frequency, long since established by the labours of Schwalce and Wolf. This fact is, however, not new to science. It was brought to notice originally in 1872 by Mr. Norman Lockyer, and has only received extended confirmation at the hands of Dr. Hunter, who had at his command the more abundant materials lately furnished by Mr. Pogson. That seasons of scarcity and famine in Southern India tend to recur also at intervals of about eleven years, and at the epochs of sun-spot minimum, if satisfactorily established, would be a discovery of very great importance; but it is obvious that the former class of facts can hardly be adduced in support of the latter, unless it can also be shewn that a deficiency in the rainfall of the presidency town indicates a deficiency productive of famine over some considerable area of Southern India. Till this is done, the supposed periodicity of the latter class of phenomena has only such validity as may be warranted by the facts independently adduced in its support. Unfortunately this, which to the administrator is the subject of cardinal importance, is treated of in a very cursory manner in the pamphlet, and I regret that am not able to add anything of importance to Dr. Hunter's data. In order to establish any conclusion which might serve as a guide to the probable necessities of the future, it would be necessary carefully to collect all the available evidence on the extent, intensity, and causes of famines, say, since the beginning of the century; and to subject the whole to a perfectly impartial and rigorous analysis. Whatever may be the law of famine recurrence in Southern India, whether or not these disasters tend to recur, as Dr. Hunter believes, more especially at the epochs of minimum solar activity, or whatever be the numerical expression of that tendency, it does not appear to hold good in Northern India. The years 1836, 1837, and 1838 were years of maximum sun-spots, but in the N.-W. Provinces these were also years of unusually deficient rainfall, productive of famine. And the famine of Upper India in 1861 followed on the failure

of the winter rains in 1860-61, these being also years of maximum sun-spots. Again, the scarcity in Khandesh in 1872 occurred only two years after the year of most abundant sun-spots of this century, and when the number was still above that of any previous year of maximum except 1837.

As I am not in a position to discuss this important, but at the same time somewhat intricate, question of the relative intensities of past famines, and the causes which in each case have contributed to exacerbate or mitigate their severity, I shall restrict this investigation to the question whether, in tropical India generally, the quantity of the annual rainfall shews any decided tendency to fluctuate in an eleven-year cycle; and thus endeavour to supply the link which is logically wanting to connect the two subjects discussed in Dr. Hunter's pamphlet. The discussion, I must premise, is very far from exhaustive. It has, indeed, been an object of the Meteorological Department, ever since it was first established, to bring together the records of rainfall in all parts of India that relate to past years, with a view to a thorough investigation of the laws of its distribution both in space and time; and thus, amid a large number for shorter periods, I have obtained the registers of seven important stations which extend back thirty years and upwards. These will serve as a basis for the present discussion. But there is little doubt that they are but a small portion of the data actually extant for equally long periods, and I believe that at some future day it may be possible to resume the enquiry with more ample materials, and with far more comprehensive objects.

The seven stations in question are all situated within the tropics. They are Madras, Bangalore, and Mysore, in Southern India; Bombay, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, and Calcutta. In a foot-note below, are enumerated the sources from which the registers have been severally derived, and the following table exhibits the whole of the data tabulated according to the years. The final column gives Wolf's relative numbers of sun-spot frequency up to 1874. The accompanying diagram exhibits the data for the three presidency towns in a graphic form, together with the curve of sun-spot variation according to Wolf's determination.

Table I.—Annual Rainfall registered at seven stations in tropical India.

Year.	Total rainfall in inches							Wolf's relative number of sun-spot years.	Year.	Total rainfall in inches.							Wolf's relative number of sun-spot years.
	Madras	Bangalore.	Mysore.	Bombay.	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore	Calcutta.			Madras.	Bangalore.	Mysore.	Bombay.	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore.	Calcutta.	
1813 ...	45·11	...			...	...		13·7	1845 ..	37·65	32·70	34·10	54·73		44·92	60·92	33·0
1814 ..	32·41	.			...	...	.	20·0	1846 ..	79·81	40·00	27·20	67·48	..	58·55	76·44	47·0
1815 .	56·00		...			...	.	35·0	1847 .	80·99	37·50	25·40	76·01	...	44·96	72·36	79·4
1816 .	41·16	..	...		...	...		45·5	1848 ...	54·76	40·80	26·90	75·88		35·12	58·69	100·4
1817	66·56			103·60	..	...	.	43·5	1849 ..	39·81	27·80	25·40	114·89		46·92	70·51	95·6
1818 ..	76·25		...	81·07	.	...		34·1	1850 ...	36·88	49·40	36·70	50·24	..	44·59	76·28	64·5
1819 .	36·33	...	.	77·90	...	...		22·5	1851 ...	64·32	35·30	22·60	96·07	..	38·54	64·16	61·9
1820	70·01			77·34		...		8·9	1852 ...	72·69	55·10	52·80	69·27	.	76·05	81·41	52·2
1821 ..	47·13		.	82·59	...	...		4·3	1853 ...	35·82	34·70	37·80	62·55	...	59·8	52·08	37·7
1822 ..	59·61		.	112·22	..	..	...	2·9	1854 ...	43·20	29·90	20·50	82·14	...	52·79	66·47	19·2
1823	26·62	..	...	61·70	..	..	...	1·3	1855 ...	32·32	27·10	33·00	41·18	26·10	57·97	70·36	6·9
1824	38·72	...		88·87		.	..	6·7	1856 ...	46·99	48·30	26·80	65·92	46·36	43·96	64·23	4·2
1825	56·05	...		72·24	...	..	..	17·4	1857 ...	52·95	30·40	30·30	51·27	36·23	51·08	68·97	21·6
1826 ..	60·73	...	.	78·49	57·61	...	...	29·4	1858 ...	48·59	37·80	30·20	62·45	35·19	39·02	59·76	50·9
1827	88·41	...	.	81·03	53·01	...	.	39·9	1859 ...	55·14	26·60	27·80	77·61	34·40	40·01	68·66	96·4
1828 .	37·89	...	..	121·98	46·49	...		52·5	1860 .	27·64	33·20	30·70	62·15	45·11	48·35	52·61	98·6
1829 .	36·87	.	...	65·65	50·25	...	59·94	53·5	1861 .	37·19	30·51	30·20	76·91	45·89	45·03	89·19	77·1
1830 ..	32·43		..	71·86	32·80	...	63·28	59·1	1862 .	38·18	37·30	35·90	73·63	35·82	39·10	73·4	59·4
1831 .	44·35	...	...	101·53	65·31	...	56·90	38·8	1863 ...	54·61	35·80	31·40	77·68	39·69	59·45	61·15	45·7
1832 ...	18·45	.	..	74·09	36·71	...	50·72	22·5	1864 ...	47·23	33·60	32·20	45·57	34·68	45·43	84·22	47·1
1833 ..	37·11	...	...	71·39	...	...	60·56	7·5	1865 ...	41·64	36·00	30·60	77·85	44·56	60·42	61·58	32·5
1834	39·00	..	...	70·47	...	...	68·73	11·4	1866 ...	51·39	33·80	35·40	78·44	43·11	53·11	65·74	17·5
1835 .	41·47	.	...	62·61	...	...	85·50	45·5	1867 ...	24·37	63·99	28·50	62·30	57·75	73·10	72·73	7·3
1836 .	44·76	.	..	87·51	...	...	45·66	96·7	1868 .	41·43	32·46	29·22	62·12	25·49	28·80	91·49	37·3
1837 ..	49·26	44·30	22·70	64·58	...	. .	43·61	111·0	1869	32·31	40·41	31·37	91·66	33·38	62·77	62·00	73·9
1838 ...	52·33	16·00	20·20	50·78	...	...	52·99	82·6	1870 ...	74·10	29·04	35·63	66·21	41·63	77·78	60·26	199·1
1839 ..	53·07	32·40	P	73·62	...	...	64·97	68·5	1871	56·35	29·10	27·38	40·58	46·75	59·22	93·31	111·2
1840 ...	58·65	30·20	15·80	63·15	..		59·41	51·8	1872 .	73·67	40·75	26·28	76·48	40·94	67·19	51·05	101·7
1841 ...	58·32	38·00	33·10	71·49		.	60·25	29·7	1873 .	51·83	29·13	21·42	69·70	30·63	40·11	45·27	66·3
1842 .	36·48	31·20	23·80	95·16	...	...	76·12	19·5	1874 .	62·90	56·54	29·09	82·16	40·88	86·98	61·48	44·6
1843 ...	50·28	37·20	22·00	59·27	...	...	64·34	8·6	1875 .	37·12	22·06	20·22	84·56	54·86	51·63	59·89	
1844 ...	65·36	34·40	34·60	65·40	...	...	73·86	13·0	1876 .	21·72	17·34	22·02	50·01	37·42	56·63	80·23	

Madras, from a printed table drawn up last year by Mr. Pogson.

Bangalore and Mysore up to 1861, from a printed register drawn up in 1862 by Mr. Puckle, of the Mysore Commission. For the years since 1861, I am indebted to the courtesy of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Saunders.

Bombay, from 1817 to 1846, from a table by Dr. Buist in the British Association Report for 1848. It gives the rainfall of the south-west monsoon months only; but at Bombay the omission of the remaining months is immaterial. That for the subsequent years is taken from the printed volumes of the Colaba Observatory.

Nagpur, from 1826 to 1832, from a paper of Colonel Sykes in the Phil Trans. From 1855 to 1872 from Mr. Binnie's paper on the Ambajhari Tank, read before the Institute of Civil Engineers in 1874.

Jubbulpore, from 1844 to 1850, from a pamphlet printed by the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces; from 1851 to 1874 from the local records furnished to me by Dr. Rice.

Calcutta, from the tabular statements published by Colonel Thuillier in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

It is evident on a simple inspection of the diagram that the fluctuations of rainfall of the three presidency towns show no very striking similarity, and only in the curve for Madras can anything like a general coincidence with the variations of the sun-spot curve be detected by eye.

With a view to ascertain what amount of agreement there is in the annual fluctuations of the rainfall at the different stations, the following tables have been constructed. The first (Table II) shows the difference of each year's rainfall at each station above or below the average of that station; and the second (Table III), taking the stations in pairs, shows in how many years these variations are in the same or opposite directions at the two stations compared. Now, if the fluctuations which occur from year to year are mainly due to some one cause of general incidence over the whole of tropical India,—such, for instance, as a deficiency of vapour in the atmosphere,—we may expect that in a large majority of instances the deviations from the average will be in the same direction; that is to say, there will be a very decided majority of years in which pairs of stations, not specially selected, will agree in having a rainfall either above or below the average. The same result will appear if these fluctuations are in any considerable degree due to the vapour-bearing winds being generally diverted from the region as a whole, and carried to discharge their vapour burden elsewhere. But if the fluctuations are chiefly due to local causes, and are such that a deficiency in one part of the region is on the whole compensated by an excessive fall in some other tract, then we may anticipate that in a certain majority of instances the variations will be in opposite directions, provided the stations compared are situated so far apart, that they are not likely to be similarly affected by the same merely local causes.

Table II, showing the fluctuations of the Annual Rainfall above or below the local average.

Year.	Madras.	Bangalore.	Mysore.	Bombay.	Nagpore.	Jubbulpore.	Calcutta.	Year.	Madras.	Bangalore.	Mysore.	Bombay.	Nagpore.	Jubbulpore.	Calcutta.
1813	−3·40	...	...	...	...	...	..	1845	−10·98	− 2·74	+ 5·16	−18·24	...	− 8·34	− 4·99
1814	−16·10	...	...	.	...	...	...	1846	+31·30	+ 4·56	− 1·74	+14·51	...	+ 5·29	+10·53
1815	+ 7·49	...	...	...	.	...	...	1847	+32·48	+ 2·06	− 3·54	+ 3·04	...	− 8·30	+ 6·45
1816	−7·35	...	...	...	...	...	..	1848	+ 6·25	+ 4·86	− 2·04	+ 2·89	..	−18·14	− 7·22
1817	+15·05	..	...	+30·63	...	...	...	1849	− 8·70	− 7·64	− 3·54	+41·92	...	− 6·34	+ 4·60
1818	+ 27·74	...	...	+ 8·10	...	...	...	1850	−11·63	+13·96	+ 7·76	−22·73	...	− 8·67	+10·37
1819	−12·18	...	..	+ 4·93	...	..	...	1851	+15·81	− 0·14	− 6·34	+23·10	...	−14·72	− 1·75
1820	+21·50	...	.	+ 4·37	.	...	...	1852	+24·19	+19·66	+23·86	− 3·70	..	+22·79	+15·50
1821	− 1·38	...		+ 9·62	..	..	...	1853	−12·69	− 0·74	+ 8·86	−10·42	...	+ 6·54	−13·83
1822	+11·10	...	..	+39·25	...	.	...	1854	− 5·31	− 5·54	− 8·44	+ 9·17	...	− 0·47	+ 0·56
1823	−21·89	...	...	−11·27	.	...	...	1855	−16·19	− 8·34	+ 4·96	−31·79	−15·94	+ 4·71	+ 4·45
1824	−14·79	...	...	−39·10	...	..	...	1856	− 1·52	+12·86	− 2·14	− 7·05	+ 4·32	− 9·90	− 1·68
1825	+ 7·54	...	..	− 0·73	...		...	1857	+ 4·44	− 5·04	+ 1·36	−21·70	− 5·81	− 2·18	+ 3·06
1826	+12·22	...	.	+ 5·52	+15·57	...	...	1858	− 0·01	+ 2·36	+ 1·26	−10·52	− 6·85	−14·24	− 6·15
1827	+39·90	...	...	+ 8·06	+10·97		..	1859	+ 6·63	− 8·84	− 1·14	+ 4·64	− 7·64	− 4·25	+ 2·75
1828	−10·62	...	..	+49·01	+ 4·45	...	...	1860	−20·87	− 2·24	+ 1·76	−10·83	+ 3·07	− 4·91	−13·30
1829	−11·64	...	...	− 7·32	+ 8·21	..	− 5·97	1861	−11·32	− 4·93	+ 1·26	+ 3·04	+ 3·85	− 8·23	+23·28
1830	−16·08	...	...	− 1·11	− 9·24	...	− 2·63	1862	−10·33	+ 1·86	+ 6·96	+ 0·66	− 6·22	−14·16	+ 7·57
1831	− 4·16	..	.	+28·56	+23·27	...	− 9·01	1863	+ 6·10	+ 0·36	+ 2·46	+ 4·71	− 2·35	+ 6·19	− 4·76
1832	−30·06	..	..	+ 1·12	− 5·33	..	−15·19	1864	− 1·28	− 1·84	+ 3·26	−27·40	− 7·38	− 7·83	+18·31
1833	−11·40	...	.	− 1·58	.	...	− 5·35	1865	− 6·87	+ 0·56	+ 1·66	+ 4·88	+ 2·52	+ 7·16	− 4·33
1834	− 9·51	..	.	− 2·50	..		+ 2·82	1866	+ 2·88	− 1·64	+ 6·46	+ 5·47	+ 1·07	− 0·15	− 0·17
1835	− 7·04	..	...	−10·36		.	+19·50	1867	−24·14	+28·55	− 0·54	−10·67	+15·71	+19·84	+ 6·82
1836	− 3·75	..		+14·54		..	−20·25	1868	− 7·08	− 2·98	+ 0·28	−10·85	−10·55	−24·46	+25·58
1837	+ 0·75	+ 8·86	− 6·24	− 8·39		..	−22·30	1869	−16·20	+ 4·97	+ 2·43	+18·69	− 8·66	+ 9·51	− 3·91
1838	+ 3·82	−19·44	− 8·74	−22·19	...	...	−12·92	1870	+25·59	− 6·40	+ 6·69	− 6·76	− 0·41	+24·52	− 5·65
1839	+ 4·56	− 3·04	?	+ 0·65	.	...	− 0·94	1871	+ 7·84	− 6·34	− 1·56	−32·39	+ 4·71	+ 5·96	+27·49
1840	+10·14	− 5·24	−13·14	− 9·82	..	...	− 6·50	1872	+25·16	+ 5·31	− 2·66	+ 3·51	− 1·10	+13·93	−14·86
1841	+ 9·81	+ 2·56	+ 4·16	− 1·48	...	...	− 5·66	1873	+ 3·32	− 6·31	− 7·52	− 3·27	−11·41	− 7·15	−20·64
1842	−12·03	− 4·24	− 5·14	+22·19		...	+10·21	1874	+14·39	+21·10	+ 0·15	+ 9·21	− 1·16	+33·67	− 4·43
1843	+ 1·77	+ 1·76	− 6·34	−13·70	..	.	− 1·57	1875	−11·39	−13·38	− 8·72	+11·59	+12·82	− 1·63	− 6·02
1844	+16·85	− 1·04	+ 5·66	− 7·57	..	...	+ 7·95	1876	−26·79	−18·10	− 6·92	−22·96	− 4·62	+ 3·87	+14·32

Table III, showing the number of years in which the fluctuation of the Rainfall coincided or differed at the stations taken in pairs.

Pairs of Stations.	Total years compared.	Years of similar variation.	Years of opposite variation.
Madras and Bangalore	40	22	18
" " Mysore	39	15	24
" " Bombay	60	34	26
Bombay " Mysore	39	16	23
" " Bangalore	40	23	17
" " Nagpore	29	17	12
" " Jubbulpore	32	15	17
" " Calcutta	47	23	24
" " Madras	47	20	27
	...	185	188

Assuming that the data here tabulated are sufficient to afford some criterion of the laws of rainfall variation, it appears from Table III that cases in which the deficient or excessive rainfall in one part of the country is more or less compen-

sated by the opposite fluctuation in some other part of the country, and those in which the deficiency or excess is simultaneous at a pair of distant stations, are about equally common. A more detailed examination of the rainfall of the twenty-two years for which we have seven stations shows that on an average 63 per cent. of the stations vary in one direction and 37 per cent. in the other in each year.

Since 1836 (up to which date we have less than five registers) Table II shows not a single year in which the rainfall has been either below or above the average at all the stations recorded. At the same time several years may be pointed out in which there was a considerable deficiency or excess at most of the stations simultaneously, and some in which a deficiency at one or more of the stations was to a certain extent compensated by an equally marked excess elsewhere. Thus in 1837, 1838, 1845, 1855, 1860 and 1876 there was a more or less serious deficiency at the majority of the stations enumerated; in 1852, 1870 and 1874, as striking an excess. The tabulated rainfall of the years 1842, 1850, 1868, 1871, 1872 and 1875 is characterised by great inequalities, some stations showing a fall greatly above the average, and others below it. These remarks, be it observed, have reference to the whole of India lying within the tropics. If, however, we restrict our attention to the three stations of Southern India—Madras, Bangalore and Mysore—we find no evidence of any greater coincidence or regularity, for Table III shows that while at Bangalore the fluctuation agrees with that of Madras in twenty-two years, it is in the opposite direction in eighteen years; and at Mysore, somewhat nearer the west coast, the fluctuation agrees in fifteen years only and differs in twenty-four.

These registers seem to show that the fluctuations of the rainfall registered at the Madras Observatory are no criterion of the existence of similar fluctuations over Southern India generally; and perhaps such a result was to be expected, since the high ground of the western half of the peninsula receives its chief rainfall during the summer months, while the rainy season of Madras and the Carnatic generally is from October to December. The rainfall of the Carnatic and the Northern Sircars may be expected to vary more or less *pari passu* with that of Madras, but I have at present no other register for this tract.

The above is perhaps sufficient to show that the generalisations on rainfall of Dr. Hunter's pamphlet probably require some modification and limitation, inasmuch as he extends to Southern India generally conclusions deduced solely from the registers of the town of Madras; and this procedure appears to be unjustified. But since it may nevertheless be true that there is a marked deficiency in the rainfall of Southern India about the epochs of minimum sun-spots, although not necessarily in the same years as at Madras, it will be more satisfactory if we analyse the whole of the data in the same manner as Dr. Hunter has done for those of Madras. This is done in the following tables.

The first of these (Table IV) shows for each station separately the average annual excess or deficiency of the rainfall in each year of the eleven-year cycle, as compared with the general average for that station; and also the number of years from which each average has been obtained; and in the final column, the average of Wolf's sun-spot numbers. The figures for rainfall in the different columns are, of course, not comparable with each other, since an excess of, say, 20 inches at Madras, on its general average, of 48·51 inches, indicates a much wetter year than the same excess at Bombay with an average of nearly 73 inches. In order, therefore, to admit of these particular results being compared and combined, Table V has been computed, which gives the average excess or deficiency in the form of a percentage of the general average rainfall of each station.

Table IV.—Average excess or deficiency of rainfall at each station for each year of the eleven-year cycle.

	Madras		Bangalore.		Mysore.		Bombay.		Nagpur.		Jubbulpore.		Calcutta.		Average sun-spot numbers
	Years.	Diff. Inches	Years.	Diff. Inches.	Years	Diff. Inches	Years.	Diff. Inches.	Years.	Diff Inches.	Years.	Diff. Inches.	Years	Diff. Inches.	
1860, &c.	6	+ 2·44	4	— 8·02	4	— 3·02	5	— 8·08	3	+ 5·25	3	— 1·76	4	+ 1·44	78·9
1861 ,,	6	+ 1·87	4	+ 2·83	3	+ 2·12	6	+ 10·84	3	+ 2·40	3	— 0·99	4	+ 4·46	68·0
1862 ,,	6	+ 5·84	4	— 2·46	4	— 5·01	6	+ 1·91	3	— 3·14	3	— 12·01	5	— 5·46	54·5
1863 ,,	6	+ 4·37	4	+ 10·92	4	+ 7·66	6	+ 2·09	3	— 4·25	3	+ 20·88	5	— 0·80	42·3
1864 ,,	6	— 3·34	4	— 5·05	4	— 0·43	6	— 4·81	3	+ 9·57	3	— 0·97	5	— 0·07	30·2
1865 ,,	6	— 11·44	4	— 5·33	4	— 5·01	6	— 1·86	3	— 2·48	3	+ 3·35	5	— 1·24	17·4
1866 ,,	5	+ 0·65	3	— 3·67	3	+ 5·69	5	+ 0·76	2	— 7·14	2	+ 2·28	4	+ 1·72	9·6
1867 ,,	5	— 13·58	3	+ 12·89	3	+ 0·86	5	— 9·95	2	+ 10·02	3	+ 0·73	4	+ 0·74	11·4
1868 ,,	6	+ 0·57	3	— 1·15	3	— 0·93	5	— 13·50	2	— 11·18	3	— 7·12	4	+ 14·69	28·8
1869 ,,	6	+ 0·66	3	+ 3·13	3	+ 0·05	5	+ 5·00	2	— 7·75	3	— 4·54	4	— 5·96	56·4
1870 ,,	6	+ 9·82	4	— 0·38	4	— 0·68	5	— 0·42	3	+ 2·51	3	+ 0·71	4	— 8·10	85·2
Mean	64	48·51	40	35·44	39	28·94	60	72·97	29	42·04	32	53·26	48	65·91	45·6

The years 1837 and 1838 and 1860 were years of maximum sun-spots; 1845, 1855 and 1876 within one or two years of minimum spots: 1870 was a year of maximum, and 1852 and 1874 fell midway between the maximum and minimum years.

Table V.—The same as percentages of the local rainfall.

	Madras.	Bangalore.	Mysore.	Bombay.	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore.	Calcutta.
1860, &c.	+ 5·0	— 25·2	— 10·4	— 4·2	+ 14·9	— 3·3	+ 2·2
1861 „	+ 3·9	+ 8·0	+ 7·3	+ 14·9	+ 5·7	— 1·9	+ 6·8
1862 „	+ 12·0	— 6·9	— 17·3	+ 2·6	— 7·5	— 22·5	— 8·3
1863 „	+ 9·0	+ 30·8	+ 26·5	+ 2·9	— 10·1	+ 39·2	— 0·6
1864 „	— 6·9	— 14·2	— 1·5	+ 6·6	+ 22·8	— 1·8	— 0·1
1865 „	— 23·6	— 15·0	— 17·3	— 2·7	— 5·9	+ 6·3	— 1·0
1866 „	+ 1·8	— 10·4	+ 19·7	+ 1·0	— 17·7	+ 4·3	+ 2·6
1867 „	— 28·0	+ 36·4	+ 3·0	— 13·6	+ 23·8	+ 1·4	+ 1·1
1868 „	+ 1·2	— 3·2	— 0·1	— 18·5	— 26·6	— 13·4	+ 22·3
1869 „	+ 1·4	+ 8·8	+ 0·2	+ 6·9	— 18·4	— 8·1	— 9·0
1870 „	+ 20·2	— 1·1	— 2·3	— 0·6	+ 6·0	+ 1·3	— 12·3

Of the six stations here collocated with Madras, Nagpur alone shews any approach to that cyclical variation of rainfall which is so distinctly exhibited in the Madras Registers. The group of years including 1870 is that with the greatest average of sun-spot; that including 1866 represents the epoch of sun-spot minimum. In the former year group the rainfall is *below* the average at most of the stations, and in the latter *above* it, thus reversing the hypothetical order of relation. Nagpur is, indeed, an exception in both instances—Jubbulpore in the former, and Bangalore in the latter; but on the whole the 1863 group is that of the heaviest, and the 1865 group that of the lightest, rainfall.

The general result is best exhibited by multiplying each of the percentages in the second table by the number of years corresponding to it in the first, adding the several products of the same year and dividing by the sum of the multipliers. By this means each station contributes to the final result in proportion to the extent of its register, and the result is as follows:—

	Mean Percentage.	Mean Sun-spot number.
1860, &c.	— 3·1	78·9
1861 „	+ 7·1	68·0
1862 „	— 4·5	54·5
1863 „	+ 11·8	42·3
1864 „	— 0·1	30·4
1865 „	— 9·5	17·4
1866 „	+ 0·9	9·6
1867 „	— 1·3	11·4
1868 „	— 3·8	28·6
1869 „	— 0·6	56·4
1870 „	+ 2·6	85·2

The groups of years, including 1861 and in 1863, would thus appear to have an excessive rainfall, and that including 1865 (with 1876) a fall much below the average. But anything like a regular cyclical variation is far from distinct, and there can be little doubt that a large part of the anomaly is fortuitous, and owing to the irregular and non-periodic variations being imperfectly eliminated: so that we should rather expect, in future years, a fall somewhat above the average in the 1865 group, and one below it in the 1861 and 1863 groups, with the result of diminishing the average differences shewn in the table. That there is, however, a certain cyclical variation underlying the irregularities, may be made manifest by the familiar process of taking as a new mean, for each year, the mean of the tabular rainfall of the year itself and half that of the preceding and succeeding years. Dealing with the figures in this way, we obtain the following:—

	Corrected mean.
1860, &c.	+ 0·9 per cent.
1861 „	+ 1·6 „
1862 „	+ 2·5 „
1863 „	+ 4·7 „
1864 „	+ 0·5 „
1865 „	— 4·5 „
1866 „	— 2·2 „
1867 „	— 1·4 „
1868 „	— 2·3 „
1869 „	— 0·6 „
1870 „	+ 0·4 „

Even thus corrected, the figures shew irregularities which render it probable that the real cyclical variation is even smaller than that shewn by their range in the table, *viz.*, about 9 per cent. And, as a final result, the data now adduced seem to indicate that, taking tropical India as a whole, the rainfall is subject to a certain cyclical variation coinciding in length of period with that of the sun-spot frequency, but that this variation has a range of less than 5 per cent. above or below the average; and to no greater extent can the probability of dearth be regarded as subject to a regular periodical increase or decrease. The range of the cyclical variation at the town of Madras itself is, however, very much greater, at least double this amount; it is possible that this is merely local, but it is also possible that the peculiarity may be shared by the Carnatic generally, and by that portion of India (and Ceylon) which receives its chief rainfall at the same season as Madras. I shall endeavour to obtain any rainfall register for long periods that may be extant for important stations in this region, and should they contribute any further information of importance I shall submit a supplementary report.

With respect to famines, the very meagre data adduced in the earlier part of this report seem to shew that if they are more frequent in Southern India at the epochs of minimum sun-spots, they are more frequent in Northern India at those of maximum sun-spots; but I am far from regarding the present data as sufficient to admit of any useful generalization.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Calcutta, 18th May 1877. *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1877.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West: Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East: Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value
INDIAN		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,655	12,325 5	60	432 11	24	297 0	2,946	18,708 8	...	...	713	3,343 3	326	526 8	5,724	35,683 8
Received ...	1,307	6,730 3	84	351 5	26	152 6	2,842	12,538 15	1	4 9	663	2,861 8	217	413 2	5,140	23,052 0
TOTAL	2,962	19,055 8	144	784 0	50	449 6	5,788	31,247 7	1	4 9	1,376	6,204 11	543	939 10	10,864	58,685 8
TRANSIT.																
East to West	66	361 0	1	0 14	1	0 10	1,903	7,644 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,971	8,007 4
West to East	367	1,303 8	57	211 9	1	1 2	1,576	5,921 10	...	...	...	...	4†	41 9	2,005	7,479 6
West to West	...	...	1*	0 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 14
TOTAL...	433	1,664 8	59	213 5	2	1 12	3,479	13,566 6	..	...	...	...	4	41 9	3,977	15,487 8
GRAND TOTAL...															14,841	74,172 11

* From Turkey to Aden.
† 3 *vid* Kurrachee and 1 *vid* Suez.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1877.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran* ...	1,307	1,655	2,962	30·69	35·82	33·12
	„ Turkey† ...	84	60	144	1·97	1·28	1·61
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	26	24	50	·61	·52	·56
Red Sea ...	*Vid* Suez ...	2,842	2,946	5,788	66·73	62·88	64·71
	Total ...	4,259	4,685	8,944	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Interrupted 2 days. † Interrupted 1 day.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABBI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st MARCH 1877.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during March 1877. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, c. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	2·63	3073·60	168·98	Nil.	Nil.	Gurdáspur...	4,358	2·87	1·96	Wheat ...	80,483	The irrigation of this Crop may be said to have been completed last month, the late rains and ripening Crops rendering further irrigation unnecessary.
2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	1·00		126·32			Amritsar ...	44,967	...	...	Barley ...	1,018	
2nd Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·00	1·21		127·18			Lahore ...	64,795	0·64	1·10	Mixed Grains...	5,417	
											Miscellaneous...	27,202	930 cubic feet per second of water passed down the various escapes during the month.
Total, B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	114,120	...	...	...	114,120	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	111,431	...	...	...	111,431	
Western Jumna Canals. Karnál Division	4·33	3·22	2546·00	671·51	Nil.	263,771 kurries, bullocks, tors, & sleepers, & 9,924 maunds of firewood.	Umballa ...	2,101	1·514	0·99	Wheat ...	136,097	The increase of 75,811 acres over corresponding month last year consists chiefly of wheat, and was caused by the lighter rains necessitating a more general demand for water.
Delhi " ...	4·40	3·95		529·89			Karnál ...	42,567	2·25	1·90	Barley ...	838	
Hánsi " ...	8·80	6·30		315·00			Delhi ...	27,760	2·80	0·20	Mixed Grains..	12,009	
" Bulla Head ...	8·00	6·60		220·00			Rohtak ...	36,300	1·60	1·10	Miscellaneous..	24,206	
							Hissár ...	36,545	...	...			
							Jhínd ...	26,448	...	...			
							Bíkaner ...	314	...	...			
							Kalsia State	1,115	1·514	0·99			
Total, W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	263,771	...	1,73,150	...	...	...	173,150	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	356,776	...	97,339	...	...	...	97,339	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	10,962	0·34	0·45	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	
Lower Sutlej and Chinab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	34,449	0·36	0·50		...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	139,000	0·517	0·70		...	
							Dera Gházi Khan ...	41,636	...	0·74		...	
Total, Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226,047	...	...	...	226,047	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163,000	...	...	...	163,000	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	3,250	2·80	0·20	Wheat ...	2,550	The decrease of 2,450 acres, as compared with March 1876, is due to there having been a less area flooded this year owing to the rains having been lighter.
							Gurgáon...	3,500	2·66	0·70	Barley ...	1,980	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Mixed Grains..	2,220	
											Miscellaneous...	...	
Total, Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,750	...	...	...	6,750	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,399	...	...	...	9,200	
Perennial Canals—Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287,270	...	...	...	287,270	
Ditto, Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208,770	...	...	...	208,770	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 27th JUNE 1877

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice ...	...	...	92,353	5,11,973	...	...	...	...	92,353	5,11,973
" Paddy ...	...	...	272	930	...	...	...	...	272	930
" Other Grains ...	...	...	14,589	77,613	901	5,235	...	...	15,490	82,848
Bimlipatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice ...	...	...	47,282	2,58,320	2,871	19,130	...	...	50,153	2,77,450
" Paddy ...	...	...	2,760	9,425	54,107	1,84,755	...	...	56,867	1,94,180
" Other Grains ...	...	...	950	5,192	646	4,410	...	...	1,596	9,602
Tuticorin—Rice ...	879	4,975	15,263	87,276	...	...	...	...	16,142	92,251
" Paddy ...	...	...	769	3,300	...	...	...	...	769	3,300
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Calicut—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	31	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	171
* Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Mangalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice ...	879	4,975	154,898	8,57,569	2,871	19,130	...	...	158,648	8,81,674
„ Paddy ...	...	...	3,801	13,655	54,107	1,84,755	...	...	57,908	1,98,410
„ Other Grains ...	31	171	15,539	82,805	1,547	9,645	...	...	17,117	92,621
TOTAL ...	910	5,146	174,238	9,54,029	58,525	2,13,530	...	...	233,673	11,72,705

Imports in previous week ...	Rice ...	127,704	7,08,042
	Paddy ...	14,190	50,671
	Other Grains ...	27,874	1,51,993
	TOTAL ...	169,768	9,10,706

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 27th JUNE 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.*		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	268,460	10,69,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268,460	10,69,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,641	8,455	...	...	2,641	8,455
„ Paddy ...	1,631	3,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,631	3,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	66,180	2,29,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,180	2,29,490	3,100	11,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	11,639
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,995	78,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,995	78,973
Tuticorin ...	123,361	4,89,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123,361	4,89,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	7,209	13,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,209	13,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	11,293	33,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,293	33,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	47,523	1,92,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,523	1,92,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	525,657	20,32,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525,657	20,32,118	35,095	90,612	...	...	...	...	2,641	8,455	...	...	37,736	99,067
Exports in previous week ...											374,770	14,88,825											7,436	25,098

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

By the Madras Railways, during the week ending 16th June 1877.

FORWARDED	To										
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Codoor and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	TOTAL.
By the Madras Railway—	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
From Madras	1,283	3,134	600	59	...	155	1,447	578	1,535	..	8,791
„ Beypore	...	402	286	973	514	...	...	...	...	..	2,175
„ Raichore	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	260	1,229	708	2,221
„ Other Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	892
By the South Indian Railway—											
From Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
„ Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,660
„ Tanjore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,406
„ Tuticorin	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,295
„ Other Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,631

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 19,358.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 23rd June 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	498
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations	3,449
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore	845
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	3,237
TOTAL TONS ...	8,029
TOTAL FOR PREVIOUS WEEK, TONS ...	7,536

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Execution of Contracts on behalf of the Secretary of State.

No. 989.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 23rd June 1877.

READ again the following correspondence relative to the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State:—

Home Department Resolution No. 534, dated 14th March 1873.
From Bombay Government, „ 87, „ 8th January 1874.
To „ „ „ 428, „ 19th March „
From „ „ „ 2584, „ 2nd May „
Home Department Resolution „ 692-3, „ 28th „ „
From Bombay Government, „ 1600, „ 10th March 1876.
To Solicitor to Government, „ 646, „ 4th May „
From „ „ „ 417, „ 16th „ „
To Bombay Government, „ 1032, „ 26th June „

(Copy to other Local Governments and Administrations.)

From Bengal Government, No. 2495 T, dated 18th September 1876.
Home Department Resolution „ 1750, „ 2nd November „

Read also the undermentioned papers on the same subject:—

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4285—197, dated 14th November 1876.
From Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 1874—319, dated 6th December 1876.
To Solicitor to Government, No. 314—15, dated 14th February 1877.
From „ „ „ 172, „ 2nd March „
To Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 505, dated 16th March 1877.
From „ „ „ „ 554—183, dated 28th April 1877.
„ Madras Government, No. 2583, dated 13th December 1876.
„ Bengal „ „ 272, „ 18th January 1877.
„ North-Western Provinces Government, No. 57 A, dated 6th February 1877.
„ Punjab Government, No. 1949, dated 2nd May 1877.
„ Resident at Hyderabad, „ 62, „ 22nd August 1876.
To Foreign Department, „ 1526, „ 14th September „
From „ „ „ 129 J, „ 11th October „
To Solicitor to Government, „ 1804, „ 29th November „
From „ „ „ 950, „ 14th December „
To Resident at Hyderabad, „ 312, „ 14th February 1877.
From „ „ „ 132, „ 28th „ „
To „ „ „ 715, „ 8th May „
From „ „ „ 20 B, „ 29th „ „

RESOLUTION.

IN exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Cap. fifty-nine, section two, the Governor General in Council is

pleased to declare that the undermentioned classes of the deeds, contracts and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Cap. forty-one, section two, may be executed as follows:—

(*a.*)—In the territories under the administration of the Government of Fort St. George—

By Collectors of Districts, Sub-Collectors, Assistant and Deputy Collectors in charge of Divisions, Chief Engineers, Deputy Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, all Executive Engineers in charge of Districts, Ranges or Special Works, Inspector General, Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Superintendent of Gun Carriage Factory, Superintendent Gun-Powder Factory, all Officers in charge of Arsenals, Magazines and Depôts, Commissary General, Deputy Commissary General, and all Executive Commissariat Officers, Superintendent Army Clothing, Agent for Remounts, Barrack Master, Inspector General, Deputy Inspector General and Superintendents of Police, Commissioner of Police, Madras, Master Attendant, Madras, Masters Attendant at Outports, Inspector General of Jails, and Superintendent of Stationery.	Contracts and other instruments for the purchase and supply of stores and building materials, and the provision of labour for buildings or other work, and such like engagements.

(*b.*)—In continuation of Notification No. 1750, dated 2nd November 1876, it is further notified that in the territories under the administration of the Government of Bengal—

By the Chief Engineer, and the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, and the Joint Secretary, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.	Contracts, the acceptance of tenders and other instruments for the supply of articles, for securities deposited by subordinates, and for public works generally.
By Superintending and Executive Engineers.	Contracts and other instruments connected with civil and other buildings and with embankments.

(*c.*)—In the territories under the administration of the Government of the North-Western Provinces—

By all Heads of Departments.	Contracts and other instruments for sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000, except those which affect real estate.
By Executive Engineers.	Contracts, security bonds, and the like.
By Collectors, Deputy Commissioners and Senior Assistant Commissioners.	Contracts and other instruments at present executed by Collectors, Deputy Commissioners and Senior Assistant Commissioners.

By subordinate officers appointed by Heads of Departments with the approval of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.	Contracts and other instruments for a sum not exceeding Rs. 500, and not affecting real estate.

(*d.*)—In the territories under the administration of the Government of the Punjab—

By Deputy Commissioners.	Contracts and other instruments connected with leases of land, octroi collections, ferries, grazing dues, fisheries, nazûl lands and buildings, spontaneous products and minerals, execution of minor works not under the Public Works Department, and the supply of necessaries for depôts.
By Superintending and Executive Engineers.	Contracts for supply of articles required by or for works executed in the Public Works Department, including the Irrigation Branch.
By Conservators and Deputy Conservators of Forests.	Contracts for supply of articles required by or for works executed in the Forest Department.
By the Inspector General of Police.	Contracts for the supply of clothing, &c., for the Police.
By the Inspector General of Prisons.	Contracts for the supply of articles for use in jails, or regarding the sale of articles manufactured in jails.

(*e.*)—In the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces—

By Deputy Commissioners.	Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the lease or sale of land.
By the Chief Engineer and Executive Engineers.	Contracts for supply of articles required by or for works executed in the Public Works Department, including the Irrigation Branch.

(*f.*)—In the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma—

By Deputy Commissioners.	Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the lease or sale of land and fisheries.
By the Heads of the Marine, Jail and Police Departments.	Contracts and other instruments for the supply of stores, rations, clothing, &c.
By Executive Engineers.	Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with Public Works in the interior of the Province, *i. e.*, out of the town of Rangoon.

(*g.*)—In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts—

By the Resident at Hyderabad, the First Assistant Resident, Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ordinary contracts.
By the Superintending Engineer at the head of the Public Works Department, and by Executive Engineers in charge of Divisions, Public Works Department.	Contracts for the supply of articles appertaining to the Public Works Department.
By the Inspector General of Police.	Contracts for the supply of clothing, &c., for the Police.
By Inspector General of Jails.	Contracts for the supply of articles required for jails.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab; to the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and British Burma, to the Resident at Hyderabad, and to the Foreign Department for information, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.

Statement No. XXXI regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a summary of Govt. orders issued during the week ending 21st June 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 15th to 21st June 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the week ending 16th June.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.	Average rainfall, i.e., the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.	Average rainfall during the present season, as ascertained from Collectors' weekly reports.§
										Rs.	Rs.						
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	36 cents of rain at Dhoolia, more badly wanted all over the Collectorate.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	2,812	3,062	·29	2,46,733	1,80,138	Jowari ... 56 Bajri ... 54	27½ 25	27½ 25	24·94	14·4	...
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	From 1 to 3 inches of rain in all talukas; ploughing and sowing in progress. 29 deaths from cholera. Monsoon set in on 20th.	Ditto ...	8,634	5,100	·69	5,11,967	2,74,102	Jowari ... 54 Bajri ... 47	27 24	9 24	35·29	27·55	3·50
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	5 inches 7 cents of rain at Ahmednagar, 60 cents at Parner, 1 inch 80 cents at Rahuri, 1 inch 55 cents at Sangamner, 1 inch 47 cents at Newasa. Early crop sowing commenced in 9 talukas. Grain imports enough. Emigrants returning. 134 deaths from cholera. Monsoon set in on 21st.	Ditto ...	† 37,340	32,603	4·21	15,63,195	5,14,071	Jowari ... 76 Bajri ... 66	23¼ 21¾	22¾ 21¼	22·3	10·65	1·93
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	3 inches 23 cents of rain in Junnar, 5 inches 14 cents in Poona, 73 cents in Indapur, 2 inches 67 cents in Khed, 2 inches 91 cents in Ambegaon Peta, 70 cents in Sirur, 1 inch 78 cents in Purandhar, 44 cents in Bhimthari, 40 cents in Baramati Peta, 5 inches 90 cents in Mawal. Slight cattle disease in 3 talukas. Sowing commenced in Ghaut talukas, but in eastern talukas cultivation much impeded by want of bullocks. Slight cholera in district. Monsoon set in on 19th.	Ditto ..	44,060	41,250	4·54	13,19,691	8,61,811	Jowari ... 65 Bajri ... 51	19½ 19½	19½ 19½	30·6	20·76	3·45
Sholápur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	4 inches 40 cents of rain at Sholapur, 4 inches at Barsi, 4 inches 58 cents at Madha, 1 inch 78 cents at Karmala, 47 cents at Sangola, 2 inches 62 cents at Malsiras, 1 inch 42 cents at Pandharpur. Sowing commenced in many villages. 83 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	61,576	53,594	7·46	30,66,337	13,53,431	Jowari ... 66 Bajri ... 60	17½ ...	17½ ...	25·21	8·11	6·98
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	8 inches 30 cents of rain at Medha, 10 inches 70 cents at Mahableshwar, 1 inch 75 cents at Tasgaon, 1 inch 50 cents at Rajewadi, and 46 cents at Satara, up to 19th. Monsoon commenced at Satara on 19th. Grain supply plentiful. Sowing commenced in all talukas. 122 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	52,344	50,340	4·73	7,64,755	6,40,061	Jowari ... 39 Bajri ... 35	15 15½	14½ 14½	54·60	25·43	4·51
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	1 inch 80 cents of rain at Badami, 1 inch 18 cents at Hungund, 1 inch 33 cents at Bagalkot, 1 inch 15 cents at Bijapur, 10 cents at Sindgi, 35 cents at Indi, 83 cents at Bagewadi, 30 cents at Kaladgi. Sowing commenced in 4 talukas. Grain imports decreasing. Emigrants returning. 182 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	‖ 86,403	‡ 86,403	10·58	18,62,436	8,63,348	Jowari ... 56 Bajri ... 76	12¾ ...	11¾ 11¾	22·43	6·13	4·41
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	86 cents of rain in Belgaum, and rain in all talukas. Monsoon set in at Belgaum on night of 19th. Rice sowing nearly completed, and much early crop sown. Grain supply plentiful, but importation ceased. 96 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	‖ 39,018	28,640	3·04	8,43,227	5,91,791	Jowari ... 43 Bajri ... 54	14 15	12 11	30·48	21·34	2·85
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	An average of 2 inches of rain throughout the Collectorate. Sown crops in fair condition; sowing commenced in black soil districts. 81 deaths from cholera. Monsoon set in on 19th.	Ditto ...	64,887	62,315	6·3	12,84,988	6,98,934	Jowari ... 43	12½	12	26·39	13·81	5·44
Total ...	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992			3,97,074	3,63,307	4·56	1,14,63,329	59,77,687						

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

‡ Returns of labourers for 16th June not received; last week's figures are entered.

† All the labourers upon the Dhond-Manmad Railway have been included under Ahmednagar.

§ For details see table appended.

‖ Corrected figure given.

There has again been a very general fall of rain throughout the whole famine area, with the exception of Khandesh, and sowing is now in progress in parts of every district. The south-west monsoon set in at Poona, Satara, Dharwar, Belgaum, Ahmednagar and Nasik, between the 19th and 21st, but it is not yet known how far east of these stations its influence has extended. At Poona the rain of the 19th and 20th gauged 4 inches 31 cents.

2. The price of grain has slightly risen, and jowari now averages 18½ lbs. per rupee, but it is hoped that as the prospects of the season become more assured, a very material decline will take place.

3. The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 363,307 against 397,074 last week, and there are also 2,809 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The decrease is general, and is due to people leaving the works to resume their agriculture occupations. The figures being for the week ending the 16th, the influence of the monsoon in attracting people to their fields and villages had not come fully into play, and it is hoped that next week the decrease in numbers will be more marked.

4. Cholera appears to be decreasing in the south of the Presidency, but the number of deaths has slightly increased in Nasik and Ahmednagar.

5. A table is appended showing the rainfall in the different talukas of the affected districts during the current season. Telegraphic returns of more recent rain have been received, but cannot yet be properly collated.

6. During the monsoon the people who are unable to obtain a subsistence independent of State charity will be concentrated upon a minimum number of large works in the eastern districts. Shelter is in course of construction upon these works, and sections upon each will be set apart for the employment of the less able-bodied. Persons who cannot be received upon these works will be employed upon local improvements in the neighbourhood of the relief houses.

7. It has been determined that no general system of taccavi advances to cultivators can be adopted, and that such special aid of this nature as may be needed, and as can safely be given in particular cases, shall be confined to assisting persons to procure cattle and seed to enable them to resume and carry on their ordinary agricultural operations. It has been held that in the distressed districts the present is not a season in which it is practicable to advance such limited funds as are available for purposes connected with the permanent improvement of holdings, but which are not calculated to meet the existing emergency by facilitating the agricultural operations of the present season.

8. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 2nd June, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works; this latter allowance, which has been paid since December, is debited to the works upon which the parents are employed, it being regarded as an increment to their wages to enable them to support their young children. Comparing the results shown in the table below with those shown in the last summary, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 42,758 to 44,710, while the number of children under 7 years of age has increased from 114,572 to 120,731 The number of children varies with the number of labourers, and during the week ending 2nd of June (the latest for which complete returns are available) the number of labourers was greater than now.

Districts.	Collector's discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children, and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	20	6	1,779	582	64	1,565
Násik	14	7	304	4,202	583	12,775
Ahmednagar	3,705	1,055	15,932	12,859	1,399	14,607
Poona	9,757	4,139	36,662	18,378	2,255	35,573
Sholápur	9,821	4,170	39,334	21,630	2,323	24,662
Satara	3,186	1,913	11,901	17,241	2,104	21,279
Kaládgi	4,888	2,864	16,525	22,197	2,336	15,331
Belgaum	8,718	4,349	29,417	8,872	1,117	9,379
Dharwar	3,918	4,181	23,151	12,836	1,601	13,168
Kanara	683	546	3,705	1,753	216	1,472
Ratnagiri	*	*	*337	181	26	177
Total ...	44,710	23,230	1,79,047	120,731	14,024	1,49,988

* Collector's return not received.

9. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works in the nine affected districts employing 1,000 labourers, or more, during the week

ending 9th June. It be will seen that 337,164, or upwards of five-sixths of the labourers were concentrated upon the works enumerated :—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	REMARKS.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,235	1,235	
Nasik ...	Nasik-Poona Road ...	2,604	4,004	
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road... ...	1,400		
Ahmednagar..	Dhond-Munmar Railway ...	27,338	31,808	
	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	4,470		
Poona ...	Nira Canal	16,789	40,174	
	Mutha Canal	8,576		
	Matoba Tank	6,295		
	Shirsophal Tank	5,312		
	Patas Tank	1,878		
	Poona-Paud-Pimpri Ghât Road	1,324		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank	14,992	39,314	
	Pangaon Lake	8,364		
	Rosewari Tank	3,012		
	Motibagh Tank	2,060		
	Jehurwari Tank	1,909		
	Bhend Tank	1,665		
	Yerrup Tank	1,317		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road	2,021		
	Sholapur-Pandharpur Road ...	1,555		
	Sholapur-Takli Road	1,247		
	Sholapur-Akulkote Road ...	1,172		
Satara ...	Nehr Tank	16,836	51,061	
	Mhaswad Tank	15,466		
	Pingli Tank	10,374		
	Islampur Tank	3,776		
	Karad-Nagaz Road	4,609		
Kaladgi ...	Begum Tank	4,329	77,579	
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	19,142		
	Kohlar-Bagewari Road... ...	7,756		
	Kaladgi-Badami Road ...	7,713		
	Almella-Adurkhed Road ...	7,136		
	Bijapur-Hipergi Road ...	6,168		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	6,016		
	Indi-Almella Road	5,948		
	Punchgaum-Bagulcot Road ...	4,423		
	Indi-Bijapur Road	3,624		
	Sholapur-Hubli Road	3,107		
	Almella-Davangaon Road ...	2,217		
Belgaum ...	Gokak Canal	6,619	35,208	
	Belgaum-Punchgaum Road ...	11,006		
	Belgaum-Lingamutt Road ...	5,170		
	Athni-Kanmadi Road ...	4,926		
	Athni-Gokak Road	2,585		
	Athni-Belanky Road ...	2,389		
	Mail Road	1,294		
	Kohlapur-Bijapur Road ...	1,219		
Dharwar ...	Kelgiri Tank	1,350	56,781	
	Haveri Tank	1,165		
	Medliri Tank	1,081		
	Herekerur Tank	1,001		
	Karwar-Bellary Road (three sections from Hesyoor to Sangticope)	16,769		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road... ...	13,260		
	Bankapur-Hangal Road ...	7,907		
	Ron-Nawalgund Road... ...	5,625		
	Hullial-Annigerry Road ...	5,440		
	Hubli-Kuladgi Road	3,183		
	Grand Total ...	...	3,37,164	

10. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that, during the week ending 9th June, the number of people upon Civil Works in the nine affected districts was 40,507, the number upon works under Public Works Department agency being 359,682. The proportion of people upon the former continues, therefore, about 10 per cent. of the total. It is to be noted that the figures given in these tables are taken from the progress returns of the works, and are brought up to the week ending 9th June, while the figures in the table prefixed to this summary are taken from the Collector's telegrams, and refer to the week ending 16th June.

11. Maps are not sent with this summary, as they would merely repeat the information already given.

12. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

13. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 1,043 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 14th June. Owing to some mistake the returns of the grain traffic by railway during the past week have not yet been received. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 14th June to the Southern Mahratta ports and the railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 14th June was 311,474 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October, November and December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March 1877.	In April 1877.	In May 1877.	In June (up to 14th).	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports ...	44,215	13,459	16,075	16,798	21,399	28,657	2,648	143,251
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur ...	67,195	15,471	12,477	13,760	12,856	12,594	9,381	143,734
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal ...	12,829	1,615	2,622	3,234	2,346	1,221	622	24,489
TOTAL ...	124,239	30,545	31,174	33,792	36,601	42,472	12,651	311,474

14. On the whole, there has been a decided improvement, the heavy showers which had fallen previously over nearly the whole of the distressed area have been followed by a favourable burst of the south-west monsoon along the whole of the western border of the famine tract, and information may shortly be expected of the extension of the western rain-fall to the more easterly district. Crops already sown have been greatly benefited by the timely and seasonable rain wherever the latter has yet extended, and fresh sowing has been commenced. Cultivation is in process of general resumption to the extent of the ability of the people, and a great portion of the land having been previously ploughed and prepared, the difficulty caused by the losses of cattle will be proportionately lessened.

The food supplies continue sufficient; but the favourable season which promises has not yet been so decisively established as to influence prices, which up to the latest known date, *i. e.*, a date before the setting in of the monsoon, had slightly risen.

The exportation from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports has been brought very nearly to an end by the monsoon. The railway returns for the week have not been received, but the amount of grain sent by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway into the famine districts is believed to have been large.

The condition of the cattle which still remain in the country continues generally to improve with the reappearance and growth of grazing.

There is a net decrease of 35,819 in the number of labourers on relief works; the turning point has probably been reached, and it is expected that in the present and following weeks this decrease will be more decided. There has been a slight increase on charitable relief. Emigrants are still returning to their villages, and it is to be expected that, as the number of those on relief works diminishes, there will be some temporary increase in the number of those receiving charity.

The general condition of the people continues good, and wherever favourable rain has fallen, they are cheerful and hopeful.

Cholera is not on the increase.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXXI).

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.
										Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	3 inches 42 cents of rain at Miraj, and 5 inches 40 cents at Mudhul. Prices rising. Cholera prevalent, and out of 852 cases 428 proved fatal during the week.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*...	43,280	41,095	2·99	6,21,185	5,25,430	Jowari ... 51	14¼	13⅔
												Bajri ... 44	14⅝	14
Akalkot	498	373	78,222	58,000	1 inch and 67 cents of rain. 2 deaths from cholera. Prices rising.	Ditto ...	3,249	3,339	4·26	57,978	50,286	Jowari ... 61	17¼	17
Jath	884	879	64,000	63,628	2 inches 91 cents of rain during the week, and sowing operations in some villages are in progress. Grain supply fair, but prices rising. Cholera slightly prevalent. Fodder very scarce. Public health generally good.	Ditto ...	3,678	3,062	4·78	82,249	36,192	Jowari ... 63	12⅜	12⅛
Phaltan	397	397	59,124	59,124	5 inches 30 cents of rain. Prices steady.	Ditto ...	785	809	1·36	19,500	14.244	Jowari ... 54	20⅝	20⅝
Pant Pratinidhi ...	213	138	68,335	44,594	Sufficient rain-fall for cultivation in the Mal land of the Alpadi Mahal.	Ditto ...	1,244	1,366	1·99	34,284	16,056	Jowari ... 58½	13	13
Sawant Wari	904	...	1,90,814	...	Rain has been pretty general in the Banda and Wari Pethas, but partial in the Kural Petha. 4 inches 13 cents of rain in the town (Wari). Public health good. 8 deaths from cholera. Grain worth Rs. 1,450 imported.	Ditto ...	291	265	·13	3,460	1,332	Nachani ... 55	24¾	24¾
Savanur	70	18	15,757	2,020	3 inches 9 cents of rain. Sufficient supply of grain, but prices rising. Importation continues slow. Cholera prevalent; 2 deaths.	Ditto ...	†	†	†	10,000	1,844	Jowari ... 61½	15	13⅛
TOTAL ...	8,374	4,804	18,50,190	8,47,848						8,28,656	6,45,384			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† The Savanur great tank work has been stopped owing to the recent rainfall.

A.

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relief

(*Accompaniment to*

Districts.	For the week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the week ending 10th March 1877.		For the week ending 17th March 1877.		For the week ending 24th March 1877.		For the week ending 31st March 1877.		For the week ending 7th April 1877.		For the week ending 14th April 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	70	2,233	90	3,128	33	3,331	26	3,289	14	2,930	33	4,204	36	4,346
Nasik ...	...	10,986	...	11,597	...	14,015	...	15,574	...	15,759	...	17,648	...	17,178
Ahmednagar	912	10,861	686	16,443	411	17,495	698	19,213	984	21,493	1,128	24,066	1,418	24,901
Poona ...	12,213	31,787	7,638	23,801	3,393	23,914	4,981	25,811	4,876	27,702	4,979	30,111	4,768	36,977
Sholapur ...	12,115	36,304	8,973	40,262	3,589	38,864	4,020	42,532	4,293	42,926	4,521	43,405	5,103	45,554
Satara ...	377	20,272	297	27,086	79	27,047	474	28,727	514	29,566	570	31,131	653	33,191
Kaladgi ...	6,979	20,361	6,242	22,582	5,280	21,615	6,754	22,994	7,672	24,513	6,208	32,945	7,868	36,201
Belgaum ...	3,454	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	17,426	4,305	21,865	5,279	22,316	5,416	24,227	6,080	25,92[illegible]
Dharwar ...	1,940	26,143	2,328	26,215	2,064	29,516	2,860	30,921	2,737	35,768	3,198	33,282	2,599	40,78[illegible]
Total ...	37,060	1,74,415	29,526	1,92,335	19,106	1,93,223	24,118	2,10,926	26,369	2,22,973	26,053	2,41,019	28,525	2,59,05[illegible]
Grand Total	2,11,475		2,21,861		2,12,329		2,35,044		2,49,342		2,67,072		2,87,582	
Ratnagiri ...	150	503	465	1,260	457	1,164	888	1,407	828	882	189	1,202	227	1,495
Kanara ...	1,126	85	1,100	181	1,074	127	1,017	127	1,042	131	1,554	103	2,094	12[illegible]
	1,276	588	1,565	1,441	1,531	1,291	1,905	1,534	1,870	1,013	1,743	1,305	2,321	1,62[illegible]
Total ...	1,864		3,006		2,822		3,439		2,883		3,048		3,944	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	2,13,339		2,24,867		2,15,151		2,38,483		2,52,175		2,70,120		2,91,526	

* The Collector's and Executive Engineer's returns for 9th Ju[illegible]

works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

Statement No. XXXI.)

For the week ending 21st April 1877.		For the week ending 28th April 1877.		For the week ending 5th May 1877.		For the week ending 12th May 1877.		For the week ending 19th May 1877.		For the week ending 26th May 1877.		For the week ending 2nd June 1877.		For the week ending 9th June 1877.	
Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
15	2,207	...	2,757	77	2,727	...	2,591	...	2,559	...	2,404	...	2,691	201	2,812
...	17,905	...	18,759	...	13,157	...	10,719	...	10,587	...	8,148	...	8,610	...	6,813
1,179	24,111	1,770	24,580	1,826	24,528	2,335	29,211	2,478	26,736	2,949	25,851	2,874	27,921	3,347	32,811
4,517	31,491	4,338	34,132	4,512	36,769	3,299	39,516	3,588	41,425	5,832	41,959	5,828	41,219	5,966	41,282
6,105	42,867	6,804	41,344	6,321	48,287	9,985	51,337	10,088	49,647	13,177	49,733	15,675	52,491	16,794	44,776
417	30,897	528	33,269	807	36,593	1,016	39,400	1,511	42,942	1,92	46,873	2,560	47,849	3,009	52,051
8,063	34,179	7,562	39,897	8,276	49,197	8,171	57,079	7,192	68,380	6,725	72,615	6,956	77,647	6,821	79,582
5,603	23,641	5,361	28,889	2,113	37,711	4,063	41,838	3,569	41,709	2,154	40,456	2,137	40,234	2,332	36,686
3,108	40,992	4,215	40,937	2,487	42,487	1,865	50,111	4,514	51,560	986	52,670	2,005	56,165	2,037	62,869
29,007	2,48,290	30,578	2,64,564	26,419	2,91,456	30,734	3,21,802	32,940	3,35,545	33,749	3,40,709	38,035	3,54,827	40,507	3,59,682
2,77,297		2,95,142		3,17,875		3,52,536		3,68,485		3,74,458		3,92,862		4,00,189	
257	2,169	*256	2,405	256	2,910	256	2,879	251	2,724	245	1,892	255	1,837	*255	2,143
1,974	72	1,239	2,250	1,636	1,783	1,512	4,147	1,549	5,084	1,264	3,652	1,112	1,657	*200	*211
2,231	2,241	1,495	4,655	1,892	5,632	1,768	7,321	1,800	7,808	1,509	5,544	1,367	3,494	455	2,354
4,472		6,150		7,524		9,089		9,608		6,053		4,861		2,809	
2,81,769		3,01,292.		3,29,661		3,61,625		3,78,093		3,80,511		3,97,723		4,02,998	

not received, telegram and last week's figures are given.

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.
(*Accompaniment to Statement No. XXXI.*)

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand Total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
3rd March	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	1,74,415	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	2,11,475
10th March	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	21,51,479	76,987	85,094	30,254	1,92,335	33,09,939	89,058	98,402	34,401	2,21,861
17th March	11,77,975	6,456	5,317	2,053	19,106	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,369	1,93,223	34,41,482	85,226	90,401	31,422	2,12,329
24th March	11,95,669	10,299	10,373	3,446	24,118	23,93,652	83,667	94,393	32,866	2,10,926	35,89,321	93,966	1,04,766	36,312	2,35,044
31st March	12,23,844	10,776	11,769	3,824	26,369	25,47,352	88,086	1,00,604	34,285	2,22,973	37,71,196	98,862	1,12,373	38,107	2,49,342
7th April	12,45,953	10,242	11,985	3,826	26,053	27,[illegible]353	94,049	1,09,892	37,078	2,41,019	39,59,306	1,04,291	1,21,877	40,904	2,67,072
14th April	12,63,483	10,445	13,170	4,910	28,525	28,57,147	1,01,859	1,18,447	38,751	2,59,057	41,20,630	1,12,304	1,31,617	43,661	2,87,582
21st April	12,66,232	11,065	13,332	4,610	29,007	30,08,633	97,938	1,12,782	37,570	2,48,290	42,74,865	1,09,003	1,26,114	42,180	2,77,297
28th April	12,84,391	11,068	13,773	5,197	30,578	31,66,330	1,03,803	1,20,333	40,428	2,64,564	44,50,721	1,15,411	1,34,106	45,625	2,95,142
5th May	12,99,789	9,658	12,613	4,148	26,419	33,56,720	1.12,413	1,32,792	46,251	2,91,456	46,56,509	1,22,071	1,45,405	50,399	3,17,875
12th May	13,20,783	10,573	14,529	5,632	30,734	35,63,739	1,23,743	1,46,829	51,230	3,21,802	48,84,522	1,34,316	1,61,358	56,862	3,52,536
19th May	13,41,025	11,301	15,399	6,240	32,940	37,90,096	1,28,580	1,53,215	53,750	3,35,545	51,31,121	1,39,881	1,68,614	59,990	3,68,485
26th May	13,64,791	11,330	15,862	6,557	33,749	40,26,856	1,30,188	1,55,457	55,064	3,40,709	53,91,647	1,41,518	1,71,319	61,621	3,74,458
2nd June	13,89,238	12,629	17,449	7,726	37,804	42,99,569	1,35,605	1,62,074	57,148	3,54,827	56,88,807	1,48,234	1,79,523	64,874	3,92,631
9th June	14,14,314	12,442	19,283	8,782	40,507	45,63,373	1,35,830	1,65,003	58,849	3,59,682	59,77,687	1,48,272	1,84,286	67,631	4,00,189

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women, and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

Table showing the rain-fall during the current season.

*(According to the Collectors' weekly written reports.)**

Collectorate.	Taluka.	Rain-fall up to		Average for the Collectorate.
		Inches.		Inches.
NASIK.	Igatpuri ...	1·87	16th June 1877.	3·50
	Nasik ...	4·66		
	Dindori ...	·98		
	Sinnar ...	2·77		
	Niphar ...	2·32		
	Chandor ...	4·69		
	Yeola ...	3·47		
	Nandgaon ...	3·5		
	Malligaum ...	3·37		
	Baglan ...	6·17		
	Kalwan ...	4·41		
	Peint State ...	4·26		
AHMEDNAGAR.	Jamkhed ...	1·11	5th June 1877.	1·93
	Karjat ...	·90		
	Shrigonda ...	·39		
	Kopargaon ...	6·83		
	Nagar ...	1·81		
	Rahuri ...	1·45		
	Newasa ...	1·76		
	Sheogaon ...	2·21		
	Sangamner ...	1·68		
	Akola ...	·27		
	Parner ...	2·86		
POONA.	Junnar ...	4·61	18th June 1877.	3·45
	Khed ...	2·28		
	Ambegaon Petha	2·31		
	Mawal ...	4·82		
	Haveli ...	2·26		
	Petha Mulshi...	·40		
	Purandhar ...	4·68		
	Sirur ...	2·51		
	Bhimthari ...	2·43		
	Petha Baramati	5·13		
	Indapur ...	6·50		
SHOLAPUR.	Sholapur ...	7·14	16th June 1877.	6·98
	Barsi ..	7·69		
	Madha ...	9·34		
	Karmala ...	6·18		
	Pandharpur ...	5·95		
	Sangola ...	3·73		
	Malsiras ...	8·83		

Collectorate.	Taluka.	Rain-fall up to		Average for the Collectorate.
		Inches.		Inches.
SATARA.	Satara ...	1·95	11th June 1877.	4·51
	Man ...	3·68		
	Jauli ...	5·7		
	Patan ...	2·35		
	Malcolm Peth	5·27		
	Tasgaon ...	8·87		
	Khanapur ...	4·17		
	Walwa ...	4·39		
	Wai ...	5·55		
	Khatao ...	6·71		
	Karad ...	2·12		
	Koregaon ...	4·5		
KALADGI.	Indi ...	2 30	16th June 1877.	4·41
	Mudebihal ...	1·76		
	Shindgi ...	1·64		
	Bagewadi ...	4·60		
	Bijapur ...	7·72		
	Bagalkot ...	7·91		
	Badami ...	4·55		
	Hungund ...	2·66		
	Kaladgi ...	6·59		
BELGAUM.	Belgaum ...	3·20	6th June 1877.	28·5
	Sampgaon ...	4·51		
	Chikori ...	2·52		
	Parasgad ...	2·64		
	Gokak ...	1·49		
	Athni ...	3·76		
	Bidi ...	1·86		
DHARWAR.	Mundargi Petha	6·36	9th June 1877.	5·44
	Hubli ...	6·79		
	Navalgund ...	8·84		
	Nargund Petha	4·18		
	Ron ...	4·		
	Gadag ...	4 96		
	Bankapur ..	7·39		
	Ranibennur ...	2·56		
	Hangal ...	5·61		
	Karajgi ...	6·83		
	Kalghatgi ...	2·55		
	Kod ...	2·17		
	Savanur State..	7·99		
	Dharwar ...	5·84		
	Mungad Petha	5·53		

Complete return from Khandesh not yet received.

* Telegraphic returns of more recent rain have been received, but cannot yet be properly collated.

Dr. D. D. Cunningham's Report on his preliminary investigations into the nature of the diarrhœa and dysentery lately prevalent in Madras.

No. 348, dated Simla, the 25th June 1877.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR S. C. TOWNSEND, *Offg. Sany. Commr. with the Govt. of India,*

To—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., *Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of the Government, a copy of Dr. D. D. Cunningham's report on his preliminary investigations into the nature of the diarrhœa and dysentery lately prevalent in Madras.

Dated Calcutta, the 18th June 1877.

From—SURGEON D. D. CUNNINGHAM, *Special Asstt. to the Sanitary Commr. with the Govt. of India,*

To—SURGEON-MAJOR S. C. TOWNSEND, *Offg. Sanitary Commr. with the Govt. of India.*

I HAVE the honour to report that, in accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to Madras in order to ascertain whether any peculiar form of fever were present among the inmates of the relief camps there, and to investigate the pathology of the so-called "famine diarrhœa" and "famine dysentery." I arrived in Madras on the 20th of May and left on the 8th June, reaching Calcutta on the 13th of the month.

2. In regard to the occurrence of any peculiar forms of fever, careful enquiries were made as to the presence, then or at any previous period during the prevalence of the famine, of any forms of fever which could in any way be ascribed to the influence of want. I could hear of no such disease as having occurred previously, and during the whole period of my stay in Madras, fevers of any kind were practically non-existent, hardly a case being present in any of the hospitals or relief camps in spite of the high degree of mortality prevalent at that time among the inmates of the latter.

3. I had, however, ample opportunity of investigating the pathology of the diarrhœa and dysentery so prevalent and fatal in the camps. Careful *post-mortem* examinations were made of the bodies of persons dying in the Monegar Choultry relief camp where the mortality was very high, and almost entirely due to diarrhœa and dysentery. Numerous specimens of the various tissues and organs of such cases have been preserved, and will form the subject of minute microscopic investigation. As this, however, will necessarily be the work of some time, I shall in the meantime give a brief account of such of the results arrived at in the examinations conducted in Madras as appear to be of most practical importance.

4. The general results of such examinations were confirmatory of the belief that morbid conditions exist which may with propriety be termed "famine diarrhœa" or "famine dysentery," as the case may be. There are, without doubt, cases in which the symptoms of disease observed during life can be referred to no other origin save morbid changes and degenerations dependent on mal-nutrition. Many other cases occurring among the inmates of the relief camps are, however, complicated by the supervention of other diseases, such as acute dysentery,

pneumonia, &c., and although in the majority of such cases the conditions leading to true "famine diarrhœa" may be distinctly detected, and in some the complications may be directly ascribed to their agency, yet the fatal termination is caused, or, at all events accelerated, by the complications.

5. The pathological changes essentially characteristic of "famine diarrhœa and dysentery" consist in a softening and subsequent atrophy of the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, due apparently to a process of fatty degeneration of the tissues, and leading to the destruction of the apparatus provided for the absorption of nutritive material. That such a process is sufficient to account for the phenomena of the disease observed during life, is manifest. The disintegration of the intestinal mucous membrane fully accounts for the disordered state of the alimentary functions. The pathological appearances also account for the failure of curative measures, improved diet, medicines, &c., in the treatment of the disease. Where once the complex structures of the intestinal mucous membrane have been so seriously affected by degenerative changes dependent on insufficient nourishment, they cannot be renewed, and no diet, however careful and generous it be, can be of any avail when once the means, by which alone it can be appropriated to the necessities of the body, have been destroyed.

6. In conclusion, I must acknowledge the great obligation which I am under to the medical officers in Madras who assisted me in obtaining opportunities for investigation, and facilitated my work in other ways—more especially must I acknowledge the aid which was afforded to me by Mr. Cornish, the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Prices of food grains in the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

No. 1963, dated Fort St. George, 12th June 1877.

From—J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., *Additional Secretary to the Govt. of Madras,*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of India.*

FOR some weeks there has been a gradual and continuous rise in prices in the districts of this Presidency generally. This rise has left the prices which are now generally stationary at the dates marginally shewn in terms of seers of 80 tolas to the rupee.

Districts.	Rice.		Cholum.		Raggi.		Cumboo.	
	Week ending 5th June.	Price in May last year.	Week ending 5th June.	Price in May last year.	Week ending 5th June.	Price in May last year.	Week ending 5th June.	Price in May last year.
Ganjam	13·	20·2	19·	23·9	21·	36·3	26·	
Vizagapatam	11·	16·7	17·	28·4	19·	30·2	21·	
Godavery	10·	20·9	16·	38·1	17·	38·0	20·	
Kistna	8·45	19·8	11·15	30·3	12·94	35·2	10·38	
Nellore	7·78	15·1	9·64	27·8	11·74	29·8	10·06	
Madras	8·76	11·7	11·90	18·0	10·64	19·3	...	
Chingleput	8·90	15·9	9·05	..	10·72	22·6	...	
South Arcot	8·75	15·4	11·	24·4	11·5	23·9	11·75	
Trichinopoly	7·6	14·4	13·2	34·1	10·3	26·3	9·7	
Tanjore	8·	14·7	10·	37·3	12·18	25·8	10·81	
Madura	8·2	14·7	10·4	35·1	9·8	30·8	9·7	
Tinnevelly	8·25	12·3	11·25	24·4	10·75	25·5	11·	
Kurnool	6·95	15·3	8·06	28·3	9·51	28·1	8·92	
Cuddapah	7·73	14·1	8·66	26·2	9·25	27·6	8·92	
Bellary	6·83	14·8	7·56	25·3	8·25	25·4	7·29	
North Arcot	7·9	14·5	8·9	23·0	9·8	23·1	8·2	
Salem	7·43	13·2	9·	21·7	8·81	23·5	8·12	
Coimbatore	7·40	12·7	8·41	20·3	8·89	23·6	8·61	
Nilgiris	7·4	10·4	8·45	14·2	9·	16·6	9·	
South Canara	9·73	12·5	...	..	11·84	17·7	..	
Malabar	9·09	12·5	...	..	12·25	19·5	...	

The Collector's reports, however, shew that while in April all markets were supplied with either raggi, cholum or cumboo as

well as rice, at the end of May in Tanjore, no cholum or cumboo was obtainable in four markets out of nine and no cholum or cumboo in two others, while rice was 7·5 seers to the rupee in three markets. In Trichinopoly out of five markets no grain except rice was obtainable at Kulitalai, and rice was 6·5 seers in Udyapolium. In Coimbatore rice was 4·9 seers the rupee in Collegal taluk, and raggi 6·9, while prices were high generally in Pullachi taluk. In Salem prices at Tripatore were, rice 6·42 seers the rupee, raggi 8·12 and cumboo 7·44, while in Salem itself rice was 7·68. In Bellary, though prices are stationary in Kudlighi and Hurpenhully, rice is 5·25 seers the rupee and 5·5 in Hudgully, while cholum is 6 to 6½ seers the rupee. In South Arcot of eight markets cholum was not quoted in four nor cumboo in two. In Chingleput of six markets cholum and cumboo were not quoted each in five markets. In South Canara cholum and cumboo are not quoted, but are not consumed. In Tinnevelly cholum and cumboo were not quoted in four and three markets out of five. In Malabar cholum and cumboo are not quoted; in Madura cholum is not quoted at all in one out of six markets. In Kistna out of four markets cumboo is not quoted in two. On the Nilgiris of four markets cholum is not quoted in one, cumboo in two. In the Godavery of six markets cumboo is not quoted in four. While in Kurnool the price at Ramalcotta was quoted for rice at 6·0, while cholum was 7·1, and no other grain was quoted.

It thus appears that throughout the greater portion of this Presidency prices are at a point which causes a most severe pressure and continually increasing distress.

There are doubtless yet considerable stocks in the Presidency, although it is found impossible to obtain certain and reliable information, and these a favourable south-west monsoon may cause to be brought forward; but that these stocks must have been seriously diminished is apparent from the fact that while the consumption of the population at 1 lb. per head per diem would equal about 3,849,300 tons, the total import of food-grain to the Presidency from August to April has been only 417,839, as shown by the annexed statement prepared by the Board of Revenue. The increasing demand on the stock at Bellary for Mysore territory is also noticeable, the export of grain from Bellary being as shewn below—

	To Mysore.	To Hyderabad.	TOTAL.
From 3rd to 31st March ...	285·8	911·6	1197·2
During April	660·0	1604·2	2264·2
Up to 26th May	822·1	1649·9	2472·0

The stock available at the ports for inland transport was ascertained at the end of last month to be—

				Tons.
Madras	25,000			35,000
On sea	10,000			
Negapatam			...	8,000
Beypore station and some in boats ..		...	...	1,500
		Total	...	44,500
		Say	...	45,000

This stock will be entirely moved up-country in the usual course of traffic by the end of the current month, and Government are not aware of any considerable further quantity being on its way or ordered; and there is no accumulation at the up-country railway stations. While it is very probable that the price grain has now reached may induce increased importations, yet the Governor in Council deems it his duty to point out that while he is under no apprehension as to the means of the railways to carry the daily supplies, yet, if the railway power is not made use of with regularity, there will be very serious ground for apprehension, because the number of trains that can be run is limited by the circumstances of the line and the locomotive power and wagon stock available. If any material diminution of the grain traffic inland occurs for a fortnight, it will probably be found in practice impossible to carry up the quantity which will be thus deficient in addition to the ordinary daily demands.

For these reasons I am directed to state that the present state of trade causes this Government much anxiety, the pressure of the existing high prices is rapidly adding to the numbers whose sole dependence must be State aid, not only in those districts which have been noticed as distressed but even in others; and it is moreover reducing to abject poverty very many of those who should and would have maintained themselves throughout, had prices similar to those which generally prevailed in the famine districts of Bengal in 1874 prevailed in this Presidency.

Movements of food-grains by

		NET									
		PLACES WITHIN THE									
		Districts where there is no distress.									
		Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.	Godavery	Tanjore.	South Canara.	Malabar.	Total.	South Arcot.	Kistna.	Nellore.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
August 1876 .. By rail ..		....	....	....	....	....	* 1,088	* 1,088	....	....	....
August 1876 .. By sea ..		* 1,293	* 818	—8,744	—7,128	* 16	* 1,932	—14,399	—793	—7,296	—1,135
Total ..		—1,293	* 818	—8,744	—7,128	* 16	* 3,020	—13,311	—793	—7,296	—1,135
September 1876 .. By rail ..		....	....	....	....	....	—221	—221	....	....	....
September 1876 .. By sea ..		—980	* 1,155	—5,842	—3,804	—166	* 4,756	—4,881	—846	—5,112	—235
Total ..		—980	* 1,155	—5,842	—3,804	—166	* 4,535	—5,102	—846	—5,112	—235
October 1876 .. By rail ..		....	....	....	....	....	—1,428	—1,428	....	....	....
October 1876 .. By sea ..		—172	—287	—13,861	—5,888	—586	* 7,278	—13,516	—892	—2,595	....
Total ..		—172	—287	—13,861	—5,888	—586	* 5,850	—14,944	—892	—2,595	....
November 1876 .. By rail ..		....	....	....	....	....	—3,833	—3,833	....	....	....
November 1876 .. By sea ..		—902	—907	—12,253	—5,162	—3,973	* 8,640	—14,548	....	* 154	....
Total ..		—902	—907	—12,253	—5,162	—3,973	* 4,816	—18,381	....	* 154	....
December 1876 .. By rail ..		....	....	....	....	....	—7,205	—7,205	....	....	....
December 1876 .. By sea ...		—6,512	—1,639	—17,112	—1,050	—4,970	* 12,438	—18,845	* 1,858	* 542	* 2,620
Total ..		—6,512	—1,639	—17,112	—1,050	—4,970	* 5,233	—26,050	* 1,858	* 542	* 2,620
January 1877 .. By rail ..		....	....	....	....	....	—11,958	—11,958	....	....	....
January 1877 .. By sea ..		—6,272	—1,340	—10,988	—766	—1,793	* 27,666	* 6,507	* 2,536	* 420	* 5,899
Total ..		—6,272	—1,340	—10,988	—766	—1,793	* 15,708	—5,451	* 2,536	* 420	* 5,899
February 1877 .. By rail ..		....	....	....	....	....	—9,540	—9,540	....	....	....
February 1877 .. By sea ..		—15,248	—1,835	—4,570	—1,677	—877	* 21,625	—2,582	* 2,613	* 205	* 5,587
Total ..		—15,248	—1,835	—4,570	—1,677	—877	* 12,085	—12,122	* 2,613	* 205	* 5,587
March 1877 .. By rail ..		....	....	....	....	....	—7,297	—7,297	....	....	....
March 1877 .. By sea ..		—11,903	—1,746	—2,842	* 352	—824	* 27,844	* 10,881	* 6,099	—806	* 3,531
Total ..		—11,903	—1,746	—2,842	* 352	—824	* 20,547	* 3,584	* 6,099	—806	* 3,531
April 1877 .. By rail ..		....	....	....	....	....	—10,531	—10,531	....	....	....
April 1877 .. By sea ..		—4,328	—544	—1,192	* 10,787	—2,345	* 34,327	* 36,705	...	* 617	* 8,549
Total ..		—4,328	—544	—1,192	* 10,787	—2,345	* 23,796	* 26,174	....	* 617	* 8,549
Total .. By rail ..		....	....	....	....	....	—50,925	—50,925	....	....	....
Total .. By sea ..		—47,610	—6,325	—77,404	—14,836	—15,518	* 146,515	—14,678	* 10,575	—18,871	* 24,816
TOTAL ..		—47,610	—6,325	—77,404	—14,836	—15,518	* 95,590	—65,603	* 10,575	—18,871	* 24,816

Asterisks mean *plus*

REVENUE BOARD'S OFFICE,
MADRAS;
1st June 1877.

sea and by the Madras Rail.

RESULTS FOR

Madras Presidency.										Places beyond the Madras Presidency.			Grand Total.
Distressed districts.													
Cuddapah.	Bellary and Kurnool.	Madras or Chingleput.	North Arcot.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.	Coimbatore.	Salem.	South Indian Railway.	Total.	Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Mysore territory.	Total.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
* 703	* 2,942	—2,669	—1,008	....	....	* 1,561	* 103	—1,573	* 59	—4,039	* 2,892	—1,147	....
..	..	* 13,976	..	—116	* 1,891	....	....	....	* 6,527	....	....	....	—7,872
* 703	* 2,942	* 11,307	—1,008	—116	* 1,891	* 1,561	* 103	—1,573	* 6,586	—4,039	* 2,892	—1,147	—7,872
* 646	* 4,267	—6,062	* 696	....	....	* 1,109	* 664	—2,030	—710	—5,163	* 6,094	* 931	...
..	..	* 9,665	...	—46	* 1,675	....	....	....	* 5,101	....	....	....	* 220
* 646	* 4,267	* 3,603	* 696	—46	* 1,675	* 1,109	* 664	—2,030	* 4,391	—5,163	* 6,094	* 931	* 220
* 1,763	* 7,731	—10,724	—552	....	....	—1,021	—108	—5,124	—8,035	—4,921	* 14,384	* 9,463	....
..	..	* 18,699	..	* 307	* 1,593	....	....	....	* 17,112	....	....	....	* 3,596
* 1,763	* 7,731	* 7,975	—552	* 307	* 1,593	—1,021	—108	—5,124	* 2,077	—4,921	* 14,384	* 9,463	* 3,596
* 4,210	* 14,615	—12,840	—501	....	....	—1,412	* 232	—2,482	* 1,872	—7,951	* 9,912	* 1,961	....
..	..	* 39,684	..	* 333	* 239	....	....	....	* 40,410	....	....	....	* 25,862
* 4,210	* 14,615	* 26,844	—501	* 333	* 239	—1,412	* 232	—2,482	* 42,282	—7,951	* 9,912	* 1,961	* 25,862
* 9,702	* 19,992	—30,638	* 5,285	....	....	* 1,405	* 3,810	—1,337	* 8,219	—12,281	* 11,267	—1,014	....
..	..	* 56,135	..	* 1,712	* 1,360	....	....	....	* 64,227	....	....	....	* 45,382
* 9,702	* 19,992	* 25,497	* 5,285	* 1,712	* 1,360	* 1,405	* 3,810	—1,337	* 72,446	—12,281	* 11,267	—1,014	* 45,382
* 8,485	* 16,802	—26,984	* 4,462	....	....	* 2,237	* 3,986	—1,151	* 7,837	—7,872	* 11,993	* 4,121	....
..	..	* 75,532	..	* 1 366	* 2,694	....	....	....	* 88,447	....	....	....	* 94,954
* 8,485	* 16,802	* 48,548	* 4,462	* 1,366	* 2,694	* 2,237	* 3,986	—1,151	* 96,284	—7,872	* 11,993	* 4,121	* 94,954
* 9,200	* 12,023	—19,970	* 3,533	....	....	* 3,338	* 3,460	—481	* 11,103	—10,665	* 9,102	—1,563	....
..	..	* 68,865	..	* 578	* 3,065	....	....	....	* 80,913	....	....	....	* 78,331
* 9,200	* 12,023	* 48,895	* 3,533	* 578	* 3,065	* 3,338	* 3,460	—481	* 92,016	—10,665	* 9,102	—1,563	* 78,331
* 8,209	* 14,208	—34,671	* 4,789	....	....	* 3,221	* 5,492	—1,209	* 39	—8,226	* 15,484	* 7,258	....
..	..	* 46,464	..	* 2,459	* 8,374	....	....	....	* 66,120	....	....	....	* 77,002
* 8,209	* 14,208	* 11,796	* 4,789	* 2,459	* 8,374	* 3,221	* 5,492	—1,209	* 66,160	—8,226	* 15,484	* 7,258	* 77,002
* 5,075	* 16,657	—31,801	* 2,783	....	....	* 8,078	* 5 238	—773	* 5,205	—9,583	* 14,909	* 5,326	....
..	..	* 39,488	..	* 5,327	* 9,678	....	....	....	* 63,659	....	....	....	* 100,364
* 5,078	—16,657	* 7,687	* 2,733	* 5,327	* 9,678	* 8,073	* 5,238	—773	* 63,864	—9,583	* 14,909	* 5,326	* 100,364
* 47,996	* 109,237	—176,359	* 19,437	....	....	* 18,511	* 22,877	—16,110	* 25,589	—70,701	* 96,037	* 25,336	....
..	..	* 368,508	..	* 11,920	* 30,569	....	....	....	* 432,517	....	....	....	* 417,839
* 47,996	* 109,237	* 192,149	* 19,437	* 11,920	* 30,569	* 18,511	* 22,877	—16,110	* 458,106	—70,701	* 96,037	* 25,336	* 417,839

Asterisks mean *plus*.

(Sd.) H. E. STOKES,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(Sd.) J. H. GARSTIN,

Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Telegram, dated 27th June 1877.

From—Madras, | *To—Simla.*
From—Revenue Additional Secretary, | *To—Revenue Additional Secretary.*

PRICES still continue high notwithstanding the rain; rice risen in Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Bellary, Chingleput and South Arcot. Dry grains risen in Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem, Madura, Tinnevelly and Malabar. Stocks entirely exhausted in Nilgiris district and in some taluks of Salem and Bellary. Increased prices at Kurnool reported, attributable to decrease of stocks and difficulty of carriage.

No. 557, dated Simla, the 29th June 1877.

From—The HONOURABLE T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., *Additional Secretary to the Government of India,*

To—The Addl. Secy. to the Government of Madras.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1963 of the 12th instant, and your telegram of the 27th instant, on the subject of the rise of prices of food-grains, the low condition of stocks, and the consequent increasing pressure upon the population of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

2. The prices given in your letter are contrasted in the following table with those of March 31st as given in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated April 6th, which were published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 21st idem:

DISTRICTS.	RICE.		CHOLUM.		RAGI.		CUMBOO.	
	June 5.	Mar. 31.	June 5.	Mar. 31.	June 5.	Mar. 31.	June 5.	Mar. 31.
Kistna ...	8·45	8·26	11·15	10·97	12·94	13·9	10·38	10·53
Nellore ...	7·78	7·87	9·64	10·	11·74	11·88	10·06	9·8
Chingleput ...	8·90	9·40	9·05	10·98	10·72	11·26	...	10·78
South Arcot ...	8·75	...	11·	...	11·5	...	11·75	...
Trichinopoly ...	7·6	8·12	13·2	16·8	10·3	10·87	9·7	10·32
Tanjore ...	8·	...	10·	...	12·18	...	10·81	...
Madura ...	8·2	8·47	10·4	12·15	9·8	10·46	9·7	11·08
Tinnevelly ...	8·25	8·40	11·25	9·	10·75	11·47	11·	10·85
Kurnool ...	6·95	7·29	8·06	8·79	9·51	9·92	8·92	8·88
Cuddapah ...	7·73	7·91	8·66	9·53	9·25	9·91	8·92	8·36
Bellary ...	6·83	7·41	7·56	9·05	8·25	9·30	7·29	8·64
North Arcot ...	7·9	8·58	8·9	10·58	9·8	10·38	8·2	8·91
Salem ...	7·43	7·70	9·	9·09	8·81	9·26	8·12	8·93
Coimbatore ...	7·40	7·62	8·41	9·14	8·89	9·55	8·61	10·61

From this it would seem that in Kistna, Nellore, Salem, and Tinnevelly prices were on June 5th pretty much the same as they were at the end of March; that in North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Madura there has been a considerable rise, but only in comparison with a previous lower average; that in

Chingleput, Kurnool and Cuddapah the rise has been about half a seer, and in Bellary and Coimbatore about a seer. For South Arcot and Tanjore the prices of March are not available.

3. Since June 5th the general upward tendency of prices has continued, but the table in the margin, which has been compiled from the telegraphic reports of prices on the 19th instant which appeared in the *Gazette of India* on the 23rd instant, shews that except in Bellary a man can still everywhere procure for one anna more than the one pound ration, which in Bombay at least has been found sufficient for maintaining health; that except in Bellary and North Arcot one anna and three pies suffice to procure within about two ounces of what authorities in Madras have admitted to be sufficient, while in seven districts that sum will procure more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Under the new scale lately introduced the conditions as regards the labourers on the relief works are still more favourable.

	lbs. per rupee.		For 1 anna.		For 1-3.		For 1-6.	
	Rice.	Dry grain.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
Kistna ...	17 84	23·95	1	7·95	1	13·93	2	3·92
Nellore ...	15·90	21·98	1	5·98	1	11·47	2	0·97
Cuddapah ...	14·75	17 98	1	1·98	1	6·47	1	10 97
Kurnool ...	14·31	17·94	1	1 94	1	6 42	1	10·91
Bellary ...	13 82	14·93	0	11·93	1	2·66	1	6 39
North Arcot ...	15·24	16·89	1	0·89	1	5·11	1	9 33
Chingleput ...	17·42	19·69	1	3·69	1	8·61	1	13·53
South Arcot ...	16·99	22·88	1	6·88	1	12·60	2	2·32
Salem ...	14·79	17·55	1	1 55	1	5·94	1	10·32
Coimbatore ...	15·14	17·42	1	1 42	1	5·77	1	10 13
Madura ...	17·09	21·36	1	5·36	1	10·70	2	0·04
Tinnevelly ...	16·48	22 66	1	6·66	1	12·32	2	1·99
Malabar ..	18·17	24·20	1	8·20	1	14·25	2	4 30

4. With reference to the supply of food-grains, I am to remark that although the marginal statement, taken from the returns published weekly in the *Gazette of India*, shews a certain falling off in the imports into the Madras Presidency by sea, the last three weeks have witnessed a very decided improvement in the shipments of rice from both Calcutta and Burmah.

	By sea.	From Raichore.
	Tons.	Tons.
Gazette of April 7th	17,768	2,050
„ 14th	22,956	1,550
„ 21st	17,634	1,760
„ 28th	18,526	1,570
May 5th	15,666	3,100
„ 12th	16,583	3,115
„ 19th	16,295	2,378
„ 26th	14,441	1,728
June 2nd	12,372	1,883
„ 9th	14,663	3,672
„ 16th	10,570	2,178
„ 23rd	8,133	2,678

5. Under these circumstances His Excellency the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the rise of prices which has occurred is not excessive, and considers it, on the whole, a fortunate circumstance that the rates are keeping up for the present, and thus holding out fair inducements for the continued importation of food by private trade. It is indeed not improbable that this rise may lead to some increase in the numbers on the works and in receipt of gratuitous relief, and so may augment the drain on the public treasury, but this His Excellency in Council believes to be a far lesser evil than that which would result from any reversion to the plan of purchasing supplies of grain on behalf of Government—a plan likely to be more costly and less efficient than that of leaving the present high prices to attract importation.

This general principle is, of course, subject to the modification which was referred to in paragraph 9 of the instructions to Sir R. Temple of the 16th January last, in the case of remote localities where private trade may be in active. In such cases the best course would appear to be for the Government to advertise for supplies to be delivered at the nearest spots to which there are facilities for importation, and to give the relief to those who need it in the shape of food. It is obviously most desirable that the measure here referred to should be adopted only on the most clear and urgent grounds, and that if resorted to, it should be carried out with the utmost practicable publicity.

6. In conclusion, I am to state that with the view of informing the trade of the present condition of supplies, and the continuance of the policy of non-interference hitherto observed, this correspondence will be made public with the least practicable delay.

Weekly condition report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 18.)

Condition report for the week ending 9th June 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets fairly supplied. Price of rice has risen in some taluks. Rain fell in all the taluks of the District except Dodballapur, the quantity registered ranging from 10 cents to 1·08 inches. Some tanks received a fresh supply of water. Agricultural operations are being carried on everywhere, and in some places, ragi, paddy, javari and other seeds have been sown. The standing crops are in tolerably good condition and the prospects have improved considerably. Cholera, fever, and small-pox are still prevalent.

Kolar District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Prices have risen in some taluks. There has been rain throughout the District, the quantity gauged at head-quarters of taluks varying from 15 cents to 2·57 inches. Some tanks received a small supply of water. Fresh sowings of ragi, javari, sesamum and other cereals are being carried on generally in all the taluks, but more rain is needed. Cholera is on the decline, but small-pox and fevers are prevalent.

Tumkur District.—Markets fairly supplied. Prices have risen except in the Kadaba and Chiknayakanhalli Taluks where they were stationary. Heavy rain fell in all the taluks, the quantity gauged at the head-quarters of which varied from 60 cents to 3·42 inches. Many of the tanks received from 10 days' to four months' supply of water. Ploughing and sowing operations are in progress. Javari, paddy and other seeds have been sown in various parts of the District. The crops under wells are in fair condition and the prospects are reported to be improving. Cholera, fever and diarrhœa still prevail.

Mysore District.—Markets continue sufficiently supplied and prices have fallen in some taluks, while in others they remained stationary. Home-grown grain is beginning to come into the market. Rain fell generally throughout the District, the quantity registered at the head-quarters of taluks varying from 48 cents to 5·20 inches; and there were freshes in the Cauvery and Kapani rivers. The standing crops are "thriving" and prospects have improved. In the Gundlupet Taluk, the early crops of javari, which suffered in the beginning, are reported to be in ear, but the yield is expected to be only one-half of the full or usual out-turn. The public health is indifferent, and cholera prevails in all the taluks, though somewhat on the decline. Forage for cattle is said to be available throughout the District.

Hassan District.—Markets continue sufficiently supplied except in some portions of the Harnhalli Taluk. Prices have risen except in the Hassan and Arkalgúd Taluks where they were stationary. There was a general fall of rain throughout the District, the maximum quantity

registered at head-quarters being 3·80 inches at Channarâypatna. Paddy, ragi and other seeds were sown during the week in the Harnhalli, Arkalgúd and Narsipur Taluks. The standing crops are in good condition and the prospects are said to be encouraging. Cholera, small-pox, fever and dysentery prevailed throughout the District, but the town of Hassan was free from the first two epidemics.

Shimoga District.—Markets sufficiently supplied except in the Channagiri Taluk, where the prevalence of cholera prevented importation on a large scale. Prices continue pretty steady. Rain fell in all the taluks and from 26 cents to 2·30 inches were registered at the head-quarters thereof. The condition of the standing crops was the same as in the last week, but, in those taluks in which rain fell, there were indications of a change for the better. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the south-west monsoon has regularly set in from the 8th instant, and that there has been very good rain. Cholera is on the decline, but fever and dysentery prevail.

Kadur District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Prices pretty steady. There has been rain in four out of six taluks, the quantity registered at the head-quarters thereof ranging from 13 to 77 cents. The standing crops are in good condition except in the Koppa taluk, where they are said to have withered for want of rain. The prospects are still indifferent and the public health bad owing to the prevalence of small-pox and fever, as well as cholera in the Chikmagalur, Tarikere, Banavar and Múdgere taluks.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets fairly supplied except in some places in the Budihal Taluk where importation was slack owing to the prevalence of cholera. Prices fluctuating. Rain fell in all the taluks except Davangere, and some tanks received from one to four months' supply of water, the quantity registered at the head-quarters of taluks varying from 15 cents to 2·81 inches. The young crops are in fair condition except in the Davangere Taluk, where they are in need of more rain. The prospect of the season continue unaltered and the public health is bad owing to the prevalence of cholera more or less throughout the District.

General Remarks.

The reports from almost all the Districts for the week ending 9th June coincide in representing that prospects continue steadily to improve. Rain had fallen generally throughout the province, and agricultural operations are being carried on with much vigor and hopefulness.

2. Owing to a change in the weather, public health has been somewhat indifferent. The Deputy Commissioner of Túmkúr District reports that the heavy fall of rain has, in some places, intensified the sufferings of the pauper class, the cold and wet having carried off many of them. Measures are being adopted to relieve them so far as is practicable. Cholera is reported to be somewhat on the decline. The number of deaths which occurred during the week was 832 as against 842 of the previous week, as noted below:—

Bangalore district (including town and cantonment)	... 74	Shimoga district	... 136
Kolar district	... 30	Kadur ,,	... 24
Túmkúr ,,	... 97	Chitaldroog ,,	... 56
Mysore ,,	... 102		
Hassan ,,	... 313	Total	... 832

3. The number of works in progress under Revenue officers was 2,524, and the average daily number of persons employed on them was 29,289, or 441 more than that of last week. The increase was chiefly on works carried out under the orders of the Bangalore Municipality for the relief of the weaver class, of whom a large number is employed on them.

4. The average daily attendance on works carried out under the officers of the Public Works Department was 28,236 or 1,398 less than in the previous week. This result is immediately due to the prospect of employment in agricultural work afforded by the change in

the season. It may be expected, however, that the physical deterioration which has been caused by the protracted period of the existing distress may have reduced the numbers who are able to perform the labor required on works in progress under the professional department.

5. The amount sanctioned up to 9th June for works under Revenue officers was Rs. 14,25,087, of which Rs. 9,60,912 were expended. Sufficient funds have been placed at the disposal of District Officers to carry out such works as are actually required for the relief of the distressed, and it may be anticipated that the Deputy Commissioners will soon find it practicable to curtail the number of the relief works which have been in progress, so as to concentrate the labor on a few large works.

* Men ...	25 269
Women	40,801
Children ...	48,606
	114,676

6. The daily average number of persons charitably relieved was 114,676,* or 6,119 more than in the previous week. Nearly two thirds of the above number belong to the Nundydroog Division as shown below :—

Bangalore town and cantonment	11,182
Bangalore district	42,025
Kolar district	12,279
Túmkúr district	17,982
	83,468
Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions	31,208
	114,676

It must be observed that the distress in the Nundydroog division is much severer than in the other two divisions, and that the numbers relieved are proportionately large. Major Cole has been specially deputed to aid the Commissioner in carrying out a systematic inspection of the famine relief measures in this division, and this officer's reports for the Kolar district show that due care and discrimination have been, as a rule, observed in admitting distressed persons to the Government kitchens.

7. Enquiries have been instituted as to the number of outsiders who have flocked into Bangalore and its neighbourhood for relief. From a return dated 13th instant submitted by the Commissioner of Nundydroog division, it appears that the number fed in the kitchens under the management of the Central Famine Relief Committee was 11,529 including 1,657 from the other districts of the Province, and 348 from Her Majesty's Territory. The number fed in the kitchens of the Bangalore district, excluding those in Bangalore town and cantonment, was 37,280 including 3,566 from other districts and 655 from the Madras Presidency. On the whole, the number of persons who have immigrated into Bangalore district is not so large as was anticipated. Steps have, however, been taken to deport them gradually to their homes.

8. The amount expended on kitchens and camps up to 9th June was Rs. 5,13,595 out of a grant, including private subscriptions, of Rs. 5,26,042. This expenditure cannot be considered excessive.

9. The weight of grain imported by rail was—

	Tons.
at the Bangalore station	3,238
„ Kolar road	412
Total ...	3,650

being 63 tons more than in the previous week. The imports were from the following places :—

	Tons.		Tons.
From Madras	3,247	From Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam	135
„ Beypore	178	„ Kolar district	8
„ Sholapur and other stations on the G. I. P. Railway...	48	„ the neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency ...	34
		Total ...	3,650

The small imports from the port of Negapatam are noticeable, and with reference to complaints made by merchants that sufficient facilities are not afforded for the removal of grain by rail, a communication has been addressed to the Agent of the S. I. Railway on the subject.

10. In consequence of representations made to the Chief Commissioner by merchants at Bangalore that they were unable to remove the grain imported to Madras for this Province, some correspondence has passed between this office and the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway. The system adopted by the Railway Company, it appears, has been to place the carrying trade virtually in the hands of a certain number of merchants, the character of whose business admits of their ensuring to the Company the regular employment of a fixed number of wagons daily. The arrangement is open to some objection, but the explanation of the Traffic Manager makes it evident that having regard to the limited rolling stock, and the difficulties experienced in meeting the requisitions of numerous petty merchants, the plan has been adopted as the best practicable under the circumstances. The Traffic Manager has promised to take steps, however, to grant further facilities so as to remove the specific causes of complaint to which attention had been drawn.

11. About 1,765 tons of grain were exported by road from Bangalore to the interior of the Province and the frontier taluks of the Madras Presidency as particularized below :—

	Tons.
Towards the Túmkúr district	511
„ Bellary and Chitaldroog districts ...	218
„ Mysore district	253
„ Oossoor in the Salem district ...	210
To the taluks adjoining Bangalore	573
Total ...	1,765

"By Order,"

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,

Assistant Secretary.

PROVINCE

(No. 18.) *Condition Statement for*

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Number and descriptions of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog.															
Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	53	154	287	494	496	4,979	5,424	3,859	3,902	2,69,274	1,03,965
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,951	64	285	165	514	513	5,191	4,809	3,778	4,010	2,15,807	1,47,077
Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	69	293	77	439	430	5,494	5.785	1,830	2,287	2,33,264	1,71,166
Ashtagram.															
Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	71	43	66	180	182	2,171	1,770	8,926	6,556	1,03,687	63,968
Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	31	41	34	106	98	1,681	1,844	4,653	4,357	1,11,411	85,375
Nagar.															
Shimoga...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	21	34	68	123	123	1,493	1,425	2,829	3,028	1,75,981	1,17,783
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	17	40	143	200	196	546	516	2,756	3,000	67,661	41,504
Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	28	68	310	406	405	7,233	7,086	998	1,096	2,17,700	1,48,789
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	59	62	61	60	624	...	...	30,302	21,285
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	354	961	1,209	2,524	2,504	28,848	29,289	29,629	28,236	14,25,087	9,60,912

NOTE—1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions.
2. The figures entered in columns 17 and 18 are based on the latest accounts received from the

OF MYSORE.

the week ending 9th June 1877.

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief. Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps. During last week.	During present week.	Grants for gratuitous relief. Amount of private subscriptions up to date	Amount of Government grant	Total.	Total expenditure up to date.	Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee. Average in ordinary years. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	During last week. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	During present week. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 2nd June 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
17	18.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
21,67,693	19,95,480	41,929	42,025	1,501	1,84,514	1,86,015	1,95,771	26	60	14	16	13	16	35·	21·81	·97	
		11,022	12,279	6,094	48,935	55,029	52,451	32	80	13	16	13	15	25·4	19·90	2·57	
		18,152	17,982	1,426	83,912	85,338	82,724	28	106	12	14	11	14	27·4	20·30	3·42	
		1,081	1,280	6,374	3,389	9,763	9,154	24	70	11	15	11	15	24·3	29·72	·29	
		5,665	6,180	623	19,858	20,481	19,454	32	76	11	12	11	11	34·4	18·39	1·54	
		1,118	1,054	4,224	2,832	7,056	6,520	30	76	10	12	10	12	38·4	21·13	·26	
		1,382	1,501	2,342	6,801	9,143	7,761	30	64	11	12	10	11	35·7	28·24	·30	
		13,479	16,450	5,146	43,161	48,307	40,507	24	88	11	13	11	13	23·5	14·	2·65	
...	...	10,615	11,182	19,814	58,335	78,149	75,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4,114	4,743	11,936	14,825	26,761	24,199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21,67,693	19,95,480	1,08,557	1,14,676	59,480	4,66,562	5,26,042	5,13,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Assistant Secretary.

Register of Rain-fall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore, for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rain-fall—Inches and Cents.										Remarks for 1877.
		Average of 1871, 72 & 73.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		
1st	Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th		...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March.	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	65	
12th		...	...	...	...	...	86	...	7	...	...	
13th	April.	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	47	...	...	
14th		...	41	...	...	...	31	...	...	2	20	
15th		...	20	...	14	...	...	...	47	...	...	
16th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
17th		...	2	...	45	...	15	...	...	...	1	
18th	May.	1	86	...	13	...	...	1	37	...	22	
19th		...	19	6	20	...	85	1	93	...	...	
20th		...	24	1	12	2	39	...	34	1	30	
21st		...	36	3	88	...	35	...	93	...	75	
22nd		1	9	4	28	...	48	...	3	1	15	
23rd	June.	...	39	...	20	1	69	...	1	...	97	Week ending 9th June 1877.
24th		...	10	...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th		...	88	...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th		1	15	...	30	...	14	...	67			
27th	July.	...	14	...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th		1	11	...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th		...	71	3	44	...	39	...	2			
30th		...	19	2	42	...	19	...	23			
31st		1	8	...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd	August.	2	42	2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd		1	98	1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th		1	97	1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th		...	54	1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th	Sept.	2	30	4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th		3	24	4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		1	5	3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th		1	56	2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th		3	12	2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st	Oct.	1	11	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd		1	76	1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd		...	48	2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th		...	5	1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th	Nov.	...	33	...	82	...	26	...	52			
46th		...	47	...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th		...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th		...	49	...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th	Dec.	...	42	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th		...	8	...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		34	66	56	54	22	6	17	34			

Mean Meteorological Results from the Bangalore Observatory Register.	For the week ending 26th May 1877.	For the week ending 2nd June 1877.	For the week ending 9th June 1877.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	26·939	26·916	26·869
Mean temperature of air	77·8	78·4	76·4
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	153·2	152·2	150·9
Maximum in shade	91·0	92·5	88·5
Minimum in shade	70·9	70·1	69·6
Depth of rain in inches ...	0·75	1·15	0·97

T. R. A. T.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH JUNE 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras the monsoon rains continue abundant on the Malabar Coast; in Tinnevelly there has been a good fall, and also in parts of Bellary; elsewhere the fall has been generally light, and none is reported from Trichinopoly; cultivation is progressing in Bellary and Kurnool, and pasturage continues to improve everywhere. The reported numbers on relief works are 836,329, and on gratuitous relief 507,433: the former show a decrease of about 20,000 on last week, but the figures are apparently incomplete; the latter are more by 24,432; the continued rise of prices in some places is causing anxiety. In Mysore heavy showers have fallen in the western districts, but only a little rain in the east; the numbers on works are 56,781, on gratuitous relief 110,808, being a decrease of 844 and 3,868 on last week's numbers. In Bombay general and abundant rain has fallen in the Southern Mahratta Country, Konkan and Deccan; it has been partial, but in fair quantity in Khandesh; in Guzerat but little has fallen, and the monsoon does not seem to have set in there; in Sind the river is extremely low for the time of year, and the crops are suffering. Sowings are in active progress throughout the distressed districts. The rainfall in the Central Provinces has been generally light; sowings are going on. Good rain is reported from Berar, where sowings are in progress. The monsoon does not appear to be yet general in Central India, and in Rajputana only light showers have fallen. In Bengal rain has fallen in fair quantity in the Eastern, Central and Northern districts and in Orissa: little is reported from Behar, and none from Durbhunga, Mozufferpore and Sarun; prospects are good. Little rain is reported from Assam. In Burma the fall is steady and abundant. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh light rain is reported from many districts, but the monsoon had not set in on the date of the report. No rain fell in the Punjab up to the 27th instant.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (June 25th)	·28 in Masulipatam; *nil* elsewhere.	2·80 feet water over anicut; in five taluks early crops such as *sajja*, *jonna*, maize, black paddy and *gingelly* sown; standing crops require rain; prices generally stationary; seers of Rs. 80 weight, rice 8·63, *cholum* 11·10, *raggi* 12·95, *cumboo* 10·65; imports by land at Guntur, rice 17·85, *cholum* 17·8 tons; number on relief works 2,863; number fed gratuitously by Government in camps 651, in villages 53, by people 777; cholera, small-pox and fever here and there; cattle disease in few taluks; grass fading for want of rain; markets fairly supplied.
Nellore („ 26th)	·65 in Udayagiri; ·15 in Kanigiri; 1·80 in Kandukur.	Average prices second sort rice 7·74 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·89, *raggi* 11·82, *cumboo* 10·25; imports by sea none; rice 60 tons, *cumboo* 2 tons and *raggi* 1 ton were brought into the town of Nellore; number on district relief works 23,014, number on canal 45,555, number on relief works under Public Works Department 6,859; number fed gratuitously in camps 24,398, village relief 535; children of coolies employed on works 3,968, returns from Venkatagiri not received; 12 deaths from cholera; cholera, small-pox, guinea-worm, ague and diarrhœa prevalent in some taluks; water-supply abundant except in Kandukur, Gudur, Polur and Venkatagiri where it is sufficient; standing crops thriving; cattle have sufficient forage now in most parts; slight cattle disease in Kavali, Kandukur and Ongole.
Cuddapah („ „)	Rain in three taluks, average ·01.	Average prices seers per rupee second sort rice 7·16, *cholum* 8·41, *raggi* 9·38, *cumboo* 8·49; people on relief works 114,730, increase 8,528, due to pressure of distress and to removal to relief works of persons released from relief camps; fed gratuitously in camps 10,875, increase 1,660, due to transfer of weakly persons from relief works, otherwise fed 34,433, increase 586, due to pressure of distress; cholera deaths 308; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 215.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Bellary (June 26th)	0·75 in Bellary ·2 in Kudlighi; ·6 in Hospett; 2·5 in Harpanhally and Adoni; ·1 in Tadpatry; ·15 in Raidrug; slight rain in Dharmaveram; ·275 in Hindupur; 3·6 in Madaksira.	Average price second sort rice 6·48, boiled rice at Bellary 7·83, *cholum* or great millet 6 55, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 7·73, *raggi* or lesser millet 7·32, *cumboo* 6·77 seers of 80 tolas; import tons 5,615, accounts from two railway stations only; 277,578 persons on relief works, decrease on revised returns for previous week 15,822, this is chiefly due to some coolies having gone for cultivation purposes; 154,184 gratuitously fed, of whom 28,309 fed in relief houses and 2,155 in relief camps, increase on revised return for previous week 1,884, this is chiefly due to relief houses having been opened in most of the villages; 1,165 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; ryots are sowing early dry crops in many villages; cholera decreasing but still in 12 taluks; small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle still perishing in some places for want of fodder, but recent rain will soon make procurable; supply of drinking water much improved.
Kurnool („ „)	·34 in Kurnool town and Nandial.	Tumbudra still in fresh; water in Kurnool town abundant; agricultural operations progressing throughout the district; average price second sort rice 6·67, imperial seers per rupee, *cholum* 7·48, *raggi* 8·79, *cumboo* 8·91; cholera, small-pox and fever continue; cholera seizures 80, deaths 57; condition of cattle poor; coolies on relief works 205,649; gratuitously fed 59,937; particulars of latter are 3,254 in Nandial and Khaderabagh relief camps, 45,788 children under 7 years, 5,075 village relief and 5,825 in relief houses; the increase of 663 coolies on relief works calls for no remark; 163 tons private grain imported in 4 taluks; physique of coolies fair.
North Arcot („ „)	·72 (average of 8 stations.)	Average prices in Government seers second sort rice per rupee 7·4, *cholum* 8·4, *raggi* 9·2, *cumboo* 7·8; relief works coolies 52,875, decrease owing to several well works having been stopped; persons gratuitously fed in camps 9,476, persons otherwise gratuitously fed 17,205; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some places; pasture insufficient, but just growing; cattle still dying of starvation and disease in some parts.
Chingleput („ „)	Rainfall more or less in all taluks except Ponneri.	Prices rice second sort 8·34, *raggi* 9·92, *cholum* 9·05; imports, rice 134 tons, *raggi* 37; cholera in all the taluks except Chingleput; small-pox, dysentery and fever more or less prevalent in the other taluks; condition of cattle slightly amending; pasturage improving; water abundant; 200 heads of cattle in Conjeveram and 162 in Trivellore died of diarrhœa caused by feeding on tender grass; on relief works 28,166; gratuitous relief in camps 12,214, in other places 18,385.
South Arcot („ „)	1·0 in Villapuram and Hoozoor; ·5 in Chillambram; ·25 in Tindevanum.	Rice second sort 8 seers, *cholum* 10½, *raggi* 11, *cumboo* 11¼, dearer than last week; import by sea none, by rail not known; number employed last day men 77, women 80, children 3; fed in relief house at Chengam men 65, women 241, children 339, deaths 2; fed in 65 villages men 1,307, women 1,954, children 4,333; people healthy; cholera deaths reported 182 against 224 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture improved.
Tanjore („ „)	Slight rain in some places of Mayaveram and Sheally taluks on 17th and 18th instant.	Prices rice 8¼ seers, *raggi* 10½, *cumboo* 11, *cholum* 9⅝; imports by sea, rice 3,099 tons; relief work none; rivers rising high; deaths from cholera 271; small-pox almost throughout the district, 3 deaths reported therefrom; fever in some parts; cattle disease in Combaconum and Tritrapundi taluks with some loss of life; fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ „)	*Nil*	Third sort rice 7⅔ seers, *cholum* 13, *raggi* 10⅝, *cumboo* 9⅝; import of grains during this week 314 tons; no relief works; number fed in hospital camp on 23rd June about 500, by private subscription 1,428; deaths from cholera 127, from small-pox 45; cattle disease in Udayarpalliam and Perambaloor taluks; freshes down the Cauvery on 26th; good flood in both rivers.
Madura („ „)	Slight rain fell in Periacolum.	Rice second sort 8 $\frac{8}{10}$, *cholum* 10 $\frac{7}{10}$, *raggi* 9¼, *cumboo* 9⅝; import, rice 1,783 tons; number on relief works 3,297; gratuitously fed in camps 1,962, otherwise fed 2,625, Pulni returns not received, hence the fall; cholera 327 deaths; cattle doing badly in Madura, Dindigul, Melur, improving elsewhere.
Tinnevelly („ „)	Good rain on hills, gauged 3·7.	High freshes in Tambrapurni, in the last three days 9 feet, on the 24th many tanks and channels under it received full supply; *car* cultivation in river valley continues to be brisk; standing crops good on the whole; 131 deaths to 167 attacks of cholera; cattle disease continues with slight mortality in two distressed taluks; prices stationary; average prices per rupee second sort rice 8 seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 11¼, *cumboo* 11, *raggi* 10; imports of grain, rice 1,298 tons; number on relief works *nil*; number gratuitously fed in camps 879; number otherwise fed 19.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*concluded.*		
Coimbatore (June 26th)	Partial, more rain required; ·25 in Collegal; ·77 in Coimbatore during 3 days; ·72 in Pollachy during 3 days; ·20 in Oodoomulpettah on the 22nd.	Prices (slight rise) rice second sort 7·33, *cholum* 8·22, *raggi* 8·63, *cumboo* (slight fall) 8·61; imports estimated rice 1,060 tons, other grains 150; cholera in taluks, attacks 776, deaths 631; fever, small-pox and diarrhœa to a small extent; freshes in Noyel, upper tanks filled in Bhowany, Ambravully and Auliar also in fresh; cultivation in parts of district; cattle poor; pasture available in Collegal and parts of Bhowany, Sattiamangalum, Erode, Palladum and Coimbatore; fodder scarce; water-supply improving; on relief works 27,828, increase chiefly recipients of gratuitous relief sent to works; more applicants and coolies who went to plough returned; no deterioration of physique of work people reported; gratuitously relieved in centres 31,381, in villages 2,692, total 34,073.
Salem („ „)	·43	Prices of grains seers of 80 tolas, rice 7⅛, *raggi* 8 11/16, *cumboo* 7 15/16, *cholum* 8¾; imports of all grains 1,020; number on relief works 47,300; number gratuitously fed in camps 11,400, ditto otherwise 71,400, ditto by private charity 300; cholera in all taluks; village gratuitous relief number rising 15 per cent. due to extensive village-war relief.
South Canara („ „)	10·29 (average.)	
Malabar („ 25th)	7·13 (average of 9 taluks.)	Rainfall sufficient everywhere for cultivation; in certain taluks transplanting of first crops commenced; weather favourable for crops; prospect good; no imports; exports by land, rice 1,268 and *raggi* 189 tons; prices of rice slightly fallen in Koteyam and Kurumbranad, Wynaad returns not received, stationary elsewhere; highest 7⅓ Indian seers in Palghât, lowest 10⅛ in Ponnani, average 8 11/12 Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* average 11⅝; small-pox in 7 taluks, cholera in 9, deaths from latter 862; cattle disease reported in Ernad; pasturage good; 455 coolies on Kolathur roads; gratuitous relief given to 46 persons at Vythery.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged since last report; continued rise of prices and symptoms of stocks of food failing in a few places give room for anxiety; number fed gratuitously 507,433; number on relief works 836,329; exports of grain from Madras by rail during week ending 23rd June 7,[illegible] tons.
Bombay— (June 28th)		
Sind— („ 27th)		
Kurrachee ...	Slight rain at Mánjhand on 15th and at Peshet in Gaj on 14th.	River at Kotri on 25th, 10 feet 11 inches against 14 feet 9 inches last year; locusts in Dadu on 12th and 13th destroying 50 acres of cotton, in Mánjhand on 7th and 8th entirely destroying leaves of trees, in Sehwan and Kohistan also but no damage; some crops suffering from river being low.
Shikárpur ...	...	Heat very great; river on 26th, 8 feet 9 inches against 11 feet 10 inches on same date last year; cultivation operations stopped for want of water in all canals save Ghár; fever prevalent.
Hyderabad ...	...	River 50 inches lower on the 26th than on same date last year and 40 inches lower than average on same date of ten previous years; loud complaints from rice districts; many canals have ceased flowing; fever and small-pox continue; locusts about, no damage.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Minimum temperature 87·1, maximum 115·9; canals continue low; rain expected; health fair.
Guzerat— (June 27th)		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather cloudy and warm.
Kaira ...	·80 on 19th.	Sowing operations suspended; monsoon anxiously expected.
Surat ...	·87	Sowing operations commenced; 6 cholera cases in Balsar, 1 fatal.
Broach ...	·98	Total rainfall 3·20, more much needed for agricultural operations; public health good.
Khandesh and Násik. (June 27th)		
Khandesh ...	...	Rainfall general but very uneven, maximum 5·57, minimum ·20; in Dhulia 2·99, total 3·35, more wanted; sowing progressing fairly; public health good.
Násik ...	About 2·0 or more in all talukas; in Yeola only ·40.	Cholera cases 129, deaths 36; sowing in progress except in Yeola.
Konkan—(June 27th)		
Tanna ...	7·56	Total rainfall 18·02; rain fell throughout the district; sowing operations commenced; cholera in seven and small-pox in three talukas.
Deccan—(June 27th)		
Poona ...	3·73	Average rainfall from 8th June 6·88; sowing in progress throughout district; bullocks and seed much wanted in eastern talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	2·97	Total rainfall 9·93; sowing of early crops commenced generally; cholera in eight talukas, cases 297, deaths 137.
Sholapur ...	Rain plentiful.	Forty-eight deaths from cholera; wind, south-west; sowing of *kharif* crops progressing everywhere.
Satara ...	2·2	Total rainfall 5·22, fall general; sowing continues; early crops germinating; 256 deaths from cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country—(June 27th.)		
Belgaum ...	Heavy rain in western part of the district; less in eastern; in Belgaum 12·93.	Total rainfall from January 20·57; sowing of *kharif* crops progressing; rice crops progressing favourably.
Dharwar ...	Rain general; aggregate of all talukas 25·47.	Young crops good; sowing of early crops progressing in all talukas; cholera continues, 101 deaths.
Kanara ...	7·53 in Karwar.	Total rainfall 23·20; sowing operations nearly finished; rice plants healthy; cholera continues, deaths 64.
Kaládgi ...	·15	Total rainfall 5·23, more wanted; sowing commenced in 6 talukas; cholera in 7 talukas, cases 177, deaths 123.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—(June 27th)		
Rájkot ...	·94	Weather cloudy; heat oppressive; health good.
Wadhwán ...	·14	Total rainfall 45; sowing operations continuing in Dossada, Bajrana and Pátri; health good; weather cloudy.
Baroda ...	·87	
		General Remarks.—Extreme heat in Upper Sind; want of water in canals; monsoon expected in Guzerat; rain general in Southern Mahratta Country and Deccan; sowing in active progress; cholera decreasing in Southern Mahratta Country, continues in Deccan and Tanna.
Bengal— (June 28th)		
Chittagong ...	8·29	Fever very prevalent.
Noakholly ...	·03	Fever prevalent.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1·48	
Hill Tipperah ...	1·14	
Backergunge ...	·14	The cattle continue healthy except in 1 thana; sporadic cases of cholera and fever still occur in almost every thana.
Furreedpore ...	4·54; 1·60 in Goalundo; ·48 in Madaree pore.	
Dacca ...	8·15	All favourable.
Tipperah ...	5·34	
Mymensingh ...	·5	
24-Pergunnahs ...	2·32	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	·87	
Nuddea ...	1·34	Cholera reported from Meherpore sub-division.
Moorshedabad ...	·55	There is cholera still in parts of the district.
Pubna ...	·45	
Rajshahye ...	1·55	
Bogra ...	1·07	
Maldah ...	·5	Cholera has quite disappeared.
Dinagepore ...	5·11; ·09 in previous week.	Much sickness caused by heat.
Rungpore ...	2·37	Public health on the whole good; some small-pox not of a fatal type prevalent in the south.
Cooch Behar ...	2·0; 8·03 in Dinháta; 6·54 in Mátabhánga; 1·78 in Mekhaliganj.	Public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	3·91	
Darjeeling ...	4·75	
Midnapore ...	5·63	
Howrah ...	2·04	
Hooghly ...	3·29	Public health good; cattle disease still prevails in 2 villages in thana Balágarh.
Burdwan ...	2·50	
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	
Beerbhoom ...	·18	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*; ·75 in Godda.	